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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 23, Part 1 (pp. 1–64) *29th April*, 1966

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin:*

(1) Validation of TRYPETESINAE Lacordaire, 1833, as the family-group name for *Trypetes* Schoenherr, 1836 (Insecta, Coleoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1733.
(2) Validation of *Podalonia* Fernald, 1827, with designation of *Ammophila violaceipennis* Lepeletier, 1845, as type-species (Insecta, Hymenoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1735.
(3) Suppression of *Gobius lenkoranicus* Kessler, 1877 (Pisces). Z.N.(S.) 1737.
(4) Grant of priority from 1876 to *Collignoniceras* Breistroffer, 1947 (Ammonoidea). Z.N.(S.) 1738.
(5) Suppression of *Clupea isingleena*, *Clupea nymphaea*, *Clupea caeruleovittata* Richardson, 1846 and *Anguilla clathrata* Richardson, 1844 (Pisces). Z.N.(S.) 1740.

c/o British Museum (Natural History)
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
March 1966

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

COMMENTS ON TYPE-SPECIES OF *SCIAENA* LINNAEUS
Z.N.(S.) 850
(See volume 20, pages 349–360)

By Dr. Carl L. Hubbs (*Scripps Institute of Oceanography, La Jolla, California, U.S.A.*)

As a working ichthyologist, currently engaged in taxonomic research on the Sciaenidae, I wish to record my complete concurrence in principle with the proposal of Dr. Ethelwynn Trewavas regarding the generic names *Sciaena*, *Umbrina* and *Argyrosomus*, and to commend her scholarly and detailed discussion. Troublesome complications have long existed regarding the names of these important and very extensively treated genera, and it is high time that appropriate action be taken to fix the nomenclature. Any revision of a prior Opinion should obviously be approached with caution, but in this case is clearly called for, for the solution of the problems involved, and because the original Opinion (93) introduced a taxonomic judgement, which was not only undesirable but, on the evidence presented by Dr. Trewavas, also erroneous.

My only doubt and query regarding the proposals pertain to the statement in item (2), " to Rule that the type-species of *Sciaena* Linnaeus, 1758, is to be accepted as *Sciaena umbra* Linnaeus, 1758, as designated by Cuvier, 1814 . . . . ., and restricted by him in 1817, despite the fact that Cuvier misidentified that species in 1814." This proposal would put the Commission in the position of rendering (or confirming) a taxonomic judgement, which I strongly feel it should avoid doing. There is also at least a doubt in my mind as to whether Cuvier in 1814 *designated* a type-species, according to the current provision of the Code. I suggest that paragraphs (2) and (3) of the proposal be restated (without any change in the outcome) to something like:

(2) to Rule that the type-species of *Sciaena* Linnaeus, 1758, is to be accepted as *Sciaena umbra* Linnaeus, 1758, as indicated by Cuvier, 1814 (*Mem. Mus. Paris*, **1** : 13), disregarding any assumed misidentification of the species in that treatise.

[Item 5(a) specifies that *Sciaena umbra* is to be interpreted " as restricted by Cuvier, 1817;" hence it seems redundant to add this idea to proposal (2); furthermore, it is a separate item and should, I would think, call for a separately numbered paragraph, if given here.]

(3) to confirm the addition to the Official List of Generic Names that of *Sciaena* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender: feminine), type species *Sciaena umbra* Linnaeus, 1758, as indicated by Cuvier, 1814, and as restricted by Cuvier, 1817 (so determined by Plenary Power, in Opinion 93) (Name No. 444).

These changes are suggested to avoid the questionable statement that Cuvier, 1814, designated a type-species, and to avoid the incorporation of a taxonomic decision into the Opinion.

By Dr. W. E. China (*Assistant Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

On 26 March 1965, the Commission was invited to vote on Voting Paper (65)15 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 354 as amended by C. L. Hubbs (see comment above). This Voting Paper was later cancelled by the Assistant Secretary, since the proposals were severely criticised by Commissioners in returning their votes. Comments were as follows:

(1) Dr. L. B. Holthuis (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands*). " Judging by the text of Cuvier, 1814, as cited by Dr. Trewavas in her application, that author definitely did not indicate a type-species for the genus *Sciaena*, the word type even is not at all used in this text. However, it seems rather unimportant where the first type designation for the genus was made, since the Commission in Opinion 93 has already indicated *S. umbra* L. to be the type of the genus *Sciaena*. If any doubt

as to the validity of this indication exists, the Commission now should be asked, ' to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous type designations for the genus *Sciaena* and having done so to designate *Sciaena umbra* L., 1758 as the type of that genus ', in this way confirming the previous action.

" As *Sciaena umbra* L. is a composite species, a lecto- or neotype should be selected for it, action, which, if I understand correctly, has so far not been undertaken. Cuvier's (1817) so-called restrictive action is not of any legal importance and certainly not a lectotype selection. The lectotype that could be chosen is Artedi's specimen, but if there is any doubt as to its identity (it probably is no longer extant) a neotype for *S. umbra* could be best indicated.

" For these reasons though I agree with the ultimate goal of Dr. Trewavas' proposal, I object to the way in which she tries to obtain her end."

(2) Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (*U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Entomology Research Division, Washington D.C., U.S.A.*). " The proposal as it stands is unsatisfactory on several counts, though I do not disagree with the over-all intent. I believe that it would be better (1) to suppress all previous type designations for Sciaena [to dispose of that by Bleeker (1863)], (2) to reaffirm the designation of *Sciaena umbra* Linnaeus published in Opinion 93, and (3) to decide, under Article 70a, that *umbra* is to be interpreted in its strict sense and not in the sense of Cuvier, 1814. Such a solution would seem simpler and more direct, and would reaffirm the nomenclatural part of Opinion 93.

" I agree with Hubbs that Cuvier (1814) did not designate a type species for Sciaena, and that the proposal needs rewording on that score. However, his proposed amendment is also unsatisfactory. Cuvier (1814) does not show type by indication; that method applies only to original designation (cf. Article 67b). Both Trewavas and Hubbs have applied the unrecognized method of type by elimination. Regardless of the taxonomic actions of Cuvier (1814 and 1817) all five species originally included in *Sciaena* Linnaeus were still eligible for selection as its type-species. From the evidence submitted, it appears that Bleeker (1863) produced the first legitimate type-designation.

" Opinion 93 was obviously brief and superficial in dealing with *Sciaena* (and with others?), and incorrect as well. Jordan, in the data given in Opinion 93, p. 9, says that Cuvier (1815, i.e. 1814 as now corrected) ' definitely chose *aquila* as the type of *Sciaena*', but the part of Cuvier quoted by Trewavas certainly shows no such designation. Furthermore, the nominal species *aquila* was not originally included in the genus and is ineligible for type designation. However, the Opinion did choose *umbra* as the type of *Sciaena*, and I see no need to repeal the very thing that is desired. The point that we should now decide concerns the misidentification of the type-species, and which course (*umbra* s. str. or the misidentified *umbra*) would now cause the least confusion or contribute most to stability."

(3) Dr. W. D. Ride (*Western Australian Museum, Perth, Western Australia*).

" While I agree with the general requests contained in this application, and in particular with items (1) (2) (3) (4a) and (5) of Section 12 on page 354 (as modified by Dr. Hubbs), I request the Secretary to contact the author respecting the details of (4b) before the statement is published in the appropriate List. In particular:

" (a) Is the date 1835 correct? On page 352, 3 lines from the bottom, it is referred to as 1836 although 1835 appears elsewhere.

" (b) Is the type-species of *Argyrosomus A. procerus*? From the statement contained in the application on pages 352–3, it appears that there are 3 species names mentioned in the original statement of the genus. One is a *nomen nudum*, another is an invalid emendation (and therefore a junior objective synonym) of the third name. The third name (i.e. *Sciaena aquila* Cuvier) must be the type-species.

" (c) If the statement of de la Pylaie regarding the new genus *Argyrosomus* contains no more than the part quoted on pages 352–3, then the type-species is by original indication not ' designation '.

" (d) Is it wise to include this synonymy here? First of all Cuvier (as reported on page 351 of this application) regarded *S. aquila* Cuvier as a species of his own.

He makes no mention of it being equivalent to *Cheilodipterus aquila* Lacépède and moreover, de la Pylaie specifies *S. aquila* Cuvier.

" Subsequent workers may regard this synonym as being a question of taxonomy and not nomenclature, and unless the author of the application is satisfied that the synonymy is objective, it had best be omitted.

" Finally is the synonymy objective between *Perca regia* Asso and *Cheilodipterus aquila* Lacépède? If not, it had better be left for the same reason.

" If there is a problem here which affects the stability of *Argyrosomus* through not relating it firmly to *P. regia* Asso, then a fresh application should be made to the Commission for the use of the Plenary Powers to set aside previous type designations for *Argyrosomus* and to designate *P. regia* Asso as the type species."

Reply by Dr. Ethelwynn Trewavas (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

" In answer to Dr. Ride's comments on *Sciaena* (Z.N.(S.) 850)

" (a) 1835 is correct.

" (b) Dr. Ride is right according to Article 67e; so section 12(3b) of my amended application should read thus:

Argyrosomus de la Pylaie, 1835 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Sciaena aquila* of Cuvier (= *Cheilodipterus aquila* Lacépède).

" (c) Rejection of de la Pylaie's *nomen nudum* allows use of ' monotypy '.

" (d) It is true that in Le Règne Animal Cuvier did not attribute *aquila* to Lacépède, but in 1830, in Cuvier & Valenciennes' Histoire Naturelle des Poissons, vol. 5, p. 28, he has:

' (*Sciaena aquila* nob., *Cheilodiptère aigle*, Lac.) '

Although Lacépède did latinize his names, Cuvier always quoted his vernacular version, which Lacépède placed at the head of the page. Cuvier used ' nob.' more frequently than we should, especially for combinations first proposed by him.

" The synonymy of *Perca regia* Asso and *Cheilodipterus aquila* Lacépède is subjective. On the assumption, which I have taken all reasonable steps to verify, that no type exists for either, it can be made objective by selecting a single neotype for both. Therefore, I hereby designate as neotype for both *Perca regia* Asso and *Cheilodipterus aquila* Lacépède the following specimen in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris:

MNHN 7511 La Rochelle coll. D'Orbigny

The following particulars of this specimen are supplied by Mr. P. J. P. Whitehead (measurements in mm.):

S.L. 420, depth 101, 1. of head 121. 2, of snout 35·3, diam. of eye 18·1, depth of preorbital 12·8, interorbital width 29·5, 1. of upper jaw 54·6, of lower jaw 59·9, 1. of P 80·3, of V 73·3, of longest anal ray 56·2. Gill-rakers on the first arch 5 + 1 + 8. D X + I 28. A II 7. A slit in the abdomen shows appendages of the swim-bladder of the kind described for ' le maigre ' by Cuvier (1804, and in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830, pl. 139). From the introduction to Asso's paper, S. Sebastian in the Bay of Biscay is a possible locality for *Perca regia*. Dieppe was the locality of *C. aquila* Lacépède. The habits of the species make it probable that these localities are in the range of one population, so that the selection of a specimen from La Rochelle, between them, is not inappropriate for both names."

In view of the comments by the above Commissioners, Dr. Trewavas has agreed to resubmit her application as follows:

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for *Sciaena* Linnaeus, 1758, made prior to the Ruling now requested, and having done so, to designate *Sciaena umbra* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type-species of that genus;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Umbrina* Cuvier, 1817 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Sciaena cirrosa* Linnaeus, 1758;

(b) *Argyrosomus* de la Pylaie, 1835 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Sciaena aquila* Lacépède, 1803 [= *Perca regia* Asso, 1801].

[N.B. The generic name *Sciaena* Linnaeus, 1758, has already been placed on the Official List by virtue of Opinion 93.]

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *umbra* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Sciaena umbra* to be interpreted by the following neotype, here designated: A female of standard length 310 mm. with dorsal fin-formula XI 25, with dark soft rays in pelvic and anal fins and dark lower edge of caudal fin, without a mental barbel. Registered Nr. British Museum (Natural History): Fishes 1893.9.21.10. Locality: Zara, Dalmatia. Collector Spada-Novak. This specimen agrees with Artedi's " Gen. 39, syn. 65 " whose description (misquoted with " integerrimis " instead of " nigerrimis ") was used by Linnaeus as diagnosis of *Sciaena umbra*, (type-species of *Sciaena* Linnaeus, 1758);

(b) *cirrosa* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Sciaena cirrosa* (type-species of *Umbrina* Cuvier, 1817);

(c) *regia* Asso, 1801, as published in the binomen *Perca regia*, as interpreted by the neotype designated above (an objective synonym of *Sciaena aquila* Lacépède, 1803, type-species of *Argyrosomus* de la Pylaie, 1835).

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *CACATUA*. Z.N.(S.) 1647

(see volume 20, pages 372–374; volume 21, pages 156–161)

By Allan R. Phillips (*Instituto de Biologia, Universidad Nacional Autonóma de México, México, D.F.*)

Issues are clarified when viewed in perspective. The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature was designed to achieve stability; the plenary powers are an emergency measure in case the Code alone fails to protect important (especially medicinal) names like *Musca*, *Aedes*, *Gallus*, *Columba*, *Felis*, or *Canis* from technical upsets. They are also useful where zoologists cannot agree on important old names and their types, like *Colymbus*, or to avoid confusion and constant name-changing brought about by long-overlooked old names. In this, as all know, they must express the will of zoologists *in general*, not of small but noisy cliques. Their use by such groups has already called forth protests and bids fair to return us to chaos, with each zoologist accepting such decisions as *he* feels to be well-founded and rejecting the remainder. Thus the main issue is continued respect for the Commission.

Surely the present case is a " tempest in a teapot " in which zoologists at large are uninterested. No important danger threatens anything except certain ego's. The Commission can best serve zoology, in such cases, by insisting on application of the long-approved Rules, the well-known earliest name having priority. This will increase universal respect for its decisions as being impartial and in the best interests of stability. It will also decrease the Commission's work load by discouraging future applications for relief from the Rules without *urgent* basis.

It is also most desirable that the Commission, in cases which *do* seem to involve urgent issues, make long and thorough investigations through independant specialists to avoid any possibility of being influenced by untrue or misleading statements in the applications submitted to it. It cannot but lose respect by making decisions on the basis of what limited information may be, at the time, available to it, rather than on the basis of *all* available data. Maintenance of the highest standards at all times is of utmost importance from *everyone's* standpoint, unless there be those who would destroy the Commission's reputation by using it as a cat's-paw for their personal ends.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *PITHECOPS* HORSFIELD, 1828. Z.N.(S.) 1675

(see volume 22, pages 69–71, 209–210)

By L. E. Couchman (*West Hobart, Tasmania, Australia*)

I have received a separate concerning an application by the late F. Hemming suggesting a type-species fixation for *Pithecops* Horsfield, which would have the effect of upsetting the corrected use of the name *Zizula hylax* Fabricius as published in 1940 by A. S. Corbet.

I most strongly support Col. Cowan in his application, which would have the effect of continuing Corbet's correction published twenty-five years ago (and subsequently widely accepted) and allow us in Australia to continue to use the correct name *Zizula hylax attenuata* Lucas.

Although I did not put this combination into print until 1962, in correspondence and discussion with the late Dr. G. A. Waterhouse and others, the corrected name has been used almost since the date of Corbet's discovery in 1940, and following my suggestion, my friend I. F. B. Common has used the corrected combination (*Zizula hylax attenuata* Lucas) in his handbook to the Australian butterflies published by the Jacaranda Press in Brisbane last year.

Hemming's application would have the effect of reverting back to the former, incorrect usage of *hylax* Fabricius for the *Pithecops* species, would revive the name *gaika* Trimen for the *Zizula* species, and upset a perfectly normal correction which has been accepted in Australia almost since the date of its publication by Corbet. Such a reversal now would cause endless confusion and surely bring the International Commission into contempt for illogical name-changing.

I trust the Commission will act as suggested by Col. Cowan and thus continue the nomenclature corrected by Corbet and accepted by writers in Africa, Asia and Australia.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED ADDITION OF *AMBLEMA* RAFINESQUE 1820, TO THE OFFICIAL LIST. Z.N.(S.) 1699

(see volume 22, pages 196–197 and 341)

By Fred R. Woodward (*Museum and Art Gallery, Paisley, Scotland*)

I agree completely with Dr. Clarke and Dr. Clench that the name *Amblema* Rafinesque, 1820, should be placed on the Official List of Generic Names and that *Amblema* Rafinesque, 1819, should be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology.

The fact that Rafinesque first described the genus *Amblema* in 1819 with *Amblema ovalis* as sole species and subsequently redescribed the genus in the following year without even mentioning his previous descriptions or *A. ovalis* is not surprising in that Isaac Lea as far back as 1832 writes (on page 8 of the first edition of his " Synopsis of the Naiades ")—" It will be observed that the works of M. Rafinesque are but little quoted. This has arisen from the utter impossibility of satisfying myself as to his species. The cause of which was, at an early period, the abandonment of pursuing the impracticable task of making them out. His own discrepancy in the names sent to Ferussac, and those which are attached to specimens here, together with the want of accordance in the tables made out by his friends, have induced me to regard his claims as being too slender to rely upon the decisions, so contradictory of the several parties, in the (page 9) absence of the individual specimens noted."

The fact that *Amblema costata* Rafinesque, can be readily identified from Rafinesque's original description coupled with the confirmation resulting from Vanatta's examination of the Rafinesque–Poulson type (1915, " Rafinesque's Types of *Unio.*, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **67** : 556) leaves no doubt as to the validity of this species, and since this species was selected by Frierson in 1914 as the type-species of *Amblema* Rafinesque, 1820, whilst *Amblema* Rafinesque, 1819, was apparently unidentifiable then it would, in my opinion, be in the interests of nomenclatural stability to ignore Rafinesque's 1819 usage of *Amblema* entirely.

It is highly desirable that this course of action should be taken since the alternative would be the erection of a further unfamiliar genus which would only help to increase unnecessarily the nomenclatural complexities of the North American Naiades.

Rafinesque gives the Ohio River and tributaries of the Kentucky as the type localities for *Amblema costata* Rafinesque.

WITHDRAWAL OF APPLICATION FOR THE DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *STIZUS* LATREILLE [1802–1803]. Z.N.(S.) 1710

By R. M. Bohart (*University of California, Davis, U.S.A.*)

Some new information has recently come to light that bears on our recent proposal concerning the type-species of *Stizus* Latreille (see Bohart and Menke, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** (4) : 255–256).

It appears that Blanchard [1846] (in the " Disciples Edition " of Cuvier's " Le Règne Animal, Les Insectes, Atlas," part 2, plate 121, fig. 3) validly designated " *Stizus ruficornis* " (=*Larra ruficornis* of Fab. 1804, =*Bembex ruficornis* Fabricius, 1787, =*Vespa ruficornis* Forster, 1771) as type-species of *Stizus*. On the title page of the atlas, the following statement is made, " Edition accompagnée de planches gravées, representant les *types* de tous les *genres*, . . ."

Pate (1937) in his catalog of Sphecid genera and their type-species did not mention Blanchard's type designation, and other Sphecid workers appear to have overlooked it also.

As far as we can determine there is no reason for not accepting Blanchard's designation as valid. Consequently our recent petition would appear unnecessary and should be withdrawn or cancelled inasmuch as Blanchard's designation is in keeping with the current interpretation of *Stizus*. We note that Blanchard's type designations have been accepted for certain Pompilid genera (Pate, 1946).

COMMENTS ON THE TYPE-SPECIES OF *TRYCHOSIS* FOERSTER, 1868. Z.N.(S.) 1712

(see volume 22, pages 259–260)

By J. F. Perkins (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

Since Schmiedeknecht 1890 (*Ent. Nachr.* **16** : 114) clearly states that the type-species of *Trychosis* Foerster, 1868, is *Cryptus titillator* Gravenhorst (i.e. *Cryptus titillator* (Linnaeus); Gravenhorst), this case should be treated under Article 70 (b) of the Code and therefore does not require the plenary powers of the Commission.

Many of the earlier authors, on Ichneumonidae at least, made their intent of interpretation of species completely clear by stating the authority that they followed, when they suspected that the original type probably differed specifically from a later interpretation that they followed. These cases can be solved at once by the application of Article 70 (b) of the Code. In fact Perkins (1962, *Bull. Brit. Mus.* (*nat. Hist.*) **11** ; No. 8) followed this criterion throughout in relation to the Foerster genera of Ichneumonidae for which there were no originally included species; advice was sought that this would be correct procedure and this was agreed.

In the present case the type-species should now be quoted as follows:

Trychosis Foerster, 1868. Type-species *Cryptus titillator* [Linnaeus]; Gravenhorst, by designation of Schmiedeknecht, 1890 = *Trychosis mesocastanus* (Tschek, 1870).

By G. van Rossem (*Wageningen*)

I do not think that Article 70b applies to this case, as Schmiedeknecht when he indicated *Cryptus titillator* Grav. as the type-species of *Trychosis* did not make " deliberate use of a misidentification ". The use of a wrong author's name can not be " a statement that he employs its specific name in accordance with the wrong usage of a previous author ".

I am nevertheless fully aware of the great number of cases which Dr. Perkins had to deal with when working on Foerster's genera, making it necessary to find practical solutions.

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *PHASIA* LATREILLE. Z.N.(S.) 1706

(see volume 22, pages 243–245)

By Curtis W. Sabrosky (*Entomology Research Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

I wish to record my opposition to the proposal by Herting (1965, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 243–245) for action under the plenary powers to suppress the Latreille fixation of a type-species for *Phasia* and to designate instead *Phasia rubra* Girschner.

2. The fact that *Phasia* is the type-genus of a subfamily, Phasiinae, is actually not important in the present case. All genera and species involved in the problem are members of the same subfamily, and even of the tribe Phasiini in a restricted sense. Thus no upsetting change in family-group names can be cited in support of suspension of the Rules.

3. Herting remarks (paragraph 2) that Townsend's proposal of *Ectophasia* for *Phasia* of authors is unimportant in America because there are no nearctic species of either *Ectophasia* or *Phasia* in Townsend's sense. This is true, as far as known, but there are nearctic species of *Phasia* in the strict sense (type *subcoleoptrata*), and we are thus directly concerned with a decision on the proper use of *Phasia*.

4. Further points in the discussion will be emphasized by a chronological sequence of relevant publications (for brevity, references already cited by Herting are not repeated):

1767. Linnaeus described *Conops subcoleoptrata*, " Upsaliae ".

1775. Fabricius: *Syrphus subcoleoptratus* (L.), " Angliae ".

1794. Fabricius described the true *Syrphus subcoleoptratus* (L.), " Habitat in Suecia. Mus. Dom. Bosc.," and proposed *Syrphus hemipterus* (now *Alophora hemiptera*) for the English specimens previously misidentified as *subcoleoptratus*.

1798. Fabricius: *Thereva subcoleoptrata* (F.), " Habitat in Europa boreali Dom. Bosc." (Citations are given to Linneaus, 1767, and Fabricius, 1794.)

1804. Latreille: *Phasia*, new genus for " Les Thérèves de M. Fab."

1805. Latreille: *Phasia subcoleoptrata*, citing as source " *Thereva coleoptrata* [sic] Fab." (Fixation of type-species by subsequent monotypy. The spelling is either a lapsus or a typographical error; cf. Latreille, 1810.)

1805. Fabricius: *Thereva subcoleoptrata* (F.), " Habitat in Europa boreali Mus. Dom. Bosc."

1810. Latreille designated " *Thereva subcoleoptrata*, Fab." as type-species of *Phasia*.

1824. Meigen correctly identified *Phasia subcoleoptrata*, having Swedish examples from Fallén at Lund. Under *P. crassipennis*, Meigen mentioned a small variety, about which he stated, as Herting notes, " Dies ist *Ther. subcoleoptrata* in Fabricius Museum".

5. Herting may be right (paragraphs 4–6) on the identity of the small variety of *crassipennis* that Meigen (1824) found labeled " *Ther. subcoleoptrata* " in the Fabrician Collection at Kiel, but I cannot agree with his further conclusion, based on the conception of a misidentified type-speicies, that " *rubra* Girschner is the type-species of *Phasia* Latr." The works of Fabricius and others between 1767 and 1794, and even later, show that *subcoleoptrata* was often misidentified, because it does not occur in Western Europe and the name was applied to various species. The existence of the name on a certain specimen in the Fabrician Collection does not automatically assure us of the entire usage of that name.

6. Most important, the Fabrician Collection is *not* the relevant and significant material in the *Phasia* problem. The truly relevant material is that published as *Thereva subcoleoptrata* by Fabricius (1798), to which Latreille (1804) must have referred in his citation under the genus *Phasia*. That material was in the Bosc Collection, i.e., in Paris, and not in the Fabrician Collection in Kiel. One cannot say

positively that Latreille in Paris saw the Bosc specimens, but because of his close association with Bosc, it is virtually certain that he did.[1] In any event his published reference to " Les Thérèves de M. Fab." inevitably refers us back to Fabricius (1798), and thence to Fabricius (1794), in both of which only material from the Bosc Collection is cited for *subcoleoptrata*. Fabricius also referred only to the Bosc Collection in 1805 in the summation of his work on Diptera. Meigen (1824) cited these three Fabrician references in his identification of the true *subcoleoptera* from Sweden. I must therefore conclude, contrary to Herting's view, that *Phasia subcoleoptrata* was not misidentified by Latreille, and that true *subcoleoptrata* Linnaeus is the type-species of *Phasia* Latreille, as fixed (1805) and later designated (1810) by Latreille himself.

7. Furthermore, the descriptions of *subcoleoptrata* by Fabricius (1794, 1798) and of *Phasia* by Latreille agree quite well, as pointed out by Dupuis (1949), and they agree with typical *subcoleoptrata* but not with *rubra* Girschner nor with the description of Meigen's small variety of *crassipennis*. It should also be pointed out, as noted above, that Meigen himself (1824) recognized the above agreement and cited *subcoleoptrata* of Fabricius (1794, 1798, 1805) and of Latreille under typical *Phasia subcoleoptrata* (Linnaeus), which Meigen redescribed from Swedish examples received from Fallén at Lund. I see no justification for ignoring the several major references to *Thereva subcoleoptrata* given by Meigen on page 190, while giving special emphasis and reliability to a mention of it in a sentence of discussion on page 186 under *crassipennis*.

8. The erroneous use of *Phasia* was recognized over a half century ago by Coquillett (1910) and Townsend (1912), and the latter proposed *Ectophasia* for *crassipennis* Fabricius, representing *Phasia* of authors, not of Latreille. Townsend maintained this usage throughout his life work on the family, which culminated in his monumental " Manual of Myiology " in 12 parts (1934–42). Brooks (1945), in reviewing the North American *Phasia* complex, followed Townsend's conclusion. Dupuis in 1949, and again in 1963 in his thorough and definitive monograph of the Phasiinae, concurred and adopted *Ectophasia*. This same interpretation was also recognized as correct by Sabrosky and Arnaud (1965) when preparing the section " Tachinidae " for the recently published " A Catalog of the Diptera of America North of Mexico " (*Ectophasia* is not included, but *Phasia* is used in the sense required by the acceptance of *Ectophasia* for *crassipennis*). There are thus some major and important modern works that have adopted the correct conclusions of Coquillett and Townsend of a half century ago.

9. Although the correct name for the *crassipennis* group, *Ectophasia*, has been a clearcut conclusion for over a half century, the correct application of *Phasia* itself has unfortunately been confused. Both Coquillett and Townsend, under the name of *coleoptrata* Fabricius, or even *coleoptrata* Latreille, misinterpreted the type-species as being a synonym of *Alophora hemiptera* (Fabricius). Dupuis (1949, 1963) correctly pointed out that the type-species is *subcoleoptrata* and that *Phasia* applies to the restricted genus known as *Phorantha* Rondani. Sabrosky and Arnaud (1965) reviewed the arguments on both sides, agreed with Dupuis, and followed him in using *Phasia* for *subcoleoptrata* and allies.

10. The generic classification of this complex is still subject to difference of opinion, but that is a zoological matter and not subject to rules of nomenclature. Some authors recognize three genera, others only two. The *crassipennis* group (*Ectophasia*, *Phasia* of authors not Latreille) is one genus; the *hemiptera* (*Alophora*) and *subcoleoptrata* (*Phasia*, *Phorantha*) groups may or may not be combined.

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[1] In volume 1 (1804) of the " Histoire naturelle des Crustacés et des Insectes," on page viii of the Preface, Latreille refers warmly to " mes amis Olivier et Bosc," " avec lesquels je me suis formé dans l'art d'observer les Insectes ".

11. The zoologically and nomenclaturally correct conclusion is that the type-species of *Phasia* Latreille is typical *subcoleoptrata* Linnaeus. This has been adopted without difficulty in important recent works on the group. The proposal to use the plenary powers to designate *rubra* Girschner as type-species should be rejected as unfounded and unnecessary.

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—— 1805. *Systema antliatorum.* 372 pp. (*subcoleoptrata*, 217)

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COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *PROSPALTELLA* ASHMEAD, 1904. Z.N.(S.) 1713

(see volume 22, pages 261–262)

By B. D. Burks (*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

I favor this action, because it will validate preponderant usage all over the world for a period of 60 years. There is now an enormous literature using the name *Prospaltella* in the sense of the type-species *auranti* (Howard), a cosmopolitan species. The comprehensive paper that Howard published in 1907 (U.S.D.A., Bureau of Entomology Tech. Ser. 12, pt. 4, " New genera and species of Aphelinidae with a revised table of genera ") in which the type-species was given as *aurantii* established usage throughout the world. The species *murtfeldtae* (Howard) that had been clearly designated type-species in 1894 is one that occurs only in North America, it is rather rare, and it is unknown to most workers. It would be a mistake to invoke priority at this late date and rename *Prospaltella* Howard of 1907. I have long known that this discrepancy between usage and priority existed for *Prospaltella*, but I rather thought the matter would never be brought up, the actual type-species being conveniently obscure. Now that the discrepancy has been made the subject of a proposal for action by the Commission under their plenary powers, I can only express myself as being in favor of it.

COMMENTS ON THE REQUEST FOR A DECLARATION AGAINST THE SUPPRESSION OF *NOMINA DUBIA*. Z.N.(S.) 1715

(see volume 22, pages 265–266)

By W. D. L. Ride (*Western Australian Museum, Perth*)

I agree with the disquiet expressed by Commissioner Sabrosky over a number of recent applications for the suppression of names for the reason that they are *nomina dubia*. But I am far from convinced that a formal Declaration is warranted or even desirable. The term *nomen dubium* has no formal status in nomenclature and the qualification of a name by this term requires no consequences through the Code; moreover, it is not one of the conditions under which the use of the plenary powers is authorized. It follows, therefore, that without fundamental modification of the Code the Secretary can inform applicants for the suppression of *nomina dubia* (on those grounds alone) that, while the term *nomen dubium* indicates that a state of nomenclatorial instability exists, the Commission, in being asked to use the plenary powers, will require to know that the application of the normal provisions of the Code to the particular case will disturb stability, or universality or cause confusion. This, in the case of a *nomen dubium*, as well as being shown that the name cannot be allocated with certainty, the Commission should be presented with a case which shows that:

either (a) a well-known name in common use for a stable taxon is made unstable because of its possible synonymy with a more senior name which has been regarded as a *nomen dubium*

or (b) the description, or type, of a *nomen dubium* is being interpreted in more than one way and, accordingly, disrupting universality

or (c) the continued presence of a *nomen dubium* is otherwise causing confusion

and (d) that the situation cannot be stabilized by the normal application of the Code through the fixation of the name by means of a neotype, or that such fixation would lead to further confusion.

It should also be made clear to applicants that, even where the plenary powers are fully justified, they need not be used in suppression. In certain cases, stability may be served better by employing them to fix a *nomen dubium* in its accustomed usage, rather than through suppressing it.

If the Commission issues a formal Declaration upon this matter, the Declaration must be referred to the next Congress for modification and consequent amendment of the Code (Art. 78). However, as Commissioner Sabrosky has pointed out (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 265) the London Congress held that the normal processes of taxonomy should apply to *nomina dubia* and the Code needs no special provision for treating such names. Since it would appear that the problem is not that the Code is at fault, but that applicants are not aware that the cases which they present for the use of the plenary powers are inadequate, it would follow that information from the Secretary to the applicant is capable of solving it.

While the Secretary cannot take action upon himself which would seem as if he was rejecting applications to the Commission, it must surely be within his normal duties of service, both to the applicant and to the Commission, to see that the applicant is aware that his application should contain the information which the Code demands as a basis for action by the Commission in respect of Articles 78 and 79.

By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)

Dr. Sabrosky's proposal seems rather sound in principle, but he fails to recognize that *nomina dubia* may remain so and still become actual threats to important names. It happens that a beautiful example of exactly that kind is presented on p. 270—three pages after Dr. Sabrosky's proposal. *Xyleborus* Bowdich, 1825, threatens *Xyleborus* Eichhoff, 1864, but the former name remains as much as ever a *nomen dubium*.

So, I think it inappropriate to bind the Commission to a rigid principle. The Commission should be as free as ever possible to judge every single case on its own merits. But I do agree that it is worth while trying to avoid unnecessary suppressions of *nomina dubia*. So, my proposal is that Commissioners should silently agree in principle but that they should take no general action.

OPINION 761

EUKROHNIA RITTER-ZAHONY, 1909 (CHAETOGNATHA): ADDED TO THE OFFICAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES

RULING.—(1) The generic name *Eukrohnia* Ritter-Zahony, 1909 (gender: feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Sagitta hamata* Möbius, 1875, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1697.

(2) The specific name *hamata* Möbius, 1875, as published in the binomen *Sagitta hamata* (type-species of *Eukrohnia* Ritter-Zahony, 1909) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2111.

(3) The generic name *Krohnia* Langerhans, 1880 (a junior homonym of *Krohnia* Quatrefages, 1835) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1776.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1586)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in December 1962 by Dr. R. Alvarado and Dr. I. Moreno as a request for the use of the plenary powers to place *Krohnia* Langerhans, 1880, on the Official List of Generic Names. The application was sent to the printer on 7 May 1963 and was published on 21 October 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 381–382. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* and to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). An objection by Mr. N. Tebble was published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 90. As a result of this objection Alvarado and Moreno withdrew their request for the use of the plenary powers and asked that *Eukrohnia* Ritter-Zahony should be placed on the Official List (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 90).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 23 August 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)25 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 90. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 23 November 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Vokes, Riley, Obruchev, Alvarado, Simpson, Jaczewski, Munroe, Lemche, Tortonese, Stoll, Uchida, Mayr, Boschma, Ride, Sabrosky,* Forest, Binder, Evans, Brinck, Bonnet.

Negative votes—three (3): do Amaral, Kraus, Mertens.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Hubbs.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

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* An affirmative vote in part only. See note below.

Prof. A. do Amaral (18.x.65): " The present proposal seems not sufficiently justified and rather illogical."

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (18.xi.65): " The data are meagre, but perhaps there is no objection to placing a valid genus, *Eukrohnia*, on the Official List, along with its type-species. But I vote against proposition (3). Must the International Commission take its valuable time to place on the Official Index a name that is automatically and definitely invalid under the Code, a junior primary homonym? "

Dr. Otto Kraus (22.xi.65): " I vote against the proposal for I cannot find any reason for the Commission to act in the present case. This is quite an everyday situation which is, without any difficulty, covered by the automatic provisions of the Code."

Prof. R. Mertens (22.xi.65): " I agree with the comments made by Dr. Kraus."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references to names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Eukrohnia Ritter-Zahony, 1909, *Zool. Anz.* **34** : 792

hamata, Sagitta, Möbius, 1875, *Jber. Comm. wiss. Untersuch. dtsch. Meere,* Jahrg. II–III: 158, tab. 3, figs. 13–16

Krohnia Langerhans, 1880, *Z. wiss. Zool.* **34** : 132–136

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)25 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 761.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
19 *January* 1965

OPINION 762

SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF SEVEN SPECIFIC NAMES OF HOLOTHURIOIDEA

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the following specific names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

(a) *guamensis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833, as published in the binomen *Holothuria guamensis*;
(b) *lucifuga* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833, as published in the binomen *Holothuria lucifuga*;
(c) *albifasciata* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833, as published in the binomen *Holothuria albifasciata*;
(d) *lutea* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833, as published in the binomen *Holothuria lutea*;
(e) *pentagona* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833, as published in the binomen *Holothuria pentagona*;
(f) *fusca* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833, as published in the binomen *Fistularia fusca*;
(g) *timama* Lesson, 1830, as published in the binomen *Holothuria timama.*

(2) The following specific names, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *guamensis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833, as published in the binomen *Holothuria guamensis* (Name No. 846);
(b) *lucifuga* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833, as published in the binomen *Holothuria lucifuga* (Name No. 847);
(c) *albifasciata* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833, as published in the binomen *Holothuria albifasciata* (Name No. 848);
(d) *lutea* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833, as published in the binomen *Holothuria lutea* (Name No. 849);
(e) *pentagona* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833, as published in the binomen *Holothuria pentagona* (Name No. 850);
(f) *fusca* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833, as published in the binomen *Fistularia fusca* (Name No. 851);
(g) *timama* Lesson, 1830, as published in the binomen *Holothuria timama* (Name No. 852).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *nobilis* Selenka, 1867, as published in the binomen *Mulleria nobilis* (Name No. 2112);
(*b*) *moebii* Ludwig, 1883, as published in the binomen *Holothuria moebii* (Name No. 2113);
(*c*) *coluber* Semper, 1868, as published in the binomen *Holothuria coluber* (Name No. 2114);

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 23, Part 1. April 1966.

(d) *variegatus* Semper, 1868, as published in the binomen *Stichopus variegatus* (Name No. 2115);

(e) *australis* Ludwig, 1875, as published in the binomen *Colochirus australis* (Name No. 2116);

(f) *rufescens* Brandt, 1835, as published in the binomen *Polycheira rufescens* (Name No. 2117);

(g) *aculeata* Semper, 1868, as published in the binomen *Holothuria aculeata* (Name No. 2118);

(h) *leucospilota* Brandt, 1835, as published in the binomen *Stichopus leucospilota* (Name No. 2119);

(i) *buccalis* Stimpson, 1856, as published in the binomen *Thyone buccalis* (Name No. 2120).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1587)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in April 1963 by Miss Ailsa M. Clark. Miss Clark's application was sent to the printer on 7 May 1963 and was published on 21 October 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 383–387. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184).

The application was supported by Prof. E. Tortonese and, in part, by Dr. E. Deichmann. Dr. Deichmann objected, however, to the suppression of *Stichopus leucospilota* Brandt and *Thyone buccalis* Stimpson (Nos. 7 & 8 on Miss Clark's list). As a result of this objection Miss Clark wrote "... so as not to prejudice the rejection of numbers 1–6 and 9 (which would upset drastically the accustomed terminology and for which there is a good case), I am prepared to concede that numbers 7 and 8 do not have a good case for retention thanks to certain authors following H. L. Clark's adoption of them."

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 23 August 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)25 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 386–387 as amended in the note accompanying the Voting Paper. In the said note Commissioners were informed of Dr. Deichmann's objection and Miss Clark's reply and the proposals were amended as follows:

" Delete 1(h) and 1(i); 2(h) and 2(i).

For 3(h) substitute: *leucospilota* Brandt, 1835, as published in the binomen *Stichopus leucospilota*.

For 3(i) substitute: *buccalis* Stimpson, 1856, as published in the binomen *Thyone buccalis*."

At the close of the prescribed voting period on 23 November 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-four (24), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Vokes, Riley, Obruchev, Alvarado, Simpson, Jaczewski, Munroe, Lemche, do Amaral, Tortonese, Stoll, Uchida, Mayr, Boschma, Forest, Kraus, Binder, Mertens, Ride,* Evans, Brinck, Bonnet.

Negative votes—one (1): Sabrosky.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Hubbs.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (18.xi.65): " I oppose voting en bloc on lists of names that are mixtures of situations and that appear unequal in justification. In particular, I will not vote to suppress *nomina dubia*, and must vote against the whole list."

Dr. W. D. L. Ride (23.xi.65): " I vote for the proposal to suppress, by means of the plenary powers, the following names:

(1) *Holothuria guamensis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833
(3) *H. albifasciata* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833
(4) *H. lutea* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833.

In each case there is instability caused by doubt as to how the name is to be applied, and no type specimens are known to exist. Stability is served better here by suppression than by neotype designation.

" I do not agree to the use of the plenary powers to suppress the following:

(2) *H. lucifuga* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833. This name can be positively identified through its type. It threatens to supplant another name in a taxon which is without stable classificatory boundaries (application p. 384, para. 6) and, moreover, one for which no case has been made for its conservation on the grounds which are set out in the Code for the use of the plenary powers (Arts. 23b(iii) and 79).

(5) *H. pentagona* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833. Again, there is no doubt as to the application of this name. It threatens to replace a name which has an unstable subjective synonymy. In fact, a shift of taxonomic philosophy once more could well require the valid specific name of this taxon to become *doliolum* Pallas, 1766 (as it was until 1942). No adequate case has been made out for conservation of the threatened name *C. australis* Ludwig, 1875. According to the applicant, this name, soon after its description, was placed in synonymy by its describer and left there until 1932. Since 1932 it has been used by three authors.

(6) *Fistularia fusca* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833. This name can be identified without doubt. It threatens to replace a name (*rufescens* Brandt, 1835) for which the applicant makes no case for conservation beyond saying that it has been ' widely used for additional material ' by three authors in the taxonomic literature since 1881. The applicant makes no statement covering the invariability of usage of *rufescens* for the taxon which contains *fusca*, nor of stability in its boundaries.

(9) *H. timama* Lesson, 1830. The identity of this name is not in doubt. The applicant asks for the conservation of the threatened name *H. aculeata* Semper, 1868, for which she records seven usages including its original description. No further material has been recorded since its description and it has

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* An affirmative vote in part only. See note below.

not been used since 1934. On the other hand, *timama*, which we are asked to suppress, has also seven usages (and one more, with doubt, in synonymy). The most recent of these was in 1951 in which it was declared to be the senior synonym of *aculeata*. I would regard the applicant's statement as a clear indication that *aculeata* does not warrant conservation over *timama*."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

aculeata, *Holothuria*, Semper, 1868, *Reisen im Archipel der Philippinen* **2** : 84–85
albifasciata, *Holothuria*, Quoy & Gaimard, 1833, *Voy.* " *Astrolabe* ", Zool. **4** : 132
australis, *Colochirus*, Ludwig, 1875, *Arb. zool.-zoot. Inst. Würzburg* **2**(2) : 12–13
buccalis, *Thyone*, Stimpson, 1856, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1854–1856** : 386
coluber, *Holothuria*, Semper, 1868, *Reisen im Archipel der Philippinen* : **2** : 90
fusca, *Fistularia*, Quoy & Gaimard, 1833, *Voy.* " *Astrolabe* ", Zool. **4** : 26
guamensis, *Holothuria*, Quoy & Gaimard, 1833, *Voy.* "*Astrolabe* ", Zool **4** : 137
leucospilota, *Stichopus*, Brandt, 1835, *Prodr. Descr. Anim. Mertens. Orb. Terr. Circumnav. observ.* : 251
lucifuga, *Holothuria*, Quoy & Gaimard, 1833, *Voy.* " *Astrolabe* ", Zool. **4** : 134
lutea, *Holothuria*, Quoy & Gaimard, 1833, *Voy.* " *Astrolabe* ", Zool. **4** : 140
moebii, *Holothuria*, Ludwig, 1883, *Ber. oberhess. Ges. Nat.-u. Heilk.* : 246
nobilis, *Mulleria*, Selenka, 1867, *Z. wiss. Zool.* **17** : 313
pentagona, *Holothuria*, Quoy & Gaimard, 1833, *Voy.* " *Astrolabe* ", Zool. **4** : 135
rufescens, *Polycheira*, Brandt, 1835, *Prodr. Descr. Anim. Mertens. Orb. Terr. Circumnav. observ.* : 59
timama, *Holothuria*, Lesson, 1830, *Centurie zoologique, ou choix d'animaux rares, nouveaux ou imparfaitement connus* : 118
variegatus, *Stichopus* Semper, 1868, *Reisen im Archipel de Philippinen* **2** : 73

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)26 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 762.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
20 *January* 1966

OPINION 763

STENORHYNCHUS LAMARCK, 1818 (CRUSTACEA, DECAPODA): VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS WITH DESIGNATION OF *CANCER SETICORNIS* HERBST, 1788, AS TYPE-SPECIES

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

- (a) the generic name *Pactolus* Leach, 1815, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
- (b) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Stenorhynchus* Lamarck, 1818, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Cancer seticornis* Herbst, 1788, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus;
- (c) the emendation to *Stenorhynchus* of the generic name *Stenorynchus* Lamarck, 1818, is hereby validated;
- (d) it is hereby directed that the family-group name INACHINAE McLeay, 1838, is not to be rejected in favour of the name MACROPODIINAE Samouelle, 1819, by any zoologist who considers that the genera *Macropodia* [Leach, 1814] and *Inachus* Weber, 1795, belong to the same family-group taxon.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) *Inachus* Weber, 1795 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by H. Milne Edwards, 1837, *Cancer scorpio* Fabricius, 1779 (Name No. 1698);
- (b) *Macropodia* [Leach, 1814] (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Cancer longirostris* Fabricius, 1775 (Name No. 1699);
- (c) *Stenorhynchus* (emend. under the plenary powers of *Stenorynchus*) Lamarck, 1818 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, *Cancer seticornis* Herbst, 1788 (Name No. 1700).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) *debilis* S. I. Smith, 1871, as published in the binomen *Leptopodia debilis* (Name No. 2121);
- (b) *dorsettensis* Pennant, 1777, as published in the binomen *Cancer dorsettensis* (Name No. 2122);
- (c) *longirostris* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Cancer longirostris* (type-species of *Macropodia* [Leach, 1814]) (Name No. 2123).
- (d) *phalangium* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Cancer phalangium* (Name No. 2124);
- (e) *rostratus* Linnaeus, 1761, as published in the binomen *Cancer rostratus* (Name No. 2125);
- (f) *seticornis* Herbst, 1788, as published in the binomen *Cancer seticornis* (type-species of *Stenorhynchus* Lamarck, 1818) (Name No. 2126).

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 23, Part 1. April 1966.

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Macropus* Latreille, [1802–1803] (a junior homonym of *Macropus* Shaw, 1790) (Name No. 1777);

(b) *Pactolus* Leach, 1815 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above) (Name No. 1778);

(c) *Stenorynchus* Lamarck, 1818 (Ruled under the plenary powers in (1)(c) above to be an incorrect original spelling for *Stenorhynchus*) (Name No. 1779).

(5) The family-group name INACHINAE McLeay, 1838 (type-genus *Inachus* Weber, 1795) (under the plenary powers, a name to be given precedence over the name MACROPODIINAE Samouelle, 1819, by any zoologist who considers that *Inachus* Weber, 1795, and *Macropodia* [Leach, 1814], belong to the same family-group taxon) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 400.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 751)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. John S. Garth and Dr. L. B. Holthuis in February 1953. This application was revised in June 1963 and was sent to the printer on 17 July 1963 and published on 6 December 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 424–428. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to one specialist serial. No comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 August 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)31 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 427–428. At the end of the prescribed voting period on 25 November 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Riley, Obruchev, Alvarado, Simpson, Jaczewski, Munroe, Lemche, do Amaral, Tortonese, Stoll, Uchida, Mayr, Boschma, Ride, Forest, Kraus, Binder, Mertens, Evans, Brinck, Bonnet.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Hubbs, Vokes, Sabrosky.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

debilis, *Leptopodia*, S. I. Smith, 1871, *Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1869/1870** (app.): 87

dorsettensis, *Cancer*, Pennant, 1777, *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) **4** : 8

INACHINAE McLeay, 1838, *Illustr. Annul. S. Afr.* : 56

Inachus Weber, 1795, *Nomencl. ent. Syst. Fabr.* : 93
longirostris, Cancer, Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 408
Macropodia [Leach, 1814], Brewster's *Edinb. Ency.* **7** : 431
Macropus Latreille, [1802–1803], *in* Sonnini's Buffon, *Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.* **3** : 27
Pactolus Leach, 1815, *Zool. Miscell.* **2** : 19
phalangium, Cancer, Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 408
rostratus, Cancer, Linnaeus, 1761, *Fauna svec.* (ed. 2) : 493
seticornis, Cancer, Herbst, 1788, *Vers. Naturgesch. Krabben Krebse* **1**(7) : 229
Stenorhynchus Lamarck, 1818, *Hist. nat. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* **5** : 236
Stenorynchus Lamarck, 1818, an invalid original spelling for *Stenorhynchus* q.v.

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Inachus* Weber, 1795: H. Milne Edwards, 1837, *in* Cuvier's *Règn. Anim.* (ed. 4) (Disciples' ed.) **18** : pl. 34, fig. 2.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)31 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 763.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
26 *January* 1966

OPINION 764

CHAETODERMA LOVÉN, 1844 (MOLLUSCA), AND *CHAETODERMIS* SWAINSON, 1839 (PISCES): ADDED TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES

RULING.—(1) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *penicilligerus* Cuvier, 1817, as published in the binomen *Balistes penicilligerus* (type-species of *Chaetodermis* Swainson, 1839) (Name No. 2127);

(b) *nitidulum* Lovén, 1844, as published in the binomen *Chaetoderma nitidulum* (type-species of *Chaetoderma* Lovén, 1844) (Name No. 2128).

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Chaetodermis* Swainson, 1839 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Bleeker, 1866, *Balistes penicilligerus* Cuvier, 1817 (Name No. 1701);

(b) *Chaetoderma* Lovén, 1844 (gender : neuter), type-species, by monotypy, *Chaetoderma nitidulum* Lovén, 1844 (Name No. 1702).

(3) The family-group name CHAETODERMATIDAE (correction of CHAETODERMATA) von Jhering, 1876 (type-genus *Chaetoderma* Lovén, 1844) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 401.

(4) The specific name *pennicilligerus* Cuvier, 1817, as published in the binomen *Balistes pennicilligerus* (an incorrect original spelling for *penicilligerus* Cuvier, 1817) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 853.

(5) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Choetoderma* Swainson, 1839 (an incorrect original spelling for *Chaetodermis* Swainson, 1839) (Name No. 1780);

(b) *Chaetoderma* Swainson, 1839 (an incorrect original spelling for *Chaetodermis* Swainson, 1839) (Name No. 1781);

(c) *Chetoderma* Kowalevsky & Marion, 1887 (an incorrect spelling for *Chaetoderma* Lovén, 1844) (Name No. 1782);

(d) *Chaetoderma* Moser, 1907 (a junior homonym of *Chaetoderma* Lovén, 1844) (Name No. 1783);

(e) *Crystallophrysson* Graff, 1875 (an incorrect spelling for *Crystallophrisson* Möbius, 1875) (Name No. 1784);

(f) *Chrystallophrysson* Wirén, 1892 (an incorrect spelling for *Crystallophrisson* Möbius, 1875) (Name No. 1785);

(g) *Chrystallophrisson* Lütken, 1877 (an incorrect spelling for *Crystallophrisson* Möbius, 1875) (Name No. 1786).

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 23, Part 1. April 1966.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1250)

The present case was first submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Henning Lemche in 1957. In February 1963 a new application on the same subject was independently submitted by Mr. David Heppell. Dr. Lemche supported the latter and agreed that it should replace his own. Consequently Mr. Heppell's application was sent to the printer on 17 July 1963 and was published on 6 November 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 429–431. The application was supported by Dr. Myra Keen.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 October 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)32 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 430–431. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 January 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Simpson, Vokes, Mayr, do Amaral, Obruchev, Stoll, Uchida, Holthuis, Forest, Brinck, Bonnet, Ride, Tortonese, Sabrosky*, Alvarado, Boschma, Binder, Jaczewski, Evans.

Negative votes—None (0).

Voting Papers not returned—four (4): Hubbs, Kraus, Mertens, Munroe.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Prof. G. G. Simpson (14.x.65): " On the showing of the proposal the recommended action is in accord both with strict application of the Code and with current usage. There appears to be no question either as to the result of applying the Code or as to usage, the only issue before the Commission being whether or not to place certain names on various Official Lists. Two matters of principle should, I think, be considered by the Commission, the Congress, or both:

" 1. Whether the expenses of publication, circularization and commissioners' time are justified when in fact there is no moot point.

" 2. What, in fact, are the function and force of the Official Lists. The only bare hint in the Code itself is in 78(f), which strikes me as completely baffling."

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (6.xii.65): " I vote in the affirmative except for para. (5), which is an unnecessary Ruling."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Chaetoderma Lovén, 1844, *Öfvers. K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl.* **1** : 116

Chaetoderma Moser, 1907, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **51** : 319

Chaetoderma Swainson, 1839, an incorrect original spelling for *Chaetodermis* q.v.

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* An affirmative vote in part only. See note below.

CHAETODERMATIDAE von Jhering, 1876, *Jb. dtsch. malakol. Ges. Jahrg.* **3** : 137
Chaetodermis Swainson, 1839, *The Natural History of Fishes, Amphibians & Reptiles, or monocardian animals*, **2** : 194, 327, 441
Chetoderma Kowalevsky & Marion, 1887, *Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Marseille* **3**, Mém. 1 : 8
Choetoderma Swainson, 1839, an incorrect original spelling for *Chaetodermis* q.v.
Chrystallophrisson Lütken, 1877, *Zool. Record* **12** (for 1875) Vermes : 543
Chrystallophrysson Wirén, 1892, *K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl.* **23**(12)
Crystallophrysson Graff, 1875, *Z. wiss. Zool.* **26** : 188
nitidulum, Chaetoderma, Lovén, 1844, *Öfvers. K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl.* **1** : 116
penicilligerus, Balistes, Cuvier, 1817, *Le Règne Animal* **4** : 185, pl. 9, fig. 3
pennicilligerus, Balistes, Cuvier, 1817, an incorrect original spelling for *penicilligerus* q.v.

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Chaetodermis* Swainson, 1839 : Bleeker, 1866, *Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk.* **3** : 12, 26

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)32 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 764.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
27 *January* 1966

OPINION 765

CHAPMANINA SILVESTRI, 1931 (FORAMINIFERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Chapmanina* Silvestri, 1931, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Chapmania gassinensis* Silvestri, 1905, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Chapmanina* Silvestri, 1931 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Chapmania gassinensis* Silvestri, 1905, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1703.

(3) The specific name *gassinensis* Silvestri, 1905, as published in the binomen *Chapmania gassinensis* (type-species of *Chapmanina* Silvestri, 1931) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2129.

(4) The generic name *Chapmania* Silvestri & Prever, 1904 (a junior homonym of *Chapmania* Monticelli, 1893) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1787.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1402)

The present application was presented to the office of the Commission in March 1959 by Dr. Don L. Frizzell. Dr. Frizzell's application was sent to the printer on 17 July 1963 and was published on 6 December 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 432–434. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two palaeontological serials. The application was supported by Dr. Alfred R. Loeblich, Jr., and Dr. Helen Tappan.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 October 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)33 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 433. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 January 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Simpson, Vokes, Mayr, do Amaral, Obruchev, Stoll, Uchida, Holthuis, Jaczewski, Forest, Brinck, Bonnet, Ride, Tortonese, Sabrosky, Alvarado, Boschma, Binder, Evans.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—four (4): Hubbs, Kraus, Mertens, Munroe.

The following comment was made by Mr. C. W. Sabrosky in returning his vote: " However, I would prefer that part (1) note that the genus was monobasic but the monotype was misidentified, as *aegyptiensis* Chapman, and that the Commission now rules that the type is the species actually before the authors Silvestri & Prever, i.e., *gassinensis* Silvestri. "

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Chapmania Silvestri & Prever, 1904, *in* Silvestri, *Riv. ital. Sci. nat., Boll. Nat.* **24**(12) : 117–119, text-figs. 1–3

Chapmanina Silvestri, 1931, *Boll. Soc. geol. Ital.* **50** : 63–73, pl. 1

gassinensis, Chapmania, Silvestri, 1905, *Boll. Soc. geol. Ital.* **23,** 1904(1905) : 481–482, 485 footnote 2

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)33 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 765.

G. OWEN EVANS W. E. CHINA
Secretary *Assistant Secretary*
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
28 *January* 1966

OPINION 766

NAIADITES ELONGATUS DAWSON, 1861 (LAMELLIBRANCHIA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *elongatus* Dawson, 1860, as published in the binomen *Naiadites elongatus*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *elongatus* Dawson, 1860, as published in the binomen *Naiadites elongatus* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 854.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1604)

The present case was submitted to the Office of the Commission by Mrs. M. J. Rogers in June 1963. Mrs. Rogers' application was sent to the printer on 17 July 1963 and was published on 6 December 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 440–442. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two palaeontological serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. John Weir.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 October 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)35 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 442. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 January 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—eighteen (18), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Simpson, Vokes, Mayr, do Amaral, Obruchev, Stoll, Uchida, Jaczewski, Forest, Brinck, Bonnet, Tortonese, Alvarado, Boschma, Binder, Evans.

Negative votes—three (3): Holthuis, Ride, Sabrosky.

Voting Papers not returned—four (4): Hubbs, Kraus, Mertens, Munroe.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (8.xi.65): " It seems more sensible to me to select the specimen No. 2,1167 of the Redpath Museum, which is labelled as ' co-type ' of *Naiadites elongatus* to become its lectotype. The name *elongatus* Dawson, 1860, then would become a junior synonym of *phillipsii* Williamson, 1836. In this way the object of eliminating the name would be reached without interference by the Commission."

Dr. W. D. L. Ride (1.xii.65): "The applicant presents no evidence that stability or universality are threatened by the continued availability of the name *Naiadites elongatus* Dawson, 1860. She states that *N. elongatus* is a *nomen dubium*; but she also demonstrates that the application of the normal provisions of the Code will cause her to allocate it to the taxon *Anthraconauta phillipsii* (Williamson, 1836) of which it will become a junior subjective synonym. Accordingly, I do not agree that the use of the plenary powers is warranted here.

" In the absence of a statement to the contrary, *N. elongatus* Dawson, 1860, was described from more than one specimen since two localities were included in the original statement. At least one of the syntypes was later transferred by the author to another species (*A. mytiloides* Dawson, 1894). No evidence is presented that the various specimens (mentioned in the application) which later formed the basis of figures by Dawson and others (and which would now be attributed to various other taxa), are syntypical, except for Redpath Museum Specimen No. 2,1167. This specimen is stated by Dawson's assistant to be from the type locality, and a ' co-type ' of *Anthracomya elongata* (Dawson). On this authority it is the only undoubted syntype available for lectotype selection.

" Such action would cause the applicant to place *N. elongatus* Dawson, 1860, within *A. phillipsii* (Williamson, 1836)."

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (6.xii.65): " I am opposed in principle to Commission action on *nomina dubia*."

Original References

The following is the original reference for the name placed on the Official Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

elongatus, *Naiadites*, Dawson, 1860, *Supplement to* " *Acadian Geology* " : 44

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)35 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 766.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
28 *January* 1966

OPINION 767

SERPULA LINNAEUS, 1758 (ANNELIDA, POLYCHAETA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Serpula* Linnaeus, 1758, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Serpula vermicularis* Linnaeus, 1767, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus;

(b) the specific name *tubusvermicularis* Bergius, 1765, as published in the binomen *Teredo tubusvermicularis*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The family-group name SERPULIDAE (correction of SERPULÉES) Lamarck, 1818 (type-genus *Serpula* Linnaeus, 1758) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 402.

(3) The generic name *Serpula* Linnaeus, 1758 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above, *Serpula vermicularis* Linnaeus, 1767, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1704.

(4) The specific name *vermicularis* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Serpula vermicularis* (type-species of *Serpula* Linnaeus, 1758) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2130.

(5) The specific name *tubusvermicularis* Bergius, 1765, as published in the binomen *Teredo tubusvermicularis* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 855.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1606)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. David Heppell in June 1963. Mr. Heppell's application was sent to the printer on 17 July 1963 and was published on 6 December 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 443–446. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). The application was supported by Dr. Myra Keen, Dr. Gesa Hartmann-Schröder and Dr. Barbara Drew.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 October 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)36 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 445–446. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 January 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 23, Part 1. April 1966.

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Simpson, Vokes, Mayr, do Amaral, Obruchev, Stoll, Uchida, Holthuis, Jaczewski, Forest, Brinck, Bonnet, Ride, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Alvarado, Boschma, Binder, Evans

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—four (4): Hubbs, Kraus, Mertens, Munroe.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Serpula Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 786–788

SERPULIDAE Lamarck, 1818, *Hist. nat. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* **5** : 357

tubusvermicularis, *Teredo*, Bergius, 1765, *K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl.* **26** : 229

vermicularis, *Serpula*, Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** : 1267

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)36 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 767.

G. OWEN EVANS W. E. CHINA
Secretary *Assistant Secretary*
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
1 *February* 1966

OPINION 768

COENONYMPHA OCHRACEA EDWARDS, 1861 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all type-material for the nominal species *Coenonympha ochracea* Edwards, 1861, is hereby set aside and the specimen described by F. M. Brown, 1963, is hereby designated to be the neotype of that species.

(2) The specific name *ochracea* Edwards, 1861, as published in the binomen *Coenonympha ochracea*, as interpreted under the plenary powers by the neotype designated by F. M. Brown, 1963, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2131.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1607)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. F. Martin Brown in July 1963. Mr. Brown's paper was sent to the printer on 17 July 1963 and was published on 6 December 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 447–448. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to eight entomological serials. The proposals were supported by Mr. Cyril F. dos Passos (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 351) and Dr. J. W. Tilden.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 October 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)37 either for or against the proposals published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 448. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 January 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Simpson, Vokes, Mayr, do Amaral, Obruchev, Stoll, Uchida, Holthuis, Forest, Brinck, Bonnet, Ride, Tortonese, Alvarado, Jaczewski, Boschma, Binder, Evans.

Negative votes—one (1): Sabrosky.

Voting Papers not returned—four (4): Hubbs, Kraus, Mertens, Munroe.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. H. Lemche (11.x.65): " I vote for the proposals and for the proposal (dos Passos) of setting aside any lectotype-selection of the extant Winnipeg specimen in the past or in the future. (A necessary step before any neotype selection can be validated.) "

Prof. Ernst Mayr (18.x.65): " The application contains the misleading statement that *inornata* has line priority over *ochracea*. This is not correct, since line precedence does not give priority."

Dr. W. D. L. Ride (1.xii.65): " I agree that it would be desirable to add ' to use the plenary powers to set aside all type material of *C. ochracea* Edwards, 1861 '."

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (6.xii.65): " No evidence is given that the name is of sufficient importance to justify plenary action. Indeed, three recent works are cited (Chermock and Chermock, 1938, 1963, and Burdick, 1956) in which active lepidopterists had no difficulty in changing the application of the name *ochracea*.

" If there is extant a recognizable syntype, and this has been duly selected as lectotype (Chermock & Chermock, 1963, according to dos Passos' comment), that selection should be recognized."

ORIGINAL REFERENCE

The following is the original reference for the specific name placed on the Official List by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

ochracea, Coenonympha, Edwards, 1861, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **13** : 163

The following is the original reference for the designation of a neotype for the species concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Coenonympha ochracea* Edwards, 1861 : F. M. Brown, 1963, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 448.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)37 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 768.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
1 *February* 1966

OPINION 769

YOLDIA MÖLLER, 1842, AND *PORTLANDIA* MÖRCH, 1857: DESIGNATION OF TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Portlandia* Mörch, 1857, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Nucula arctica* Gray, 1824, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus;

(b) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Yoldia* Möller, 1842, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Yoldia hyperborea* Torell, 1859, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Portlandia* Mörch, 1857 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above, *Nucula arctica* Gray, 1824 (Name No. 1705);

(*b*) *Yoldia* Möller, 1842 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above, *Yoldia hyperborea* Torell, 1859 (Name No. 1706).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *arctica* Gray, 1824, as published in the binomen *Nucula arctica* (type-species of *Portlandia* Mörch, 1857) (Name No. 2132);

(b) *hyperborea* Torell, 1859, as published in the binomen *Yoldia hyperborea* (type-species of *Yoldia* Möller, 1842) (Name No. 2133).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1522)

The present application was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. T. Soot-Ryen in November 1963, after some preliminary correspondence on the case. Dr. Soot-Ryen's application was sent to the printer on 17 December 1963 and was published on 23 April 1964 in *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 127–129. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. A. H. Clark, Jr. (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 326), Mr. David Heppell and Dr. Irene Lubinsky (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 15–16).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 October 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)38 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 128–129. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 January 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Simpson, Vokes, Mayr, do Amaral, Obruchev, Stoll, Uchida, Holthuis, Forest, Brinck, Bonnet, Ride, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Alvarado, Boschma, Binder, Jaczewski, Evans.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—four (4): Hubbs, Kraus, Mertens, Munroe.

The following comment was made by Commissioner Dr. L. B. Holthuis in returning his vote: " I vote in the affirmative except for para. 8 (4). It is clear that *arctica* Möller, 1842, is not a new name, but a citation of *arctica* Gray, 1824, even though it is incorrectly applied to *Yoldia hyperborea.* The non-existent name *arctica* Möller, 1842, therefore cannot be placed on the Official Index."

The Secretary is in agreement with Dr. Holthuis that *Nucula arctica* Möller has no separate status from *Nucula arctica* Gray, and the former name has therefore not been placed on the Official Index.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

arctica, Nucula, J. E. Gray, 1824, *Suppl. App. Parry's Voy. N.W. Passage* : 241
hyperborea, Yoldia, Torell, 1859, *Bidrag till Spitsbergens molluskfauna* : 145–152
Portlandia Mörch, 1857, *in* Rink, *Grönl. geogr. statistisk beskrevet* **2**(4) : 93
Yoldia Möller, 1842, *Index Moll. Groenl.* : 18

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)38 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 769.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
1 *February* 1966

OPINION 770

STENOSCISMA CONRAD, 1839 (BRACHIOPODA): ADDED TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES

RULING.—(1) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Stenoscisma* Conrad, 1839 (gender : neuter), type-species, by monotypy, *Terebratula schlotheimii* von Buch, [1834] (Name No. 1707);

(b) *Machaeraria* Cooper, 1955 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Rhynchonella formosa* Hall, 1857 (Name No. 1708).

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *schlotheimii* von Buch, [1834], as published in the binomen *Terebratula schlotheimii* (type-species of *Stenoscisma* Conrad, 1839) (Name No. 2134);

(b) *formosa* Hall, 1857, as published in the binomen *Rhychonella formosa* (type-species of *Machaeraria* Cooper, 1955) (Name No. 2135).

(3) The family-group name STENOSCISMATINAE (correction of STENOSCHISMATINAE) Oehlert, 1887 (type-genus *Stenoscisma* Conrad, 1839) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 403.

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Stenocisma* Hall, 1847 (an incorrect spelling for *Stenoscisma* Conrad, 1839) (Name No. 1788);

(b) *Stenoschisma* Oehlert, 1887 (an unjustified emendation of *Stenoscisma* Conrad, 1839) (Name No. 1789);

(c) *Stenochisma* Schuchert, 1897 (an incorrect spelling for *Stenoscisma* Conrad, 1839) (Name No. 1790);

(d) *Camerophoria* King, 1846 (a junior objective synonym of *Stenoscisma* Conrad, 1839) (Name No. 1791);

(e) *Camarophoria* Herrmannsen, 1846 (an incorrect spelling for *Camerophoria* King, 1846) (Name No. 1792).

(5) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) CAMEROPHORIINAE Waagen, 1883 (type-genus *Camerophoria* King, 1846) (rejected before 1961 because the name of the type-genus is a junior objective synonym of *Stenoscisma* Conrad, 1839) (Name No. 420);

(b) STENOSCHISMATINAE Oehlert, 1887 (type-genus *Stenoscisma* Conrad, 1839) (an incorrect original spelling for STENOSCISMATINAE) (Name No. 421).

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 23, Part 1. April 1966.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1539)

The present case was first brought to the attention of the office of the Commission by Mr. Alan Logan, who expressed the intention of submitting proposals to the Commission. Before Mr. Logan's application was completed, an application on the same subject was received from Dr. Herta Schmidt. Dr. Schmidt's application was sent to the printer on 17 December 1963, and was published on 23 April 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 130–132. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184).

A note of support by Dr. Richard E. Grant was published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 419 and an objection by Dr. Paul Sartenaer (*ibid.* **22** : 13).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 October 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote on Voting Paper (65)39 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 131–132. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 January 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—fifteen (15), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Simpson, Mayr, Stoll, Uchida, Holthuis, Forest, Bonnet, Ride,* Sabrosky,* Tortonese, Alvarado, Boschma, Evans.

Negative votes—five (5): do Amaral, Obruchev, Brinck, Binder, Jaczewski.

Voting Papers not returned—four (4): Hubbs, Kraus, Mertens, Munroe.

Commissioner Prof. H. E. Vokes declined to vote, making the following comment: " I must agree with P. Sartenaer that no action by the Commission is required to maintain present nomenclatorial practice and to ' conserve the generic name *Stenoscisma* Conrad in its present usage '. Hence I do not wish to vote on this application."

In returning their votes, other Commissioners commented as follows:

Prof. G. G. Simpson (14.x.65): " The argument that it is not necessary to place names on the Official List is not impelling. Any name can come under attack, and this is the best available safeguard."

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (6.xii.65): " I have great sympathy with the objections of Sartenaer. The Official Indexes can become bulging rag bags from unnecessary Rulings."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Camarophoria Herrmannsen, 1846, *Indicis Gen. Malacoz.* : 161
Camerophoria King, 1846, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **18** : 89–91
CAMEROPHORIINAE Waagen, 1883, *Palaeont. Indica* (13) **1** (1–5) : 435
formosa, Rhynchonella, Hall, 1857, *Tenth ann. Rept. New York State Cab. nat. Hist.* : 76
Machaeraria Cooper, 1955, *J. Paleont.* **29** (1) : 55

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* Affirmative votes in favour of proposals (1)–(3) only.

schlotheimii, *Terebratula*, von Buch, [1834], *Abh. K.-preuss. Akad. Wiss.*, Berlin **1833** : 59

Stenochisma Schuchert, 1897, *Bull. U.S. geol. Surv.* **87** : 413

Stenocisma Hall, 1847, *Nat. Hist. New York*, Paleont. **1** : 142

Stenoschisma Oehlert, 1887, *in* Fischer, *Manuel Conchyl.* : 1309

STENOSCHISMATINAE Oehlert, 1887, an incorrect original spelling for STENOSCISMATINAE q.v.

Stenoscisma Conrad, 1839, *Second ann. Rept. New York geol. Surv.* : 59

STENOSCISMATINAE Oehlert, 1887, *in* Fischer, *Manuel Conchyl.* : 1304

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)39 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 770.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
2 *February* 1966

OPINION 771

THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS LINNAEUS, 1758 (REPTILIA): REJECTION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE NEOTYPE SPECIMEN DESIGNATED FOR THAT SPECIES BY OPINION 385

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers that part of the amendment to Opinion 385 designating an erroneous type-locality (Quebec, Quebec County, Province of Quebec, Canada) and the neotype selected from that locality (Chicago Natural History Museum No. 73660) as the basis for the interpretation of *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, is hereby set aside.

(2) Under the plenary powers it is hereby Ruled that *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, is to be interpreted from the description and type-locality given for *Coluber sirtalis* by Richard Harlan, 1827, in Genera of North American Reptilia and a Synopsis of the Species. *J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **5** : 352.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1600)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Francis R. Cook in April 1963. Dr. Cook's application was sent to the printer on 7 May 1963 and was published on 21 October 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 397–400. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two herpetological serials.

The proposal was supported by Dr. A. B. Grobman and opposed by Prof. Hobart M. Smith and Prof. Ernst Mayr (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 189). As a result of objections, and after lengthy correspondence with Dr. Carl L. Hubbs and Dr. L. M. Klauber, Dr. Cook submitted a revised proposal published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 327–328. This proposal was supported by Prof. J. S. Bleakney and Dr. Douglas A. Rossman whose comments were circulated to the Commission with the Voting Paper.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 23 August 1965 the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)30 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 328. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 23 November 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: China, Vokes, Riley, Obruchev, Alvarado, Simpson, Munroe, Lemche, do Amaral, Tortonese, Stoll, Uchida, Mayr, Boschma, Sabrosky, Jaczewski, Forest, Kraus, Mertens, Brinck, Bonnet.

Negative votes—three (3): Holthuis, Ride, Binder.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Hubbs.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Prof. G. G. Simpson (20.ix.65): " It seems that the revised proposal by Cook is most likely to stabilize nomenclature, and it is voted for on that basis. Reference to type-locality is objectionable, but it follows by redundancy from reference to Harlan's use of the name and is therefore not basis for rejecting the proposal.

" In Opinion 385 the Commission made fools of themselves by solemnly and official designating as type-locality a place where the intended species does not in fact occur. The Commission is empowered to deal with nomenclature only, and any tendency to pontificate on other zoological matters should be resisted by the Commission and rejected by other zoologists. Designation of a type-locality may come into question as it bears on nomenclature, but it is not itself a nomenclatural matter or within the duties or competence of the Commission. Recommendation (*not* Article) 72E (whether wise or not) does not bring designation of type-localities into the scope of the Commission any more than, for example 72B, makes the Commission a supervising and administrative corps for museum labels."

Dr. Henning Lemche (11.x.65): " I vote in the affirmative with the exception that I am against the establishment of any type-locality whatsoever.

" The case has demonstrated clearly that type alone must define species. As stated by the Zoological Congress (and not just the Commission as such) in the Recommendation 72E of the Code (1962) ' If a type-locality was erroneously designated it should be corrected.' (Nothing indicates that such correction is the duty of the Commission)."

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (18.xi.65): " May I note that Dr. Cook has twice misquoted the Code (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 399, para. 13; and **21** : 328, para. 6). Recommendation 72E, being only a recommendation and not a rule, reads ' should be corrected ', not ' shall be '."

Dr. W. D. L. Ride (19.xi.65): " In this case the Commission has ruled that the name *Coluber sirtalis* Linnaeus, 1758, be interpreted by reference to a neotype No. 73660 in the Chicago Natural History Museum. The specimen was collected at Quebec [City] and this is its type-locality.

" A type-locality is a property of a type—the two are not separate issues which can be decided by rule. Thus, the Code makes provision for the restriction of types (through lectotype selection, Art. 74) or for the selection of new types (through neotype selection, Art. 75) but it makes no separate provision for the restriction of type-localities beyond those which are inherent in the restriction and selection of types. The statement contained in Recommendation 72E makes it clear that the final arbiter as to whether any previous restriction holds true, is whether or not the type specimen was collected at that locality.

" It therefore follows that arguments as to whether the original type-specimen of *C. sirtalis* Linnaeus was collected at Quebec, or not, are completely immaterial to the case. There is no argument that the neotype was collected there and it is difficult to understand why a valid neotype designation should be set aside because, in 1959, Bleakney took the unusual step of calling the nominate subspecies of *sirtalis* by another subspecific name (i.e. *pallidula* Allan, 1899).

" Smith (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 190) makes the statement that the names of this species have not been especially stable during the last 20 years, and I am unable to vote for this proposal to set aside a neotype appointed and listed by the Commission because I believe that the purposes for which the Commission is empowered to use the plenary powers would be ill-served by it. Unless we have stability in the Code, in the availability of Listed names, and in the types through which they are to be interpreted, we cannot hope to achieve stability in nomenclature."

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)30 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 771.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
10 *February* 1966

OPINION 772

CURIMATA WALBAUM, 1792 (PISCES): REJECTED AS A GENERIC NAME AND PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL INDEX

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the following specific names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

(a) *curimata* Walbaum, 1792, as published in the binomen *Salmo curimata;*

(b) *immaculatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Salmo immaculatus.*

(2) Under the plenary powers, insofar as is necessary, all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Curimata* Bosc, 1817, are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Salmo edentulus* Bloch, 1794, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(3) It is hereby Ruled that the name *Curimata*, used by Walbaum, 1792, in the binomen *Salmo* (*Curimata*) *Marggravii*, is a specific name and the word *Marggravii* (= *marcgravi*) does not form part of a combination of scientific names.

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Curimata* Bosc, 1817 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (2) above, *Salmo edentulus* Bloch, 1794 (Name No. 1709);

(b) *Prochilodus* Agassiz, 1829 (gender: masculine), type-species, by designation by Eigenmann, 1910, *Prochilodus argenteus* Agassiz, 1829 (Name No. 1710).

(4) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *edentulus* Bloch, 1794, as published in the binomen *Salmo edentulus* (type-species of *Curimata* Bosc, 1817) (Name No. 2136);

(b) *argenteus* Agassiz, 1829, as published in the binomen *Prochilodus argenteus* (type-species of *Prochilodus* Agassiz, 1829) (Name No. 2137).

(5) The name *Curimata* Walbaum, 1792 (published in the binomen *Salmo* (*Curimata*) *Marggravii* as a specific name, but mistakenly considered by some authors to be a generic name) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1793.

(6) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *curimata* Walbaum, 1792, as published in the binomen *Salmo Curimata* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above) (Name No. 856);

(b) *immaculatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Salmo immaculatus* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above) (Name No. 857);

(c) *Marggravii* (= *marcgravi*) [Walbaum, 1792], as published in the combination *Salmo* (*Curimata*) *Marggravii* (a cheironym) (Name No. 858).

(7) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) CURIMATINAE Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1889 (type-genus *Curimata* Bosc, 1817) (Name No. 404);

(b) PROCHILODINAE Eigenmann, 1910 (type-genus *Prochilodus* Agassiz, 1829) (Name No. 405).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1590)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. J. Gery in January 1963. Dr. Gery's application was sent to the printer on 31 January 1963 and was published on 21 October 1963 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 390–394. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to one specialist serial. A comment giving additional information and, in part, expressing an objection was received from Dr. W. R. Taylor and was published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 260.

In answer to Dr. Taylor's criticism, Dr. Gery wrote as follows:

" (a) I am glad that you do not object *a priori* to the rejection of Walbaum: this is the most important question. The basic discussion is indeed not in (1) of my application, but in (2). The question is: apart from purely nomenclatural problems, shall we adopt *Curimata* sens. Marcgrave (Walbaum) or *Curimata* sens. Cuvier. *Curimata* Walbaum is what we now call *Prochilodus*, and what we put into a separate sub-family. Indeed, in the 18th century, the group would have comprised also what we now call Curimatins, as is still the case among the Indians. Then came Cuvier who restricted *Curimata* to the edentulous forms making an error in identification (this is a rough schema on my part). Eigenmann & Eigenmann (1889) and Eigenmann (1910) ratified it, and correctly designated what Cuvier believed to be his *Curimata*.

" In the meantime *Prochilodus* had been already established, again on *Curimata* Walbaum (and, as you already know, a third genus could also be involved, *Hemiodus*, even as early as in Bloch's time).

" This is why, to prevent such a mix-up, I believe that every good reason to invalidate Walbaum must come into action. If this is not done, see what could happen by reference, for example, to Fowler's Peixes do Brazil (written eventually with a cross-card-index): *Prochilodus* Agass. has its type *marggravi* Walbaum, and *Curimata* Walbaum has *edentulus* Bloch as type!

" (b) I do not agree with you concerning the danger of jeopardizing group-names in using *Curimatus* Oken ex Cuvier: there is no danger at all provided that its type was designated. This was done by Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889 and it is a definitive act, following the rule of the first reviewer. Certainly, one may argue that E. & E. did not cite Oken, but ' Les Curimates ' Cuvier. Anyhow, in 1910, Eigenmann clearly cited Curimatus Oken *with* type-designation, and *without* error in identification of the type-species (I use ' error ' in the Rule's sense: in fact, nobody knows if *edentulus* is really *cyprinoides*, but this is another story, a non-nomenclatural one, involving the study of the complicated Artenkreis *cyprinoides-schomburgki*).

" (c) I believe I have sufficiently demonstrated that *primo: Curimata* sens. Walbaum is untenable; *secundo: Curimata* sens. Cuvier does not break the continuity of the nomenclature.

" Thus, I agree with you that *Curimata* Bosc ex Cuvier can be chosen instead of *Curimatus* Oken ex Cuvier, if (1) it can be demonstrated that it has indeed priority over Oken; (2) The Commission revalorize this *nomen oblitum;* (3) it is based on the same species as that of Cuvier (Oken), as designated by Eigenmann 1910—this is very probable, on clear indication.

" (d) Finally all subsequent names, of Cloquet and others, are not consistent with the case, if an earlier genus is available, that is with correct type-designation. As it was the case, I did not mention them."

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 23 August 1965 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (65)28 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 393–394, as amended in the accompanying Secretary's Note. The Note which accompanied Voting Paper (65)28 first set out Dr. Gery's letter in answer to Dr. Taylor (see above) and then continued as follows:

" In summary, *Curimatus* Oken cannot be placed on the Official List, as requested, because it is a *nomen nudum.* It seems best, therefore, to replace this by *Curimata* Bosc. This genus appears never to have been credited to Bosc, or had species referred to it, and it is doubtful whether it has a legal type-species. As a safeguard, however, it is suggested that the Commission should use the plenary powers, insofar as is necessary, to fix *Salmo edentulus* as type of *Curimata* Bosc. The proposals should, then, be amended as follows:

" Add (1) (c) to use the plenary powers, insofar as is necessary, to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Curimata* Bosc, 1817, and, having done so, to designate *Salmo edentulus* Bloch, 1794, to be the type-species of that genus.

" Replace (3) (a) as follows:

Curimata Bosc, 1817 (*Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. nat.* (nouv. ed.) **9** : 9) (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers, *Salmo edentulus* Bloch, 1794.

" Replace in (4) (a) ' *Curimatus* Oken ' by ' *Curimata* Bosc. '."

At the close of the prescribed voting period on 23 November 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Vokes, Riley, Obruchev, Alvarado, Simpson, Munroe, Lemche, do Amaral, Stoll, Mayr, Boschma, Ride, Sabrosky,* Jaczewski, Forest, Kraus, Binder, Mertens, Evans, Bonnet.

Negative votes—three (3): Tortonese, Uchida, Brinck.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Hubbs.

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* An affirmative vote in part only (see comment below)

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (31.viii.65): " In my opinion *curimata* Walbaum is clearly a specific name and not a subgeneric one.

" The suppression asked for in par. (1) (b) of *immaculatus* Linnaeus, 1766, is evidently an error for *immaculatus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 312), published in the combination *Salmo immaculatus*.

" At first I was worried about the name *Marcgravii* Donndorff, 1798; if that is an available name, it would preoccupy *argenteus* Agassiz, 1829. But my colleague Boeseman showed me that Donndorff copied Walbaum and that his *Marcgravii* is not a specific name either."

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (18.xi.65): " I have critically studied Walbaum (1792) and agree with the conclusion of Gery that *Curimata* is a specific name.

" I do not approve (1) (b) of the application because I strongly object in principle to Commission action on *nomina dubia*. More important, I wish to call attention to the fact that *Salmo immaculatus* Linné of the 12th edition, for which suppression is required, is not new there but is merely a later use of *Salmo immaculatus* Linné of 1758, 10th edition, p. 312.

" A minor note: The ' emendation ' *Marcgravii* appeared first in the same work by Walbaum, on page 660. Perhaps *Marggravii* on p. 80 was only a typographical error."

Dr. Gery's error in attributing the specific name *Salmo immaculatus* to Linnaeus, 1766, instead of to Linnaeus, 1758, has been corrected in the present Ruling.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

argenteus, *Prochilodus*, J. L. R. Agassiz, 1829, *Sel. Gen. Spec. Pisc. Brasil.*: 63, pl. 38

Curimata Bosc, 1817, *Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. nat.* (nouv. ed.) **9** : 9

Curimata Walbaum, 1792, *Artedi Genera Piscium*, Ichth. (ed. 2) **3** : 80

curimata, *Salmo*, Walbaum, 1792, *Artedi Genera Piscium*, Ichth. (ed. 2) **3** : 80

CURIMATINAE Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1889, *Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.* **4** : 409

edentulus, *Salmo*, Bloch, 1794, *Naturgesch. Ausl. Fische* **8** : pl. 380

immaculatus, *Salmo*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 312

marggravii, *Salmo* (*Curimata*), Walbaum, 1792, *Artedi Genera Piscium*, Ichth. (ed. 2) **3** : 80

PROCHILODINAE Eigenmann, 1910, *Rep. Princeton Univ. Exped. Patag.* **3** (4) : 424

Prochilodus Agassiz, 1829, *Sel. Gen. Spec. Pisc. Brasil.*: 62

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Prochilodus* Agassiz, 1829 : Eigenmann, 1910, *Rep. Princeton Univ. Exped. Patag.* **3** (4) : 424

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (65)28 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 772.

G. OWEN EVANS W. E. CHINA
Secretary *Assistant Secretary*
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
14 *February* 1966

TRYPETESINAE AND TRYPETESINI (LACORDAIRE): PROPOSED EMENDATION OF FAMILY-GROUP NAMES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 1733

By Curtis W. Sabrosky (*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.*) and Elwood C. Zimmerman (*Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii*)

Confusion exists when two family-group names are identical, although the respective type-genera differ in spelling. In the present case, TRYPETINAE and TRYPETINI in the coleopterous family CURCULIONIDAE conflict with identical but older names in the dipterous family TEPHRITIDAE (TRYPETIDAE).

2. In 1866 (Génera des Coléoptéres, in *Histoire Naturelle des Insectes* 7 : 177), Lacordaire erected the coleopterous " Tribu " Trypétides, based on the genus *Trypetes* Schoenherr, 1836. The names in Diptera, based on *Trypeta* Meigen, 1803, date from the use of TRYPETIDAE by Loew (1861, Ueber die Dipteren-Fauna des Bernsteins, Bericht 35. *Vers. deutsch. Naturf.* 1860 (1861) : 89). Some dipterists use TRYPETIDAE and TRYPETINAE, and others use the older family name TEPHRITIDAE with TRYPETINAE still as a valid subfamily, but this difference in usage is irrelevant to the present simple problem in the Coleoptera.

3. The suprageneric names in Lacordaire (1866) are in French vernacular (Dérélomides, Hypérides, Gymnétrides, Lémosacides, Trypétides, Ulocérides, etc.). However, the name with which we are concerned, and others in Lacordaire's work, can be maintained as available from that date and authorship under the provisions of Article 11e (iii) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1961).

4. Because TRYPETINAE (Lacordaire) is a homonym of TRYPETINAE Loew, it must be changed. To avoid further confusion and at the same time to preserve the well-established coleopterous generic name *Trypetes* Schoenherr in suprageneric categories, we believe that the spellings TRYPETESINAE and TRYPETESINI would be useful and distinctive. The procedure of using the complete name as the stem in forming the group name has precedent in the case of *Merops*-MEROPIDAE versus *Merope*-MEROPIDAE, in which the Commission approved the family name MEROPEIDAE for the latter (Opinion 140, 1943).

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested to use its plenary powers, where necessary:

(1) to direct that the stem of *Trypetes* Schoenherr consist of the entire generic name, *Trypetes*-, in forming names of the family-group;

(2) to place the subfamily and tribal names TRYPETESINAE and TRYPETESINI (Lacordaire, 1866, as Trypétides) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(3) to place the generic name *Trypetes* Schoenherr, 1836, *Genera et species Curculionidum* . . . 3 (2) : 595 (gender : masculine) (type-species, *Trypetes rhinoides* Gyllenhal, by original designation) on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology; and

(4) to place the specific name *rhinoides* Gyllenhal, in Schoenherr, 1836 : 596, as published in the binomen *Trypetes rhinoides* Gyllenhal (type-species of *Trypetes* Schoenherr) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

PODALONIA SPINOLA, 1853 (HYMENOPTERA, SPHECIDAE): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER PLENARY POWERS IN FAVOUR OF *PODALONIA* FERNALD, 1927, WITH *AMMOPHILA VIOLACEIPENNIS* LEPELETIER, 1845, AS TYPE SPECIES.[1] Z.N.(S.) 1735

By A. S. Menke, R. M. Bohart (*University of California, Davis, California, U.S.A.*) and J. van der Vecht (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Holland*)

1. The aim of this application is to request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to ensure that continued usage of the well established generic name *Podalonia* Spinola, 1853, sensu Fernald (1927) will not be endangered. Continued use of the name is threatened because it appears certain that the type species, *Ammophila bocandei* Spinola, 1853, has been mistakenly interpreted as being congeneric with the species usually placed under the genus *Podalonia* by modern workers.

History of the name *Podalonia*

2. In a paper primarily devoted to describing new species of wasps from Pará, Brazil, Spinola (1853, pp. 52–53) presented a short discourse on the merits of basing new genera on peculiarities of wing venation, a practice of which he plainly disapproved. To demonstrate how easily (and unwisely) a person could establish a new genus for a species with aberrant wing venation, he described a new wasp species from " Guinée ", Africa, which had a petiolate second marginal cell. Spinola interpreted this species, *bocandei*, as a member of the genus *Ammophila* Kirby, 1798, a taxon in which the second submarginal cell is normally four sided. After the description of *Ammophila bocandei*, Spinola returned to his discourse on the describing of new genera for species that had peculiar wing venation by stating that he could just as easily propose the generic name *Podalonia* for *bocandei*.

3. It is obvious that Spinola did not intend the name *Podalonia* to be accepted as a valid generic name since he was only using it as an example to demonstrate the undesirability of naming genera solely for species with different wing venation. Nevertheless, under the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature Spinola's name is valid even though conditionally proposed (Art. 17(8)). The problem then is to determine the identity of the type species, *bocandei*.

4. F. F. Kohl (1890, pp. 101–102), the greatest authority on the subfamily Sphecinae, was the first person to deal with Spinola's genus, but he did not attempt to identify it. He merely listed *Podalonia* as belonging to the subfamily Sphecinae and related it to *Ammophila* Kirby, 1798, sensu lato, without mentioning *bocandei*. Later in his monumental work on the genera of the Sphecidae, Kohl (1896, pp. 242, 308) listed *Podalonia* as a synonym of *Ammophila* in the broad sense without any discussion of his reasons for doing so. It should be pointed out that Kohl's interpretation of *Ammophila* was very con-

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servative, and today up to six genera are recognized for the species Kohl lumped under the name *Ammophila.*

5. In his revision of the Palearctic *Ammophila* s. l. Kohl (1906, pp. 240–241) divided *Ammophila* into two " Hauptartengruppe ", *Ammophila* Kirby, 1798, and *Psammophila* Dahlbom, 1842. He tentatively identified *bocandei* Spinola as a *Psammophila* with aberrant wing venation but stated that the species was unknown to him.

6. The only other author to deal with *Podalonia* during this period was Dalla Torre. In his *Catalogus Hymenopterorum*, vol. 8, 1897, which deals with the Sphecidae, Dalla Torre listed (p. 396) *bocandei* as a species of *Ammophila* in the broad sense of Kohl. The only noteworthy item in connection with this citation is that the species was erroneously listed as occurring in " Am.: Brasilia " instead of the type locality given by Spinola: " Guinée ", Africa. It is probable that this error caused all subsequent European taxonomists to ignore *bocandei* completely. Note for example, that *bocandei* is not listed in Leclercq's (1955) catalog of the Sphecinae of Africa.

7. In 1927 H. T. Fernald published a revision of the North American species of a genus of wasps which up to that time had been placed under the generic name *Psammophila* Dahlbom, 1842, a taxon which it will be remembered was considered as a " Hauptartengruppe" of *Ammophila* by Kohl. Fernald was the first author to note that *Psammophila* Dahlbom was a junior homonym of *Psammophila* Brown, 1827, a genus of Mollusca. The only available replacement name for Dahlbom's preoccupied name was *Podalonia* Spinola, which Fernald used with some misgivings, pointing out the conditional nature of Spinola's name. Fernald's reason for accepting *Podalonia* as congeneric with *Psammophila* was based on Spinola's statement that the abdominal petiole of *bocandei* was similar to that of " *Ammoph. arenaria* Latr." [=*hirsuta* Scopoli], a species commonly recognized as a *Psammophila.*

8. Fernald did not pursue the identity of *bocandei* further, and until recently (Bohart and Menke, 1963, p. 163) no one has questioned his interpretation of *Podalonia.* The name *Podalonia* has gained world wide popular acceptance as the proper name for the genus formerly known under the name *Psammophila* Dahlbom. Several regional revisions and considerable biological work have been published under the name *Podalonia.*

The identity of *Ammophila bocandei*

9. Searches by Menke in the museums in Paris and Turin for the holotype of *bocandei* proved fruitless, and probably it is no longer in existence. Therefore, the identity of *bocandei* rests solely on an interpretation of the original description. Spinola's description consists mainly of color, but even so it is sufficient to cast strong doubts on the correctness of interpreting *Podalonia* as congeneric with *Psammophila* Dahlbom. Several color features mentioned by Spinola are of particular importance in this regard: head reddish yellow, abdomen shiny blue black, wings cloudy and shiny blue. It is significant that none of the Old World species currently assigned to *Podalonia,* sensu Fernald, display any of these color characters, and although a few New World species do have dark wings and abdomens, none have a reddish head, eliminating the

possibility that the locality data for *bocandei* were incorrect. Of further importance are the reddish legs mentioned by Spinola. Red legs are found in very few species of *Podalonia*, sensu Fernald, and when the legs are red, the wings are invariably clear and the abdomen is largely red. None of the species of *Podalonia*, sensu Fernald, have a petiolate second submarginal cell, except perhaps an occasional aberrant individual and the authors have never seen such a specimen.

10. At present it appears likely from the description of *bocandei* that it is a species in the genus *Chalybion* Dahlbom, or perhaps less likely, either the genus *Parapsammophila* Taschenberg or *Chlorion* Latreille.* All three genera possess African species with color patterns which come close to matching that of *bocandei*. However, *Chalybion* seems most likely to be the genus to which *bocandei* belongs, because there are species in this genus which have the second submarginal cell petiolate.

11. The conclusion one draws from these facts is that *bocandei* cannot possibly be congeneric with *Podalonia*, sensu Fernald, and that therefore, *Podalonia* Spinola cannot be considered as an available name for the preoccupied name *Psammophila* Dahlbom. Since no other name is available for *Psammophila* Dahlbom, it is now necessary to propose a new name for this taxon. However, this course of action would serve no useful purpose because *Podalonia*, sensu Fernald, has enjoyed popular world wide usage for nearly forty years and is a name around which a considerable literature has accumulated. To offer a new generic name now would only cause more confusion than uniformity and therefore we propose that *Podalonia* be conserved in the sense of Fernald.

12. Several alternative methods for conserving the name *Podalonia* exist:

A. Throw out *bocandei* as the type of *Podalonia* Spinola and select a well known African species of *Podalonia*, sensu Fernald, to be designated under the plenary powers as the type species of Spinola's genus. An argument against such a move is that Spinola never intended *Podalonia* to be accepted as a genus. The name was at best a conditional one.

B. Under the plenary powers arbitrarily synonymize *bocandei* with some well known African *Podalonia* species (sensu Fernald). This sort of action would be absolutely contrary to the published description of *bocandei* as we have pointed out in paragraphs 9 and 10 above.

C. Suppress *Podalonia* Spinola under the plenary powers for purposes of synonymy and homonymy, and credit Fernald, 1927, as having authored and described the genus *Podalonia*; and at the same time designate the oldest and best known species treated in Fernald's revision as the type of *Podalonia* Fernald. We favor this last method since it in no way affects the validly described species *bocandei* and the name *Podalonia* is insured of continued usage. The Commission is therefore requested to:

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* specifically, *Chalybion fuscipenne* (Smith), *Parapsammophila cyanipennis* (Lepeletier), and *Chlorion ciliatum* (Fabricius) [=*xanthocerum* Illiger].

(1) use its plenary powers:
  (a) to suppress the generic name *Podalonia* Spinola, 1853, and all other uses of that name before that by Fernald, 1927, for the purposes of the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;
  (b) to accord H. T. Fernald authorship of the generic name *Podalonia* as characterized by him in 1927, and to designate *Ammophila violaceipennis* Lepeletier, 1845, as type-species of the genus.

(2) place the generic name *Podalonia* Spinola, 1853, (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) place *Podalonia* Fernald, 1927 (as validated under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above) on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(4) place the specific name *violaceipennis* Lepeletier, 1845, as published in the binomen *Ammophila violaceipennis* (type-species of *Podalonia* Fernald, 1927) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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ALOSA FALLAX (LACÉPÈDE, 1803): PROPOSED PRESERVATION AS THE NAME FOR THE TWAITE SHAD (PISCES). Z.N.(S.) 1736

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Alosa fallax (Lacépède, 1803) has been the name accepted for the twaite shad by the overwhelming majority of recent ichthyologists. A few workers have also used the name *Alosa finta* (Cuvier, 1829). However, an earlier alleged binominal name *Alosa ficta* . . . Duhamel, 1772, has been recently revived by Spillman, Ch. J. (1961, Poissons d'eau douce, *Faune de France* **65** : 30 [303 pp.], [Paris]). The object of the present application is to ask the Commission to reject for nomenclatorial purpose the work of Duhamel du Monceau, 1769–1782, entitled *Traité général des Pêches, et Histoire des Poissons qu'elles fournissent, tant pour la subsistance des Hommes, que pour plusieurs autres usages qui ont rapport aux Arts et Commerce*, [Paris]. The intention of this action is to secure the availability of the specific name *fallax* Lacépède, B.G.É., 1803 (*Histoire naturelle des poissons* **5** : 424 of the edition in 5 volumes or **10** : 188 of the edition in 11 volumes, [Paris]) as used by him in the combination *Clupea fallax*. The purposes of the application to reject the work of Duhamel (1769–1782) is to seek an official ruling that any names in this work are not binominal in accordance with Article 11 (c). A brief statement of facts follows.

2. The work of Duhamel (1769–1782) consists mainly of descriptions of gear, ships, fisheries, means of preservation etc. of commercial fishes of North Europe. Nevertheless, there are also detailed general systematical and anatomical descriptions of the fishes, accompanied by many plates of figures. However, Duhamel used no Latin binomina, but referred to fishes by the French vernacular names and non-binominal, prelinnean ones. His attitude towards Linnean names, for example of gadoid fishes, may be seen in the following " si j'emploie le terme d'*Asellus*, c'est parce que je l'ai vu adopté par plusieurs Auteurs, & sans prétendre faire aucune comparison entre les Morues & les Anons: le terme de *Gadus*, que plusieurs ont adopté est tout aussi bon ". (II Partie, Section I : 37). Linnean specific names and " Systema naturae " are not mentioned in the work and only non-binominal ones and prelinnean authors are cited by Duhamel. For example, on the same page under the heading " De la Morue franche " the synonymy of the species is given as follows, " *Asellus major vulgaris*, Belg. Cabillaud, Willughby. *Gadus dorso tripterygio, ore cirrato, caudâ aequali ferè, cum radio primo spinoso*; Artedi. *Murhua vulgaris*, (*maxima Asellorum species*); Bellon. *Molua vel Morhua altera minor*; Rondel. Gesn. Aldrov." Similar references to the same authors and similar names are given for all other species. In respect of *Alosa ficta* on page 320 (II Partie, III Section, 1772) under the heading " De la Feinte " Duhamel wrote: " Ce Poisson est appelé en latin *Alosa ficta aut falsa*, d'où est probablement dérivé le nom François *Feinte*. Quelques-uns l'ont nommé *Clupea maculis nigris notata* ". The author of neither of these names is mentioned; however the first name is considered to be that given by Duhamel.

3. The proposal that this work should be rejected for nomenclatural purposes on the grounds that Duhamel did not employ the principles of binominal nomenclature in the body of the work, is supported by the statement of Sherborn, C. D. (1902, *Index Animalium* : XXI) that it was non-binominal. The authors who cited Duhamel's name for the twaite shad rejected it as non-binominal (e.g. Günther, A., 1868, *Catalogue of the Fishes in the British Museum*, **7** : 435; Moreau, E., 1881, *Histoire naturelle des poissons de la France*, **3** : 456; Smitt, F. A., 1895, *A History of Scandinavian Fishes*, **2** : 984).

4. The specific name *fallax* was established by Lacépède (1803) in the binomen *Clupea fallax* with a diagnosis nearly coinciding with that of *Clupea alosa* L. which the author gave on the previous page. The main distinction of the former species from the latter consists of " sept taches brunes de chaque coté du corps " and that is one of the distinguishing characters between the two species (e.g. Spillmann, 1961 : 25, 26, 36, figs. 4, 5). Cuvier, M. (1829, *Le Règne Animal*, **2** : 320), however, described this species under the name *Clupea finta* (from the vernacular French name, Finte). Cuvier's species was regarded as conspecific with *Clupea fallax* by Günther (1868), and by subsequent authors. Cuvier's diagnosis of this species is more strict, as follows, " est plus alongée que l'alose, et des dentes très marquées au deux mâchoires, et cinq ou six taches noires le long du flanc ". The specific name *finta* Cuvier was employed as a senior synonym only by earlier authors (e.g. Günther, loc. cit.; Moreau, loc. cit.; Smitt, loc. cit.) and by fishery biologists (e.g. Ehrenbaum, E., 1936, *Handbuch der Seefischerei Nordeuropas*, **2** : 27; Andersson, K. A., 1942, *Fiskar och Fiske i Norden*, **1** : 254) but later it was rejected and the name *Alosa fallax* (Lacépède, 1803) has been widely used in the recent European ichthyological literature (e.g. Roule, L., 1925. *Les poissons des eaux douces de la France* : 78; de Buen, F., 1935, *Inst. Español. Oceanogr. Notas y Résumenes* (2) 88 : 44; Poll, M., 1947, Poissons marins, *Faune de Belgique* : 141; Bruun, A. Fr., and Pfaff, J. R., 1950, *Fishes in List of Danish Vertebrates* : 26; Dollfus, R. Ph., 1955, *Tr. Inst. sci. Chêrifien* (Zool.), 6 : 28; Berg, L. S., 1962, *Freshwater Fishes of the U.S.S.R. and adjacent countries*, **1** : 1949, translated from the Russian edition 1948; Svetovidov, A. N., 1963, Clupeidae, *Fauna of the U.S.S.R., Fishes*, **2**, 1: 34 6, translated from the Russian edition 1952).

5. Besides Duhamel's specific name *ficta* some others by the same author are mentioned by Spillmann (loc. cit.); for example *Clupea major*, *Trutta marina* and *T. fluviatilis*. Fortunately these happen to be junior synonyms of *Alosa alosa* (L.), and of *Salmo trutta* L. respectively.

6. Accordingly, I request the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature to take the following action:

(1) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *ficta* Duhamel, 1772, as published in the combination *Alosa ficta* (rejected as published in a non-binominal work);

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, *fallax* Lacépède, 1803, as published in the combination *Clupea fallax*;

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature, the publication of Duhamel du Monceau, 1769–1782, *Traité général des Pêches, et Histoire des poissons qu'elles fournissent, tant pour la subsistance des Hommes, que pour plusiers autres usages qui ont rapport aux Arts et Commerce*, (Paris) (a work in which the author did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature).

GOBIUS LENKORANICUS KESSLER, 1877 (PISCES): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION AS A *NOMEN DUBIUM*. Z.N.(S.) 1737

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1. Kessler, K. (1877, Ribi vodiastshiesia i vstrechaiustshiesia v Aralo-Caspiysko-Ponticheskoi ichthyologicheskoi oblasti, *Tr. Aralo-Casp. Exp.*, **4** : 34 in Russian) described under the name *Gobius lenkoranicus* one poorly preserved specimen of a gobiid fish from a littoral swamp near Lenkoran, the Caspian Sea. He regarded it as allied to *G. leopardinus* Nordmann, 1840 (=*Pomatoschistus microps leopardinus* of recent authors).

2. The original description of *G. lenkoranicus* was detailed but only meristic counts, and head and body proportions were given. The sensory canals, pores and pit-lines, the main characters used in the modern classification of gobiids, were not studied.

3. Iljin, B. S. (1938, The Gulfs of the Caspian Sea Komsomolets (Mertvyi Kultuk) and Kaidak, *Complex Studies of the Caspian Sea*, **2** : 123, in Russian, with an English summary), who was the leading authority on gobiid fishes of the U.S.S.R., suspected that *G. lenkoranicus* was conspecific with *Pomatoschistus caucasicus* (Kawrajsky, 1899) of Berg, 1916, and studied Kessler's specimen. The specimen happened to be in such a bad state that Iljin was unable to identify it. He came to the conclusion that the possibility of determining the identity of *G. lenkoranicus* and *P. caucasicus* was hopelessly lost. However, the specific name *lenkoranicus* as a senior synonym of *P. caucasicus* has been recently revived by Georgiev, Zh. (1964, *Bull. Inst. Piscicult. et Pêcher.-Varna*, **4** : 189, in Bulgarian, with an English summary). His statement was based only on Kessler's description.

4. *G. caucasicus* Kawrajsky (1899, *in* Radde, *Mus. caucas.*, **1** : 309) is a *nomen nudum*. It was named by Kawrajsky without description, definition or indication, and only the localities of the specimens were mentioned (a littoral swamp near Batum, the Black Sea, and Temirgoe, south of the Sulak River mouth, the Caspian Sea). One of Kawrajsky's specimens (from Batum) and a specimen from the Inkit Lake near Pitzunda, the Black Sea, were described under the name *Pomatoschistus caucasicus* by Berg, L. S. (1916, *Les poissons des eaux douces de la Russie* : 409, in Russian). The specific name *caucasicus* has been widely used in all recent ichthyological works.

5. The specific name *lenkoranicus* has been used only in a few earlier works (e.g. Gratzianov, V. I., 1905, *Versuch einer Ubersicht der Fische der Russischen Reiches*: 371, in Russian) and being an uncertain one it has not been employed since that time. It was only mentioned in the list of species referred to *Pomatoschistus* by Berg (1916). *G. lenkoranicus*, with a note of interrogation to indicate it as a possible synonym of *P. caucasicus*, was used later by Berg, L. S. (1949, *Les poissons des eaux douces de l'U.R.S.S.*, **3** : 1065, in Russian) and Svetovidov, A. N. (1964, *The fishes of the Black Sea* : 419, in Russian).

6. Since the specific name *lenkoranicus* has remained unused as a senior synonym in the recent literature, and since it is not certainly applicable to any

gobiid species and constitutes a threat to the specific name *P. caucasicus*, the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature is asked to take the following actions:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the name *lenkoranicus* Kessler, 1877, as published in the binomen *Gobius lenkoranicus*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, *caucasicus* Berg, 1916, as published in the combination *Pomatoschistus caucasicus*;

(3) to place the specific name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

COLLIGNONICERAS BREISTROFFER, 1947 (MOLLUSCA, AMMONOIDEA): APPLICATION TO PLACE ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY WITH PRIORITY FROM 1876. Z.N.(S.) 1738

By T. Matsumoto (*Kyushu, Japan*) and C. W. Wright (*London*)

1. In 1876 Meek (: 453) established a genus *Prionotropis* (type-species by original designation *Ammonites woollgari* Mantell, 1822) for a group of ammonites widespread in the Turonian stage of the Upper Cretaceous in Europe, North America and Asia and of great stratigraphical importance. A family was subsequently based by Zittel (1895 : 430) on this generic name and came into general use. However Breistroffer (1947) recognized that the name was a homonym of *Prionotropis* Fieber, 1853 (: 127) and proposed the substitute name *Collignoniceras.* At the same time he illegitimately replaced the family name Prionotropidae Zittel by the name Prionocyclidae, based on *Prionocyclus* Meek, 1876, a close relative of *Prionotropis* Meek *non* Fieber, which had been provisionally proposed by Haas in 1946 (: 218). Wright and Wright (1951 : 30) corrected this by substituting the name Collignoniceratidae based on the new name of the type-genus.

2. In 1940, however, Warren and Stelck (: 151) had established a new genus *Selwynoceras*, type-species by original designation *Prionotropis* (?) *borealis* Warren, 1930, regarded by them as closely allied to but distinct from *Prionotropis* Meek *non* Fieber. In the Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology Wright (1957 : L 426) treated *Selwynoceras* as only subgenerically distinct from *Collignoniceras* Breistroffer (=*Prionotropis* Meek *non* Fieber), but maintained *Collignoniceras* as the name for the combined genus, although it was proposed in 1947, on the assumption that as a replacement name for *Prionotropis* Meek, 1876, it took priority over *Selwynoceras* Warren & Stelck, 1940; this assumption was incorrect at the time.

3. Whatever may have been the effect of the Rules in 1957, Article 39 (a) (i) of the 1961 edition of the Rules laid down that the new name of the type-genus of a family, that is found to be a junior homonym, should take the date of the name replaced. It could therefore have been argued between 1961, when this clause was adopted, and 1964, when it was dropped, that *Collignoniceras* Breistroffer, 1947, should be assigned for purposes of priority the date 1876 and that it should not therefore be replaced by *Selwynoceras* when that genus was regarded as subjectively synonymous with it, at generic or subgeneric level.

4. On the other hand Powell (1963 : 1223) held that *Selwynoceras* and *Collignoniceras* were not even subgenerically distinct. He argued that *Selwynoceras* was available as a substitute name for *Prionotropis* Meek *non* Fieber and should have been adopted in 1947. He maintained Collignoniceratidae as the correct name for the family, under Article 40, but ignored the provision in Article 39 (a) (i), in force at the time and treated *Collignoniceras* as a junior synonym of *Selwynoceras.*

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 23, Part 1. April 1966.

5. In the 1964 edition of the Rules, in accordance with the decision of Congress, the provision under Article 39 for backdating replacement generic and family names no longer appears.

6. Since its establishment in 1947 the name *Collignoniceras* has come into general use and has appeared in a large number of stratigraphical and palaeontological works, for example Bürgl, 1957: Cobban, 1951: Cobban & Reeside, 1952: Cobban, Rohrer & Erdmann, 1956: Matsumoto, 1959 a, 1959 b & 1965: Matsumoto & Miller, 1958: Müller, 1960: Wright, 1957 & 1963: Wright & Wright, 1951. To the best of our knowledge no author has yet followed Powell in substituting *Selwynoceras* for *Collignoniceras*.

7. Authors may in future hold *Selwynoceras* to be generically distinct from or subgenerically distinct from or absolutely synonymous with *Collignoniceras* Breistroffer. In the interest of stability of nomenclature of this widespread and stratigraphically important group of ammonites it is highly desirable to avoid changes of name resulting from subjective changes of opinion about the relative taxonomic status of *Selwynoceras* and *Collignoniceras*. To achieve this end it seems best that the Commission should under its plenary powers assign the original date, 1876, of *Prionotropis* Meek *non* Fieber to its replacement name *Collignoniceras*.

8. We therefore invite the Commission to:

(1) use its plenary powers to grant priority from 1876 to the generic name *Collignoniceras* Breistroffer, 1947;

(2) place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

  (a) *Collignoniceras* Breistroffer, 1947, with priority for the purposes of synonymy from 1876, being the replacement name of *Prionotropis* Meek, 1876 non Fieber, 1853 (gender : neuter) (type-species, by original designation *Ammonites woollgari* Mantell, 1822);

  (b) *Selwynoceras* Warren & Stelck, 1940 (gender : neuter) (type-species, by original designation, *Prionotropis borealis* Warren, 1930);

(3) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Prionotropis* Meek, 1876 (a junior homonym of *Prionotropis* Fieber, 1853);

(4) place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

  (a) *woollgari* Mantell, 1822, as published in the binomen *Ammonites woollgari* (type-species of *Collignoniceras* Breistroffer, 1947 (1876));

  (b) *borealis* Warren, 1930, as published in the binomen *Prionotropis* (?) *borealis* (type-species of *Selwynoceras* Warren & Stelck, 1940).

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GALERITA GOUAN, 1770 (PISCES): PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL INDEX TOGETHER WITH ADDITION OF *GALERITA* FABRICIUS, 1801, TO THE OFFICIAL LIST. Z.N.(S.) 1739

By Hans Reichardt (*Departamento de Zoologia, Secretaria da Agricultura São Paulo, Brazil*)

The object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to reject the generic name *Galerita* Gouan, 1770, senior homonym of *Galerita* Fabricius, 1801.

2. The generic name *Galerita* was first published by Rondelet in 1554 (*Libri de piscibus marinis . . . Lugduni, apud Mathiam Bonhomme* : 204), but was, first used after the introduction of the Binomial System by Gouan in 1770 (*Historia Piscium* : 123), as a junior synonym of *Blennius* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Systema Naturae* (ed. 10) **1** : 256). Even though a *nomen nudum* in Gouan's *Historica Piscium*, and not adopted by either Gouan or a single subsequent author, the name *Galerita* Gouan was listed in several nomenclators (Schulze, Neave, etc.) as if it were an available name. As a result, it was incorrectly treated as a senior homonym by several subsequent authors (see 5, 6, below).

3. In 1801 Fabricius described the homonymic genus *Galerita* for Coleoptera, Insecta (*Systema Eleutheratorum* **1** : 214).

4. *Galerita* Fabricius has been made the type-genus of a taxon in the family-group by Lacordaire (1854, *Généra des Coléoptères* **1** : 79), the Galéritides.

5. In 1936 the name *Galeritula* Strand was proposed (*Folia Zool. Hydrobiol.* **9** : 168) to replace *Galerita* Fabricius, nec Gouan.

6. In 1949, overlooking the existence of *Galeritula* Strand, 1936, Jeannel (*Faune de l'Empire Français* **11** : 1057) proposed the name *Galeritina* to replace *Galerita* Fabricius, nec Gouan.

7. In the same paper Jeannel proposed the family-group name Galeritinini (type-genus *Galeritini* Jeannel, 1949) to replace Galeritini (type-genus *Galerita* Fabricius, 1801).

8. Jedlicka in 1963 (*Entom. Abhandl. Museum Dresden.* **28** : 474) proposed the family-group name Galeritulini (type-genus *Galeritula* Strand, 1936) to replace Galeritini (type-genus *Galerita* Fabricius, 1801).

9. A forthcoming revision of the American species of the tribe which includes the genus *Galerita* Fabricius, revealed that the genus *Diabena* Fairmaire, 1901 (*Bull. Soc. ent. France* : 94) with two species in Madagascar, is a subjective synonym of *Galerita* Fabricius. *Diabena* having 35 years of priority over *Galeritula* Strand, would have to be used for the complex of 51 Neotropical, 7 Oriental and 17 Ethiopian species of the genus.

10. Even though two replacement names have been proposed and are available for *Galerita* Fabricius (see 5, 6, above), the latter is still widely used by specialists as well as non-specialists. As stated above (9), if *Galerita* Gouan were accepted, nomenclatural procedure would require the application of *Diabena* Fairmaire to the genus. *Diabena* Fairmaire, which was until now restricted to two Malagasy species, is almost completely unknown outside the

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 23, Part 1. April 1966.

Ethiopian Region. *Galerita* Gouan, the senior homonym of *Galerita* Fabricius has never been used in the Binomial System as a senior synonym after 1758, as stated above (2).

11. It seems to the writer that a strict application of the Law of Homonymy in the case of *Galerita* Gouan, 1770 and *Galerita* Fabricius, 1801, is illogical, because of the fact that the senior homonym is not used in the literature as a valid generic name, while the junior homonym is a well known name in the entomological literature.

12. It is therefore requested that *Galerita* Gouan, 1770, be rejected as a *nomen nudum* and that *Galerita* Fabricius, 1801, be placed on the Official List.

13. For the reasons above it is requested that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology the family-group names:
  (a) Galeritinini Jeannel, 1949 (type-genus, *Galeritina* Jeannel, 1949) (a junior objective synonym of Galeritini Lacordaire, 1854);
  (b) Galeritulini Jedlicka, 1963 (type-genus, *Galeritula* Strand, 1936) (a junior objective synonym of Galeritini Lacordaire, 1854);
(2) place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the family-group name Galeritini Lacordaire, 1854 (type-genus, *Galerita* Fabricius 1801);
(3) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Galerita* Gouan, 1770 (a *nomen nudum*);
(4) place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Galerita* Fabricius, 1801 (gender : feminine) (type-species, by designation by Latreille, 1810 (*Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 426), *Carabus americanus* Linnaeus, 1758);
(5) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *Carabus americanus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Systema Naturae*, (ed. 10) : 415), as published in the binomen *Carabus americanus* (type-species of *Galerita* Fabricius, 1801).

APPLICATION TO SUPPRESS FOUR RICHARDSON FISH NAMES
Z.N.(S.) 1740

By P. J. P. Whitehead (*British Museum* (*Nat. Hist.*))

1. Richardson's " *Report on the ichthyology of the seas of China and Japan* " (1846), lists 665 species, of which 142 were new species or varieties. For various reasons, certain of Richardson's names have lapsed into obscurity.

(a) The descriptions are often brief, or poor, or both.

(b) Reference to the size, locality, collector, donor and repository of the specimens is sometimes inadequate for types to be recognized with certainty.

(c) Some 22 of Richardson's new species were based on Chinese specimens collected by the Rev. G. Vachell and deposited in Cambridge. The types of 19 of these species were subsequently lost (Whitehead & Joysey, in press, *Bull. Brit. Mus. nat. Hist.* (*Zool.*)).

(d) Some 83 of Richardson's new species were based solely on the unpublished collections of paintings of Chinese fishes compiled by John Reeves in about 1830, of which three copies are in the British Museum (Natural History) and the fourth cannot be traced (see Whitehead, 1966, *Bull. Brit. Mus. nat. Hist.* (*Zool.*), **14** (2) : 15–53).

It is unfortunate, therefore, that Richardson's " *Report* " pre-dates in part some important ichthyological works of the mid-nineteenth century, e.g. most of Bleeker's papers on fishes (1844–1880), and also the later volumes of both the *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons* (1828–1850) of Cuvier & Valenciennes, and the *Fauna Japonica*, *Pisces* (1842–1850) of Temminck & Schlegel. As a result of two recent studies (Whitehead, *loc. cit.* and Whitehead & Joysey, *loc. cit.*), the following Richardson names have been found to be senior synonyms of well-known or commercially important species whose hitherto accepted names have been commonly used for over a century. In the interests of nomenclatural stability, it is proposed here that the Richardson names be rejected. Future work on Richardson's species will undoubtedly produce more such names.

2. The following names date from Richardson's " *Report* ". The identification of the species has been fully discussed by Whitehead (*loc. cit.*).

(a) *Clupea isingleena* Richardson, 1846. TYPE: a fish of 108·5 mm. standard length in the British Museum (BMNH. 1963.6.17.1), hitherto labelled erroneously as type of *Clupea nymphaea* (see below), but now recognized as the holotype of *C. isingleena*. The specimen is identified as *Sardinella fimbriata* (Valenciennes, 1847), a common Indo-Pacific species frequently cited in the literature. I have been unable to find reference to the name *isingleena* as a senior synonym for a clupeoid fish since its first proposal in 1846.

(b) *Clupea nymphaea* Richardson, 1846. TYPE: Reeves specimen in the British Museum from Canton, now lost; former type of *C. nymphaea*, now recognized as the lost type of *C. isingleena*. On Richardson's description and the Reeves illustration (No. A 25), this species has been identified as *Sardinella aurita* Valenciennes, 1847, the most widespread and commercially important of all *Sardinella* species. The name *nymphaea* is not a *nomen oblitum*, having been in constant (mis)use for well over 50 years as a result of the type specimen erroneously associated with it.

(c) *Clupea caeruleovittata* Richardson, 1846. No TYPE, the species based solely on a Reeves illustration (No. 59). The identification of this species is uncertain, but all known Chinese clupeoids can be eliminated except *Sardinella leiogaster* Valenciennes, 1847, *Sardinella aurita* Valenciennes, 1847 and *Sardinella clupeoides* (Bleeker, 1849). The first of these has been considered the most probable. The name *caeruleovittata* pre-dates the above names, all of which have been widely accepted in the literature; it has not been used as a senior synonym for a clupeoid fish for over 50 years and can be considered a putative *nomen oblitum*.

3. The following name dates from Richardson's " *Zoology of the Voyage of the Sulphur*, **1** — *Ichthyology* ", published in three fasciculi between April 1844 and October 1845 (see " *Report* ", p. 316 for clue to dating). The identification of this species is discussed fully in Whitehead & Joysey (*loc. cit.*).

(a) *Anguilla clathrata* Richardson, 1844. TYPE: a fish 228 mm. standard length in the Museum of Zoology, Cambridge (No. F.2002), the jar labelled " *Anguilla vulgaris* China Rev. G. Vachell ". The specimen is now identified as *Anguilla japonica* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846, the common Japanese freshwater eel. The name *japonica* has been widely used in the literature for over a century; the name *clathrata*, on the other hand, has been used as a senior synonym only once in the last fifty years, and then only in an index of species without description (Chu, 1931, Index Piscium Sinensium, *Biol. Bull. St. John's Univ.*, No. 1 : 290 pp.). I have been unable to find a reference to the name *clathrata* in the fifty years prior to 1931.

4. In order to bring stability to the nomenclature and to prevent the introduction of little used Richardson names for common Indo-Pacific fishes, it is proposed that the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature should:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the following senior synonyms for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy,

Clupea isingleena Richardson, 1846
Clupea nymphaea Richardson, 1846
Clupea caeruleovittata Richardson, 1846
Anguilla clathrata Richardson, 1844

(2) place the following names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *isingleena* Richardson, 1846, as published in the binomen *Clupea isingleena*;

(b) *nymphaea* Richardson, 1846, as published in the binomen *Clupea nymphaea*;

- (c) *caeruleovittata* Richardson, 1846, as published in the binomen *Clupea caeruleovittata*;
- (d) *clathrata* Richardson, 1844, as published in the binomen *Anguilla clathrata*;

(3) place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

- (a) *fimbriata* Valenciennes, 1847, as published in the binomen *Spratella fimbriata*;
- (b) *aurita* Valenciennes, 1847, as published in the binomen *Sardinella aurita*;
- (c) *leiogaster* Valenciennes, 1847, as published in the binomen *Sardinella leiogaster*;
- (d) *japonica* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846, as published in the binomen *Anguilla japonica*.

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 23, Double Part 2/3 (pp. 65–128) 29*th July*, 1966

ALDEN H. MILLER (1906–1965)

President, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

With Professor Alden H. Miller's death, the Commission lost a distinguished and effective President. Born February 4, 1906 at Los Angeles, son of the well-known ornithologist and naturalist Loye Miller, he was connected with the University of California from his student days to his death. Miller became Director of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at Berkeley, California in 1940 and Professor of Zoology in 1945.

Miller was a distinguished zoologist. With his outstanding revision of the avian genus *Junco* in 1941 he established himself as one of the leaders of the new systematics, a position which he solidified through his subsequent work and that of his students. Equally fundamental and pioneering were his experimental studies on photoperiodism and the control of breeding seasons in temperate zone and tropical birds.

He was an indefatigable worker. In spite of his active teaching schedule, the supervison of many graduate students, and very numerous administrative duties, he was able to carry out a highly productive research program. Among his over 200 publications are a whole series of eminent monographs. During his more than 25 years of editorship, the ornithological journal Condor achieved an enviable standard of excellence.

Many honors came to him in recognition of his scientific achievements, such as the Brewster Gold Medal, membership in the National Academy of Sciences (1957), and the presidency of the American Ornithologists' Union. Many of the 31 students who took their Ph.D. with him now occupy prominent positions in American science.

Being known for his integrity, efficiency and fairmindedness, administrative duties were continuously thrust upon him. 1961–62 and again 1963–64 he served as Vice-Chancellor (Academic Affairs) of the University of California; at other times he served as dean, as acting chairman of the Department of Paleontology (1959–61), and on innumerable committees. It was his reputation of impartiality and efficiency that recommended him for election to the Presidency of the Commission and it is a tragedy that he did not have the opportunity to exercise his talents presiding over a meeting of the Commission.

Miller loved field research, and his field note books record observations and collected specimens from 51 field trips in 36 years. Much of this was subsequently used in his publications. As a person he was courteous and generous, but somewhat reserved, perhaps even shy in his younger years. When consulted either by a colleague or student, he was always most helpful, never shirking a duty. His family life was exemplary and in spite of his arduous duties he always found time for recreational outdoor activities with his wife and children. With them he built a cabin and boat house at his summer camp of Clear Lake

(California), and it was there that a heart attack took him away on October 9, 1965, at the age of 59 years.

Miller had the respect, indeed the admiration, of all those who were acquainted with him. Those who knew him best feel a keen sense of loss over the passing of a particularly fine human being. The Commission will miss his wise counsel and experienced leadership.

[A more detailed memorial and full bibliography will be published by the National Academy of Sciences.] Ernst Mayr.

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin:*

(1) Suppression of *Bryaxis schneideri* Kugelann, 1794; Designation of a type-species for *Bryaxis* Kugelann, 1794 (Insecta, Coleoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1642.

(2) Designation of a neotype for *Megalichthys hibberti* Agassiz, 1835; Validation of *Rhizodus hibberti* Owen, 1840; Suppression of *Holoptychius* Egerton, 1837, and *Holoptychus* Buckland, 1837 (Pisces). Z.N.(S.) 1690.

(3) Designation of neotypes for *Anthocoris nigrellus* Zetterstedt, 1838, *Anthocoris nigricornis* Zetterstedt, 1838, *Lygaeus pygmaeus* Fallen, 1807 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 1732.

(4) Designation of a type-species for *Phlaeothrips* Haliday, 1836 (Insecta, Thysanoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1741.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
June 1966.

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary,
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSAL FOR CONSERVATION OF *PAN* OKEN, 1816, AND *PANTHERA* OKEN, 1816

(see volume 22, pages 230–232)

By Philip Hershkovitz (*Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois*)

Morrison-Scott (B.Z.N. **22** : 230, 1965) requests conservation of the " generic " names Panthera and Pan from Oken's *Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte*, published 1816. In 1956, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature rejected, in Opinion 417, the *Lehrbuch* for purposes of zoological nomenclature. I have shown elsewhere (1949, *Journ. Mammal.*, **30** : 289–301) that there is no need to revert to this non-binomial work for any zoological name. Nearly all generic names for mammals ostensibly cited from Oken's *Lehrbuch* are available in well known and nomenclaturally valid publications. Two or three " Oken " names still current but with availability from binomial works clouded by questions of homonymy or priority may give concern to some zoologists. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature can, by use of its plenary powers, validate such names from any nomenclaturally recognized source. Nevertheless, action should not be taken in cases where non-Oken names are available under the Code and in use without entailing confusion in concepts or upheavals in nomenclature.

Zoologists who publish taxonomic revisions, check lists, or catalogs of animals, assume full responsibility for each bibliographic reference they cite and for the taxonomic status and availability of each name they recognize. Authors such as G. M. Allen (1939, A check list of African mammals), G. G. Simpson (1945, The principles of classification and a classification of mammals), and J. R. Ellerman and T. C. S. Morrison-Scott (1951, Checklist of Palaearctic and Indian mammals, 1758 to 1946) who gleaned names from Palmer (1904, Index generum mammalium) but cited them as if copied directly from Oken, 1816, are representing bad names for good and imprecise or non-existent bibliographic references for original and valid sources. It is ironical that zoologists who scorned the rules of nomenclature now apply to the International Commission on Nomenclature for conservation of counterfeit names they favored and rejection of the appropriate and currently used bonafide names they disfavor.

" Panthera Oken, 1816 "

In his proposal, Morrison-Scott states that conservation of *Panthera* for great cats requires validation of the name from Oken, 1816. He adds that inasmuch as *Felis colocolo*, the ascribed type of " Panthera Oken " is not a great cat, it is necessary to designate another type, namely *Felis pardus* Linnaeus.

Oken's *Lehrbuch* contains no generic name *Panthera* as used and understood by modern authors. *Felis pardus*, as employed by Oken, has nothing to do with his " Panthera " and is not unequivocably the Linnaean *Felis pardus*. Morrison-Scott gives no bibliographic reference to his fancied " Panthera Oken, 1816 ", and he cannot because there is none. In short, Morrison-Scott requests validation of a name from a work rejected for purposes of zoological nomenclature, cited from an author who never proposed the name in the form or sense currently used or recognized by Morrison-Scott, and with the type species pulled out of a hat.

Procedure, technicalities, legalities and proprieties to one side, the claim that there is need for conserving *Panthera* as of Oken, Morrison-Scott, or anyone else, does not bear scrutiny.

The most widely used name for great cats is *Felis* Linnaeus. This is the generic name applied to all North American cats, except lynxes, by Hall and Kelson (1959) in " The mammals of North America." These authors treat " Panthera " of Frisch and Oken as " unavailable ". Cabrera (**1958** : 298) in his authoritative " Catálogo de los mamíferos de America del Sur ", employs *Leo* Brehm 1829 (Oken's Isis, p. 637) as the generic name for great cats. In his posthumous monograph of Argentine cats, Cabrera (**1962** : 162) categorically denies recognition to names proposed in works officially rejected for purposes of zoological nomenclature irrespective of the facade of legality they may subsequently receive. In my manuscript catalog of South American mammals, *Felis* is the generic name used for most species of cats including the jaguar. There is no intention or thought of recognizing " Panthera " under any guise.

Wide usage of *Panthera* for great cats stems from Pocock (1916, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (8), **18** : 314). This authority believed that " since the tendency of modern systematic mammalogy has found in the present instance expression in the admission of many [!] species of leopard, lion, jaguar and tiger, it is possible, perhaps probable, that the logical outcome of that process—namely, the ascription of generic rank to each of these animals—will be followed in the future. If that be so, nominal symbols are available for them." With these remarks, Pocock (*loc. cit.*) listed the following generic names for great cats.

Panthera Oken, *ex* Allen, 1902 (*Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, **16** : 377), for the leopard.

Tigris Oken, *ex* Palmer, 1904 (*Index generum mammalium, N.A.F.*, **23** : 509), for the tiger.

Leo Oken, *ex* Palmer, 1904 (*op. cit.*, p. 368), for the lion.

Uncia Gray, 1854 (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (2), **14** : 394), for the ounce.

Jaguarius Severtzow, 1858 (*Rev. Mag. Zool.* (2), **10** : 386), for the jaguar.

Recognition of five genera of great cats persuaded Pocock to raise the group to subfamily rank, the Pantherinae, primarily on the basis of a character of the hyoid apparatus which now proves to be even more tenuous than has been generally supposed. Other characters adduced for generic separation of great cats from small as typified by *Felis catus* Linnaeus, have not withstood critical review. Validation of *Panthera* as the obligate generic name for great cats is neither indicated nor in the best interest of taxonomy or nomenclature.

It is urged that Morrison-Scott's application for conservation of " Panthera Oken, 1816 ", be rejected. The reasons are summarized as follows.

1. " Panthera Oken, 1816 " is an undigestible artifice. Current usage of the name stems from Allen, 1902 (*supra cit.*) and Palmer, 1904 (*supra cit.*).
2. The most commonly used generic name for great cats is *Felis* Linnaeus.
3. There is no strong evidence that great cats typified by the leopard, *Felis pardus* Linnaeus, are generically distinct from small cats typified by *Felis catus* Linnaeus. Generic or subgeneric distinction between the two groups is, however, recognized by some authorities (not merely authors or compilers). Generic names, other than " Panthera ", for separating them are available and in use.
4. The earliest available generic (or subgeneric) name for great cats is *Leo* Brehm, 1829 (*supra cit.*), type *Felis leo* Linnaeus. Current and spreading usage of this valid and uncontroversial name promotes stability, meets with no serious objections and results in no confusion.
5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should not validate a rejected name for which there is no need from a non-binomial work which most zoologists cannot or will not in clear conscience accept on zoological or nomenclatural grounds.

In conclusion, it is requested that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

(1) place the name " Panthera Oken ", cited by authors, on the Official List of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(2) place the generic name *Leo* Brehm, 1829 (Oken's Isis, p. 637), on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

" Pan Oken, 1816 "

Scientific names of primates are used by a very small number of zoologists. Few anthropologists, primatologists, zookeepers, behaviorists, biomedical and biochemical investigators and others using non-human primates in research or for display, are zoologists. Hardly any of them are taxonomists. Scientific names of animals mean little to them. The rules of nomenclature mean even less. There is an urgent need to convince non-zoologists and non-taxonomists of the importance of taxonomic discriminations and the use of correct scientific names for experimental and display animals. This task becomes particularly difficult and complicated if workers are asked to use technical names which are not valid according to our Code and which have been declared unavailable by special ruling of our Commission.

The name " Pan Oken, 1816 ", for the chimpanzee, has not been universally adopted. It is or would be rejected by the vast majority of zoologists familiar with the rules of nomenclature and the history of Oken's *Lehrbuch*. As noted, most of those who work with chimpanzees are not accustomed to use scientific names for animals. They may be more familiar with the pipes of Pan than with the Pan of Oken. This makes it all the more urgent to arouse the nomenclatural consciousness of those who use chimpanzees in research with the valid and convincing generic name, *Chimpansee* Voigt.

Morrison-Scott's belief that the change from *Pan* to *Chimpansee* after earlier usage of *Pan*, *Simia* and *Anthropopithecus* " hardly contributes to stability ", is not supported by history.

Nomenclatural changes have consistently moved toward stability by rejection of the invalid for the valid. The history of such names as *Callithrix* Erxleben, 1777, versus *Hapale* Illiger, 1811, and *Saguinus* Hoffmannsegg, 1807, versus *Leontocebus* Wagner, 1840, *Marikina* Lesson, 1840, *Tamarin* Gray, 1870 and others, prove the point. The many " Oken names " widely used during a 20–30 year span have all but disappeared from recent literature. The attempt to salvage *Pan* (and *Panthera*) seems to be a belated and gratuitous rearguard action.

The contention that confusion would ensue should gorillas and chimpanzees be combined generically is baseless. I doubt the premise but here are the alternatives.

Pan gorilla
Pan troglodytes
versus
Chimpansee gorilla
Chimpansee troglodytes

I submit that the true identity of either chimpanzee or gorilla is less likely to be confused under the generic name *Chimpansee* than under that of *Pan*.

" Pan " gained currency through Elliott's despairingly erratic, " A review of the Primates (1913, p. 227) ". Elliott's source for the name was, of course, Palmer (1904, *Index generum mammalium*, p. 508). Very little survives of Elliott's contributions to primatology and there is no good reason for clinging to his usage of " Pan Oken ".

In conclusion, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested to

(1) reject Morrison-Scott's application for conservation of " Pan Oken ".
(2) place the name " Pan Oken ", cited by authors, and the sales catalog name *Theranthropus* Brookes, 1828 (A catalogue of the anatomical and zoological museum of Joshua Brookes, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., etc., p. 48), on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.
(3) place the generic name *Chimpansee* Voigt, 1831 (Cuvier's Das Thierreich, **1** : 76), type, *Simia troglodytes* Blumenbach, by monotypy, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

By Fernando Dias de Avila-Pires (*Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil*)

I would like to comment on the proposed validation of the generic names *Pan* Oken, 1816, and *Panthera* Oken, 1816.

I do not think that considering one work non-nomenclatorial but validating a number of names published in it would contribute at all to make nomenclature stable. Theoretically we could have one book in the " index " as non-valid, but with the majority or the totality of its names validated.

In the present case I very much regret to disagree with T. C. Morrisson-Scott, on the following grounds.

1. *Pan* undoubtedly is a " well stabilized " name for the chimpanzees. In case we accept the correct generic name *Chimpansee* Voigt, 1831, it certainly will be confusing for non-taxonomists to call a gorilla, *Chimpansee*, once they are accepted as co-generic. But it would also be confusing to call scientifically a gorilla, *Pan*, once it is a " well stabilized " name for the chimpanzees . . . In fact what is confusing and strange—to non-primatologists—is not the nomenclatorial problem, but the discovery that gorillas and chimpanzees are so closely related. *If* the name *Gorilla* was older than *Pan* or *Chimpansee*, it would also be confusing to call a chimpanzee, *Gorilla*.

2. With the names *Panthera* Oken, 1816, and *Leo* Brehm, 1829 the same problem arises. Lions, jaguars, tigers and leopards (or panthers), all belong to the same genus. But when you use a new combination for the first time, then you realize how closely related these animals are considered to be. To call a panther *Leo* is no more confusing than to call a lion, *Panthera*.

Altogether, there is some argument about the type-species of *Panthera* Oken, which Hershkovitz holds to be the South American *Felis colocolo*, once Allen selected *Panthera vulgaris* Oken as the type-species.

WITHDRAWAL OF APPLICATION FOR THE VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF *TINODES PUSILLUS* McLACHLAN, 1862 (INSECTA, TRICHOPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 1592

(see volume 20, pages 395–396)

By W. E. China (*Assistant Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

The proposal contained in this application was submitted to Commissioners for a vote on Voting Paper (65)29, issued on 23 August 1965. Although a two-thirds majority vote for Mr. Kimmins' proposals was obtained, Commissioners Holthuis, Lemche, Ride and Sabrosky returned comments with their Voting Papers pointing out that both *Tinodes pusillus* Curtis, 1834, and *Tinodes pusillus* McLachlan, 1862, have no nomenclatural status, being merely re-uses of *Phryganea pusilla* Fabricius, 1781. Although in 1834 Curtis queried the synonymy of his *pusilla* with *P. pusilla* Fabricius, 1781, in 1837 (*Guide to the arrangement of British Insects* (ed. 2) : 171) he dropped the question mark. Neither *T. pusillus* Curtis, 1834, nor *T. pusillus* McLachlan, 1862, therefore, poses a threat to *Tinodes assimilis* McLachlan, 1865.

Mr. Kimmins' aim, to conserve the name *Tinodes assimilis* McLachlan, is, consequently, fulfilled without action by the Commission and he has decided to withdraw his application.

The taxon previously known under the names *pusillus* Curtis, 1834, *pusillus* McLachlan, 1862, and *aureolus* auct. nec Zetterstedt, is now without a name. Mr. Kimmins will provide one in the near future in some entomological journal.

Application Z.N.(S.) 1592 is consequently withdrawn.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE FOR *BELEMNITES MUCRONATUS* LINK, 1807. Z.N.(S.) 1160

(see volume 21, pages 268–296; volume 22, pages 138–139, 343–345)

By R. V. Melville and C. J. Wood (*Geological Survey and Museum, London, England*)

1. We wish to support the main arguments of Dr. Jeletzky's application for the designation under the plenary powers of a neotype for the species generally known by the name *Belemnitella mucronata*. One of us (R.V.M.) has already done so in general

terms (p. 138 above) and both of us ardently wish to see this name stabilized in its accepted sense. However, we wish also to associate ourselves with Peake and Hancock (pages 343–345 above) in their criticisms of Dr. Jeletzky's choice of a specimen to serve as neotype. In particular, we urge our German colleagues to lose no time in submitting a suitable specimen from one of the localities suggested by Peake and Hancock, so that the Commission may have all the relevant facts and arguments in its hands without delay.

2. We wish also to add two further comments on points of detail, as follows.

3. *The authorship of the specific name.*—Link (1807, p. 9) can only be claimed as the author of the binomen *Belemnites mucronatus* on the basis of the following passage:

> " *B. vulgatus* gemeiner Belemnit. Die Verschiedenheiten scheinen nur Abänderungen zu sein, doch macht die fein gespitzte (*B. mucronatus*) vielleicht eine eigene Art aus. Haüfig in Mecklenburg. Sie selbst verstehen aus Kalkstein, liegen aber in dichtem Kalkstein, Kreide oder Feuerstein."

It will be seen that he is not unequivocally naming a taxon considered as distinct from *Belemnites vulgatus*. The words " doch . . . . vielleicht " in our view suffice to show this, and we ask the Commission to rule that the name is not available. The specific name *mucronatus* has been attributed by a large majority of authors to Schlotheim, 1813, and there is no reason to change this established practice. There is no evidence that Schlotheim knew of Link's work, but if the ruling we ask for is given, then the question no longer arises.

4. Furthermore, it is not possible to have any idea of the starting-point from which a neotype is to be designated for the alleged nominal species *Belemnites mucronatus* Link, 1807—even apart from the fact that the combination has not been used—since Link gives no illustration and cites no specimens. His " locality " (Mecklenburg) is a wide area almost completely covered by Glacial deposits incorporating boulders from a wide range of geological Systems as well as large " Schollen " of Chalk of various ages. Mesozoic (i.e. potential belemnitiferous) strata recorded (either as boulders or *in situ*) from Mecklenburg include Lias, miscellaneous Jurassic formations, Gault, and Cenomanian, Turonian and Senonian Chalk. Of these, the Lias and the Cenomanian and Senonian Chalk have all yielded belemnites. Link's specimens may thus have included some of Jurassic provenance, though the presence of large Chalk " Schollen " near Rostock and his mention of Chalk and flint point rather to derivation from the Chalk. However, even if it could be shown that the original specimens certainly came from the Chalk, the description " fein gespitzte " is insufficient to separate any one among the majority of species of Chalk belemnites.

5. *The authorship of the nominotypical subspecific name.*—Dr. Jeletzky (pp. 279, 285, 286, 289, text-fig. 1, Expl. pl. 1) wrongly supposes that the subspecies *Belemnitella mucronata mucronata* can be attributed to Naidin, 1956. The author of the name of the nominotypical subspecies is, of course, the same as that of the specific name, namely Link, 1807, or Schlotheim, 1813, whichever the Commission decides.

6. We therefore ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) To rule that the specific name *mucronatus* Link, 1807, as published in the binomen *Belemnites mucronatus*, is not available because it was proposed in a conditional manner.

(2) To read "Schlotheim, 1813" in place of "Link, 1807", in Dr. Jeletzky's proposals (vol. 21, pp. 278–9).

(3) To place the specific name *mucronatus* Link, 1807 (as published in the binomen *Belemnites mucronatus*) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF *ANCISTRODON* (REPTILIA—SERPENTES) Z.N.(S.) 671

(see volume 22, pages 300–302)

By Hobart M. Smith (*Department of Zoology and Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

Taxonomists have long been warned that it is the much larger group of " non-taxonomists " which threatens, through exasperation with name-changing of taxonomists, the authority of nomenclatural decisions, by withdrawal of the respect and faith that are so essential to stability. But even taxonomists are tried at times by occasional lapses of their own system for achievement of stability. *Ancistrodon* vs. *Agkistrodon* is a case in point. Herpetologists, particularly American, have endured a half-century of alteration between acceptance of *Agkistrodon* on authoritative assurance and acceptance of *Ancistrodon* on equally authoritative grounds. No less than four exchanges of one name for the other have occurred, each followed by a period of relative uniformity of opinion.

In exasperation with this vacillation, I heartily urge the Commission to fix the orthography of the name with finality and the weight of its explicit authority. The only question is: which orthography is to be conserved?

As a personal preference I would strongly endorse perpetuation of *Agkistrodon*, since this is the name to which I have been accustomed. Certainly a large proportion of active herpetologists have the same preference, for the case made for it by Klauber (1956) was both persuasive and widely-noted. I am not aware of any defended stand taken for *Ancistrodon* since that time, until Dr. Parker presented his brief.

Nevertheless a large number of herpetologists, Parker among them, has continued to use *Ancistrodon* despite Klauber's arguments and any public refutation of them. A worldwide census taken to reveal relative popularity, in the sense of accustomed use, of these two orthographies among living zoologists would probably reveal at most no more than a 40–60 per cent disparity. A complete census would be difficult even to approach, since the generic name is very widely used in popular works, zoos and experimental studies. Certainly most usages are not based upon critical reappraisal of nomenclatural merit; they certainly stem largely from the influence of some work accepted as a guide, whether old or new, popular or technical. A reasonable number of works that might wield such influence use each orthography, *Agkistrodon* and *Ancistrodon*.

A choice between the two names by the Commission can seemingly not be made on grounds of *popularity*. The *principles* likewise provide little solace, for conservation of either name violates some prescription of procedural policy. Conservation of *Agkistrodon* would in this case suspend application of Art. 32 of the 1961 Code, and conservation of *Ancistrodon* would require suspension of the " automatic " provision of Art. 86. The long history of official recognition of *Ancistrodon* implicit (and unfortunately not explicit) in earlier Codes certainly lends weight to acceptance of that version. Nevertheless no clear-cut case can be made incontrovertibly supporting one choice over the other.

The circumstances of the present case fall into the classic pattern leading to growth of an " issue " on which hinges personal pride and determination to maintain the " status quo ", whatever it may be for any given person, since no strongly persuasive case is evident for the opposite view. An alternative proposal might be submitted to the Commission to rule just the opposite of Dr. Parker's request—namely to conserve *Agkistrodon* and reject *Ancistrodon*. Then the matter will have " arrived " at a full-blown issue comparable in ultimate significance to some famous historical parallels such as the number of angels that can stand on the head of a pin, or which end of the egg must be broken first.

Since the choice is of so little intrinsic significance, and has no specific bearing upon the principles of the Code or their interpretation (and the Commission is urged to avoid all involvements of this nature, as indeed is implied by Parker), I strongly recommend that zoologists defer in good grace to the intent of the initial proposal, which in a sense holds a priority that should be the determining factor in a case, such as this, wherein professional courtesy is more at stake than principle or popularity in establishing stability.

Accordingly I strongly urge approval of Parker's request for conservation of *Ancistrodon* Beauvois, 1799.

By Laurence M. Klauber (*San Diego, California, U.S.A.*)

I wish to express my opposition to the proposal made by Dr. H. W. Parker that the Commission use its plenary power to validate the generic name *Ancistrodon* as an emendation of *Agkistrodon* Beauvois, 1799, placing *Ancistrodon* on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, and, at the same time, placing *Agkistrodon* on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names.

I take this position because of the belief that Dr. Parker's recommendation is contrary to the achievement of stability in nomenclature. Dr. Parker's recommendation is based on the premise that Beauvois made an error in transliteration in devising the name *Agkistrodon*, which, therefore, should be changed to *Ancistrodon*.

It seems to me that if continuity and stability are to be maintained in nomenclature the original describer's spelling of a name should be retained. If a treatment similar to that which Dr. Parker has suggested in this instance were adopted there is no information presently available as to how many other names might be subject to similar emendation. Taxonomists should not be subject to uncertainties of this kind, but should be afforded a feeling of confidence if they follow the simple and obvious procedure of adopting the original spelling of a name.

Of the usages in two American herpetological journals, showing the number of articles employing the names in question, the following comparative figures are of interest: COPEIA, 1913 to 1965, *Agkistrodon*, 146, *Ancistrodon*, 31; HERPETOLOGICA, 1936 to 1965, *Agkistrodon*, 82, *Ancistrodon*, 28. The frequency of references appearing in these journals is high because of the importance of this genus in the North American fauna. It is clear that Dr. Parker's suggestion would involve a more extensive revision in taxonomic procedure than a retention of *Agkistrodon*.

I am of the opinion that, if any action upon the part of the Commission is deemed necessary, stability should dictate that the generic name *Agkistrodon* Beauvois, 1799, be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, and that the name *Ancistrodon* should be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

By Robert Mertens (*Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany*)

I regret that I cannot agree with the application by Dr. H. W. Parker to place the emendation *Ancistrodon* (with same author and date) of the generic name *Agkistrodon* Beauvois, 1799, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

I am of the opinion that in such cases stability and uniformity are served best by strict recognition of the relevant original spellings. As it is even possible to use arbitrary combinations of letters, if capable of being pronounced, for scientific names, I feel there is no justification for the emendation of names for philological reasons, even if these might be correct.

In the case of the emendation *Ancistrodon* (by Wagler, 1830) of *Agkistrodon*, Parker states quite correctly that the spelling *Ancistrodon* almost was in general use at the turn of the century. But when considering the present situation modern usage, beginning approximately with the year 1907, seems more important than former literature. There is no difficulty in proving that there is an overwhelming majority of important herpetologists in the most recent period who correctly use the spelling *Agkistrodon*.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSAL ON *ZORILLA* BY DR. VAN GELDER AND THE COUNTER PROPOSAL BY DR. CHINA Z.N.(S.) 758

(see volume 22, pages 278–280)

By Philip Hershkovitz (*Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

Dr. Richard Van Gelder's proposal for conservation of the name *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy, 1826, for the African stinkmuishond, is gratifying. It shows need, however, for clarification of some technicalities.

1. The type species of *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy, is *Mustela zorilla* G. Cuvier, 1798 (= *Mustela zorilla* E. Geoffroy, 1803), by absolute tautonomy. This name is not a synonym or a homonym of *Viverra zorilla* Gmelin (Schreber) as imputed by Holthuis (**1963** : 242) and, it seems, tacitly accepted by Van Gelder. *Mustela zorilla* G. Cuvier is explicitly the " putois du Cap ", and nothing else.

2. " *Viverra zorilla* des auteurs systématiques " cited by I. Geoffroy in the original description of *Zorilla*, is not the North American spotted skunk described under that name by the Germanic authors Schreber, Erxleben, and Gmelin. It is a homonym or misnomer for the African species as understood and described by I. Geoffroy and his compatriots, G. Cuvier (**1798** : 116), E. Geoffroy (**1803** : 102), Desmarest (**1818** : 379) and F. Cuvier (**1823** : 254, pl. 34, fig. 1; **1829** : 449).

3. *Viverra zorilla* Schreber, Erxleben and Gmelin, based primarily on the North American *zorille* of Buffon, is not and cannot be type of *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy. *Viverra zorilla* Schreber is an objective junior synonym of *Viverra mapurito* Müller, 1776 (p. 32), based solely on " Le zorille, Buff., T. XIII, pl. 41 ". This then is the type. There is no need for a neotype. The type locality, however, may be restricted to Greensboro, Hale County, Alabama, as proposed by Van Gelder. Specimen no. 5423/4286, American Museum of Natural History, selected by Van Gelder as neotype, serves the same purpose by being a topotype.

4. *Bradypus striatus* Perry, 1810, is a subjective synonym of *Mustela zorilla* G. Cuvier. It was not included in the original description of *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy and cannot be designated type-species.

5. The alternative to Dr. China's proposal for suppression of *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy is my counter proposal of 1963 published in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature (p. 243), as follows:

" 1. To place the generic name *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy, 1826, with type species *Mustela zorilla* G. Cuvier, 1798 [by absolute tautonomy] on the Official List of Generic names in Zoology (*Ictonyx* Kaup, 1835, is an available [objective] junior synonym).

" 2. To place the specific name *Mustela zorilla* G. Cuvier, 1798, with type, the *putois du Cap* of authors, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology (*Ictonyx capensis* Kaup, 1835, is an available junior synonym)."

It is incomprehensible that Dr. Van Gelder should not have taken into account my previously published comments (see literature cited below) on the subject of *Zorilla*, and that my prior application to the Commission for conservation of the name *Zorilla* should have been passed over by Dr. China.*

As described in 1826, and shown repeatedly by nearly all mammalogists since then, *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy applies only to the African stinkmuishond. Present confusion regarding the status of *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy was largely created by authors who prefer its junior synonym, *Ictonyx* Kaup. As a consequence of attempts to present *Zorilla* as anything but the valid name for the African mustelid, Dr. China was successively obliged to (a) drop his demand for Official rejection of the classic work, E. Geoffroy, 1803, " Catalogue des mammifères . . .", (b) retract his request for designation of a neotype for *Viverra zorilla* Gmelin, (c) acknowledge the priority of *Viverra zorilla* Schreber, and finally, as the result of Van Gelder's proposal, (d) acknowledge the validity of *Zorilla* I. Geoffroy, as the oldest name for the African stinkmuishond.

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* [Hershkovitz's prior application was not passed over. It was set out in China's history of the case in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 284, paragraph 3. Editor.]

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COMMENT ON THE PROPOSALS CONCERNING THE GENDER OF NAMES ENDING IN *-OPS*. Z.N.(S.) 1572

(see volume 21, pages 212–221)

By Robert G. Wolk (*Adelphi University, Garden City, New York, U.S.A.*) and Eugene Eisenmann (*American Museum of Natural History, New York, U.S.A.*)

In view of the forthcoming Declaration of change in the Code (Article 30(a)i) on the matter of the gender of generic names ending in *-ops*, we should like to call to the Commission's attention a single case (and there are certainly others) where the proposed all-encompassing rule making all genera with this ending of masculine gender would unnecessarily affect long-standing and correct usage. We refer to the avian genus *Rynchops* Linnaeus 1758 treated as feminine by Linnaeus and everyone else.

Rynchops, although ending in *-ops*, is not derived from the Greek root ωψ, *ōps*, eye, face, or οψ *ŏps*, face, voice. The *-ops* in *Rynchops* is derived from the Greek κοπτειν, *koptein*, to cut. The first syllable is from the Greek ρ'υγχος, *rhynchos* (or *rhygchos*), a bill.

The genus *Rynchops* includes *Rynchops nigra* Linnaeus 1758 as the type species of the genus. The species of *Rynchops* (now usually called skimmers in English) habitually forage for small fish by flying over water with the bill wide open and the mandible, longer than the maxilla by approximately one-third its length, cutting the water surface. Because of this food-catching technique, unique among birds, *Rynchops nigra* had been called Cut Water by Catesby in 1731 and *Rynchopsalia* (or *Rygchopsalia*) by Barrere in 1745—the only names cited by Linnaeus in 1758. Barrere's name was derived from *rhynchos*, a bill, and ψαλις, *psalis*, to shear or cut with scissors.

Pennant (1781) states that *Rynchops* as used by Linnaeus derives from *koptein*, to cut, although it is not clear whether Linnaeus intended the name as " rhynchos + koptein ", i.e., cutting bill, or as a shortened version of " rhynchos + psalis ", i.e., shearing bill. In any event, Linnaeus called the species *Rynchops nigra* from and after the 10th Edition of the *Systema Naturae*, and later authors have never deviated from the feminine gender.

We favour the adoption of a general rule making genera ending in *-ops* masculine, provided an exception is included for cases where usage is clear establishing a different gender or where the author plainly indicates a different gender. Such an exception should be included (whatever the general rule) for otherwise many wholly unnecessary changes will be required creating confusion in the literature. Indeed it would seem that unless some such exception is included a formal amendment of the Code would be required.

We suggest the adoption of the following modification of the Declaration voted at the Washington meeting of the Commission:

> " . . . except in cases where established usage or the unequivocal indication by the author of the genus shows the genus to have a different gender."

COMMENTS ON THE ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF *GRYLLUS SANGUINIPES* FABRICIUS, 1798. Z.N.(S.) 1695

(see volume 22, pages 105–107)

By K. H. L. Key (*Division of Entomology, C.S.I.R.O., Canberra, Australia*)

I write to support the substance of the request to the Commission by Kevan and Vickery. It is much to be regretted that the name *sanguinipes* was brought into use in 1962, notwithstanding Art. 23(b) of the Code, and notwithstanding that, even before the 1961 revision of the Code, this name could have been suppressed by the Commission under its plenary powers. Nevertheless, as Kevan and Vickery explain, even in the short period since 1962 *sanguinipes* has come into general use for the economic species concerned, while the name *bilituratus*, under which it was previously known, had been current for no longer period, and names current earlier are inapplicable for taxonomic reasons. Thus only further confusion could result now from rejection of *sanguinipes*.

However, Kevan and Vickery have clearly misunderstood Art. 23(b). There is no possibility of " a name long in confusion . . . remaining in confusion by the application of Article 23(b) "; nor does the Commission have to "set aside" 23(b) in order to validate *sanguinipes*. Since it would be unfortunate if such an interpretation of Art. 23(b) were to pass unchallenged, I wish to draw explicit attention to the fact that this Article requires the Commission to make a decision as to whether a *nomen oblitum* is to be rejected *or conserved*, depending upon which action " better serves the stability and universality of nomenclature ". In fact, Kevan and Vickery's application is wrongly framed in so far as it requests the Commission to " set aside " Art 23(b): it should request the Commission to apply Art. 23(b)—in the sense of placing *sanguinipes* on the appropriate Official List. Moreover, it should be noted that such action by the Commission, being in accordance with the Code and not under suspension of it, does not invoke the Commission's plenary powers.

By R. L. Edwards (*Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada*)

I would like to support the proposals put forward by the authors as the name *sanguinipes* appears to have been adopted by most authors on this side of the Atlantic, and I think even more chaos would result if an attempt were made to change it now.

FURTHER OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF A NEOTYPE FOR *CANCER SETIFERUS* L. 1767 (CRUSTACEA DECAPODA). Z.N.(S.) 1617

(see volume 21, pages 227–234)

By Gordon Gunter (*Gulf Coast Research Laboratory, Ocean Springs, Mississippi, U.S.A.*)

Dr. L. B. Holthuis has answered my objection to his proposal for a neotype for *Cancer setiferus* L. 1767. I am sorry to have to burden the Commission with further arguments, but some new things have been brought up that deserve comment.[1]

I shall reply to Doctor Holthuis' points as he enumerated them (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** (3) : 232–234, 1964).

1 & 2. He says (*op. cit.*, p. 232), " As to the type locality of *Cancer setiferus*, this is per definition the locality where the type specimen, i.e. Seba's specimen, was collected. Of this locality we do not know anything in print or otherwise ". The statement is incorrect. Seba's specimen was American as stated in the name of the animal, and it has always been accepted as such. By the same token Linnaeus had a right to restrict the type locality and he did by " *in Indiis* " in the original description. I have pointed out previously (Gunter, *Gulf Res. Repts.* **1** (3), 1962) that Gmelin (*Syst. Nat.* 14th ed., 1790) Herbst (1796) and Olivier (1811) variously listed the shrimp from South America and India, America, and South America. Also Houttuyn (1769, *Nat. Hist.* **13** : 434), S. Muller (1775, *Natursyst.* **5** : 1133), Olivier (1791, *Encycl. méth.*

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[1] I shall be glad to supply the Commissioners with copies of the initial four papers on this subject by Doctor Holthuis and me, which he mentioned (*Bull. zool. Nomen.* **21** (3) : 227)

Hist. Nat. **6** : 343), Herbst (1793, *Vers. Naturgesh. Krabben Krebse* **3** : 106) listed the species from the same locales. These latter names were supplied by Doctor Holthuis (*op. cit.*), who refers to them as " old handbooks ".[2] That perjorative description may be correct, but they were the only writings that have come down to us and they are the only ones immediately following Linnaeus. None of them mentioned North America, for the obvious reason that the authors never heard of a penaeid shrimp from there, and the first to do so was Thomas Say (1817).

In summary six of the ten first writers, including Linnaeus, who mentioned *Cancer setiferus*, listed it from South America or the American Indies in a period of 44 years following the original description. The other four only said America.

Then there followed a more modern era in which *Penaeus setiferus* was used for the name of the South American shrimp by H. Milne Edwards (1837), Heller (1865), Bate (1881), Rathbun (1897, 1900), as I have shown. Those people were working the South American species and apparently had specimens in hand. Doctor Holthuis (*op. cit.*) has added von Martens (1872), von Ihering (1897) and Doflein (1900) to that list.

During the same time only DeKay (1844), Gibbes (1850) and de Saussure *auct.* (1858), Stimpson (1871) and Kingsley (1879) were credited by me as using *P. setiferus* for the North American white shrimp up to 1900. Doctor Holthuis has come forward with additional taxonomic references by Gibbes (1848), Kingsley (1878), Herrick (1887) and Sharp (1893). These references are to valid taxonomic works, so far as I know. Various ichthyologists and mere collectors of fishery statistics, who wrote on fishery statistics, whom he cited are not proper additions to the list.

In summary after and including H. Milne Edwards (1837) eight carcinologists referred to the South American shrimp as *P. setiferus*, when having specimens in hand. During the same period workers with the North American species in hand were seven: DeKay (1844), Gibbes (1848, 1850), Sharp (1893), R. Rathbun (1883), Herrick (1887), Kingsley (1878, 1879). De Saussure (1858) and Doflein (1900) presumably had both species and may be counted neutral. Thus, discounting a few non-taxonomic papers, the references to the South American shrimp as *P. setiferus* was about 14 for the South American species and 8 for the North American before 1900, the latter all after 1848.

In reference to *P. setiferus* as West Indian and South American none of these extra references, taxonomic or non-taxonomic, which Doctor Holthuis has brought forth from his files, changes the situation at all. In fact, they reinforce my position. The early writers considered *Penaeus setiferus* to be South American. This is a logical conclusion which is unavoidable if we are seeking the simple answer and not one which lends itself to manipulation of names under the Code to bring about pre-determined ends.

Doctor Holthuis (*op. cit.*) says it is not proper to use only names before 1900. The usage before 1900 was given to indicate that of people following Linnaeus, and the matter of usage since 1900 is not important. The year 1900 is not a bad breaking point because the next important taxonomic work was that of Burkenroad in the 1930's, part of which is under discussion. A fast count shows that I have personally used *P. setiferus* for the North American white shrimp a hundred and forty-six times in 21 papers during the past twenty-nine years, but I did not realize the error of my ways under the Code until five years ago.

I suppose the Commission realizes that this argument comes about because tacitly everyone has been trying to preserve a Linnaean name. We have swallowed the camel, Seba's remarkable figure, a twelve-legged shrimp with claws on each leg, but then when the evidence becomes clearer and succeeding works refer to the species as being in South America and the Indies, where Linnaeus said it was, and where it is to be found today, we are all supposed to go intellectually blind and not know where it was—possibly even North America—which was not mentioned by authors acquainted with the species until the time of H. Milne Edwards (1837) seventy years later. Further some doubts, for the purpose of increasing doubt, no doubt, were raised by Burkenroad (1939) as to whether the Linnaean type were really West Indian or East Indian—the first time in 172 years the question had been raised by any carcinologist. Doctor Holthuis appears to have corrected me in his item 4 (*op. cit.* p. 234), and makes the time appear to be 149 years, but for various reasons I consider my estimate to be correct.

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[2] In his work on the Decapoda of Suriname, *Zool. Verhandl.* (44) : 1–296, 16 p., 1959, Doctor Holthuis cites all of the above and 53 other works printed in the 16 and 1700's ranging back to 1605. Possibly, he feels that " old handbooks " are more valuable for certain purposes than others.

Even Doctor Holthuis (*Bull. zool. Nomen.* **21** (3) : p. 232) admits " I do not deny the possibility and perhaps even the greater probability that Seba's specimen belongs to the southern form, but . . .". This has been my whole argument, of course, and I am glad to see that Doctor Holthuis admits the foot in the door; if he will open it entirely we can proceed on a logical basis about the proper name of the North and South American white shrimp.

3. Here Doctor Holthuis suggests selecting Seba's specimen as a lectotype of *P. fluviatilis* Say which would automatically place it as an objective junior synonym of *Cancer setiferus* L. He adds other consequences etc. This is exactly the type of " manipulation " to which I object. Say selected his own types and they were in the " Philadelphia Cabinet " for a long time. He described their locality and no one can say that Seba's specimen came from the same area and in fact almost certainly it did not. There are several reasons why this suggestion for a lectotype is invalid, but I shall not go into them unless the Commission indicates interest in this strange proposal.

Here I must mention the most significant matter of Say's use of the word *P. fluviatilis* for his species. He evidently knew of the later works using *Penaeus* and he evidently saw Seba's figure, without knowing of Linnaeus 12th ed. of the *Systema*, but he came to the same conclusion, namely that it represented a penaeid shrimp. This, it seems to me, is the best evidence we have that Linnaeus selection of a lectotype was not too wide of the mark as things went in those days. Two old naturalists, within 50 years of one another came to the same conclusion concerning the " primitive " drawing, which we now know could have represented a whole genus.

4. This is a tenuous argument. There was never any finite reference or citation to *Cancer setiferus* as being from the East Indies. The situations are not comparable. When Linnaeus referred to a species listed as *Americanus* as " *in Indiis* " he must have meant the American Indies. No other conclusion is reasonable.

5. Neotype selections do not have to be validated by the Commission, but by the same token they are as questionable as erroneous species designations and they have no validity until ruled upon by the Commission. I was led astray here by some of my colleagues who feel that neotypes should only be selected under the most extreme circumstances. For that reason I have refused up to now to set up a neotype for *P. fluviatilis* Say. Other students of crustaceans seem to drop neotypes as a fertile hen lays eggs.

6. Whether Seba had a " contact " in Virginia or not has never been shown to be apposite to the question.

7. Possibly Seba never visited the West Indies. I have given the information I had, and I am sure that my informant was sincere. In any case there are records that Seba had specimens of various crustaceans from Dutch Guiana, within the range of the southern *P. setiferus* (Cf. Holthuis, *Zool. Verhandl.* (44) : 1–296, 16 p., 1959) but none that he had specimens from Florida or the Gulf States.

8. With regard to Doctor Holthuis' point 8, page 234, which he divides into Nos. 1 to 5, I shall say the following:

1. Burkenroad's 1939 paper was not a revisionary work, as Doctor Holthuis says it is, with regard to the American white shrimp. The revision had been made in 1936.
2. The type locality of the species as restricted by Linnaeus was the American Indies and not America. The species was described by Linnaeus and not by Seba.
3. The two species and their description do not constitute a complex zoological problem or even a simple one. The whole problem here is taxonomic and nomenclatural.

4. In this item Doctor Holthuis again raises the matter of changing the name of an important commercial species. I have consistently refused to answer this charge because it has nothing to do with the question at hand. However, since Doctor Holthuis is so interested in it, possibly he will explain why he was willing (Holthuis, 1947, *Zool. Med.* **27** : 312) to change the name of a well known fishery penaeid of the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean because it is " the correct name " and there " is no reason not to use the name . . .". Again Holthuis (1949, *Zool. Verh.* : 2, 5–6) changed the well established name of a species which supports an important prawn fishery in the Indian Ocean. Doctor Holthuis' ideas seem to change between the new and old world, or possibly it is a matter of who does the changing.
5. I consider the remark that Thomas Say confused the two species as badly as any other workers before 1936 to be inappropriate. It casts reflection where none is deserved. America was a wilderness at the time Say wrote and it was less than thirty years away from a war which destroyed a good part of it. Scholarly works were few and far between. Linnaeus' works in that day and time had no particular authority above certain others and in any case, it is quite probable they were not available to Say. One might as well charge Mary J. Rathbun and all of the others who came later with having confused the two species. It is enough to say that everybody confused the two species without casting aspersion at an old time worker who did marvellously well considering the conditions under which he worked.

9. It is interesting to see Doctor Holthuis' explanation of why, in the uniform application of ***Penaeus***, he goes counter to the Code. The only proper interpretation of Article 18 is that names under the current Rules will be followed until such time as they are changed by the Commission. Otherwise this article virtually has a built in provision that it will be violated at will, which is what Doctor Holthuis has done. Apparently, he and Mr. Francis Hemming decided that *Penaeus* names should be uniform and hoped that the Commission would validate them, which it has not done. In any case, his adoption of uniformity is not the current usage. In the United States, where penaeid generic names are probably used more often than elsewhere in print, some of us went to particular trouble to see to it that the names were used according to the Code and, in fact, that is one reason that I wrote my article on proper generic names, etc. (Gunter, *Syst. Zool.* **6** (2) : 98–100, 1957). The task of bringing about proper usage was just about accomplished when Holthuis' paper (*Zool. Verhandl.* (44) : 1–296, 1959) came out.

Now the Argentines and Venezuelans seem to be following Holthuis in the use of *Penaeus* (Cf. Boschi, 1963, *Bol. Instit. Biol. Marina* (3) : 1–39, and Davant [1963] *Cuadernos Oceanográfico Universidad Oriente* (1) : 1–60); the Brazilians seem to be indeterminate as yet (Cf. Mistikidis and Neiva, *Nature* **202** (4931) : 471–472, 1964); while " current usage " as determined by the number of papers emanating from North America continues to follow the Code. Additionally, Burkenroad (*Bull. zool. Nomen.* **20** (3) : 170) apparently feels that if the bars are down he has as much right as anyone to use his own selection, *Peneus*.

Thus the confusion grows apace. Furthermore, I see no hope that Holthuis' petition (1962, *Bull. zool. Nomen.* **19** (2) : 103–5) will be ruled upon by the Commission unless it is simplified and some of the completely extraneous material is deleted. Doctor Holthuis' action is still not valid under the Code and it amounts to brinksmanship which did not quite come off; and, unfortunately, it is fit to be listed along with Burkenroad's (*loc. cit.*) " invidiously selected " examples of Doctor Holthuis' contributions to penaeid nomenclature.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED VALIDATION OF *VOLUTA EPISCOPALIS* LINNAEUS, 1758. Z.N.(S.) 1728

(see volume 22, pages 355–356)

By R. Tucker Abbott (*Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.*)

I urge the Commission not to use its plenary powers concerning *Voluta mitra* vs. *episcopalis*. The problem is well-known among present-day mollusk taxonomists and has been adequately discussed and solved by Dodge (1955), Ray (1954, *Mem. Indian Mus.* **14** : 42), and MacNeil (1960, *U.S.G.S. Prof. Paper* 339 : 91). Contrary to Coan's statements, *Mitra mitra* Linnaeus, 1758, has been used by most workers for the last 20 years. The name *episcopalis* Linnaeus, 1758, has been considered a synonym of *mitra* Linnaeus, 1758, by most workers and in nearly all recent popular books on conchology: Cernohorsky (1965, *Veliger* **8** : 91); Cate and Burch (1964, *Veliger* **6** : 144); Kuroda, in all his works from 1928 (*Cat. Shell-bearing Moll. Amami-Oshima*: 54) to 1960 (*A Cat. Moll. Okinawa Islands*: 35); probably all other Japanese scientific and popular works (Kira, 1955, *Col. Ill. Shells Japan*: 68) (Hirase, 1938); McMichael (1960, *Shells Aust. Sea-Shore*: 100); Abbott (1962, *Sea Shells of the World*: 92); J. Allan (1950, *Australian Shells*: 178); Macnae and Kalk (1958, *Nat. Hist. Inhaca*: 128).

The use of *Mitra episcopalis* Linnaeus has not been entirely abandoned, probably because of J. Thiele's 1929 use (*Handbuch Syst. Weicht.* **1** : 340). Popular writers and other workers using this name are W. F. Webb, Maxwell Smith, Spencer Tinker (1952), A. Solem (1953, *Fieldiana* **34** : 224), and R. Platt (*Nat'l. Geogr. Mag.*, July, 1949). I erroneously used *episcopalis* in 1950 (*Bull. Raffles Mus.* **22** : 84), but have used *mitra* since studying the arguments of Ray, Dodge and McMichael.

In view of recent modern revisions by Ray (1954) and MacNeil (1960) and others, and because all of the malacologists of Japan and Australia, and most workers in the United States, India, New Zealand, England and South Africa are now using *Mitra mitra* Linnaeus, I urge that we follow the practise of Linnaeus himself (1764), Hermannsen (1848), and most of today's workers in rejecting *episcopalis* Linnaeus as a synonym of *mitra* Linnaeus.

By Walter O. Cernohorsky (*Vatukoula, Fiji Islands*)

I should like to offer the following comments on this application.

(1) The term *Voluta mitra* is in the same type face as all other species listed by Linnaeus in the 10th edition of the *Systema Naturae*; the terms " *episcopalis* " and " *papalis* " are in italics, a type face reserved for varieties of species by Linnaeus. On page 713 (1758, *Syst. Nat.*) Linnaeus listed several varieties of *Conus ammiralis*; from the type of listing, it is obvious that *episcopalis* and *papalis* were treated as varieties of *Voluta mitra*, and specific names have precedence over infraspecific names if both date from the same work.

The omission of a number after *Voluta mitra* is of little meaning as several specific names listed in the 10th edition of the *Systema Naturae* lack numbers (e.g. *Bulla cypraea*, p. 728; *Harpa costatum*, p. 738; *Strombus dentatus*, p. 745, and several others).

(2) Not only did Linnaeus revise his concept of both *Voluta mitra* and *V. papalis* in his 12th edition of the *Systema Naturae* (1767), where both were regarded as valid species, but he did so already in 1764 (*Mus. Lud. Ulric.*, 597) where the species was listed as *Voluta mitra*. Therefore Linnaeus must be rigidly construed to be his own first reviser as from 1764.

(3) It is agreed that *Voluta mitra* Linnaeus, 1758, and *V. papalis* Linnaeus, 1758, although both belonging to the genus *Mitra* Röding, 1798, are clearly separable taxa.

It is not correct to state that most authors abandoned the nominal species *Voluta mitra*, and used the name *V. episcopalis* consistently. Towards the end of the 18th century the term *Voluta mitra episcopalis sensu* Linnaeus (1758) was widely employed, i.e. Huddersford in Lister (1770, *Index* **2** : 42), Born, 1780 (*Test. Mus. Caes. Vindob.*:

228), Schröter, 1783 (*Einleit. Kenntn. Linné* **1** : 230), Favanne, 1784 (*Cab. Tour. d'Auvergne* : 179), Kämmerrer, 1786 (*Cab. Schwarzb. Rudol.*: 144) and others.

The term *Voluta mitra* has also been widely used, e.g. Born, 1778 (*Ind. Rer. Nat.*: 217), Knorr, 1779 (*Del. Nat.*: 38), Herbst, 1778 (*Einl. Kennt. Gewürme* : 193), Hanley, 1858 (*Ipsa Linn. Conch.*: 231, 232, 508), Hedley, 1909 (as *Mitra mitra*, *Mar. Moll. Qld. Aust. Assoc. Adv. Sci.*: 366), Dautzenberg, 1923 (*J. Conchyl.* **68** : 31), Dautzenberg & Bouge, 1923 (*J. Conchyl.* **67** : 88), and has been used in the combination *Mitra mitra* (Linnaeus, 1758) by most subsequent authors after that date.

The species *Voluta mitra* Linnaeus, and *V. papalis* Linnaeus, are members of the genus *Mitra* Röding, 1798 (*Mus. Bolten.*: 135), provided that Lichtenstein's Introduction on page 6, dating from 10th September 1798, is accepted as the earliest date of publication. Should this date not be acceptable as the date of publication in absence of evidence to the contrary, then *Mitra* Lamarck, 1798 (dating from 21st September, 1798) would have chronological preference.

In view of the foregoing data, the Linnaean taxon *Voluta mitra* should not be suppressed, but placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, for the following reasons:

A. (a) It is listed in the 10th edition of the *Systema Naturae* (1758) as of specific rank, consistent with all other specific names contained in this work, and has precedence over *V. episcopalis* which is listed as of infraspecific rank.

(b) Linnaeus acted as his own reviser in 1764 when he listed *Voluta mitra* as a valid species, and in 1767 (12th ed., *Syst. Nat.*) he reduced *V. episcopalis* to a mere variety and considered *V. papalis* to be a separate species.

(c) The combination *Voluta mitra* L. or *Mitra mitra* L. has been in use by various writers from 1778 to the present day.

(d) The interest of stability of molluscan nomenclature would not be served by a suppression of *Voluta mitra* L., as this combination (i.e. *Mitra mitra* L.) has been firmly entrenched in molluscan literature for the last 20 years.

B. *Voluta episcopalis* L. should be regarded as of infraspecific rank or as an objective synonym in view of the identical bibliographic citations in the 10th edition of the *Systema Naturae*.

C. *Voluta papalis* L., should be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology as published in the combination *Voluta mitra papalis* (1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 732); an elevation in rank is provided for in the current Code. The two citations accompanying Linnaeus' indication (Lister, Conch., t. 839, fig. 67 and Buonanni, Rec. ment. occ., 3, t. 119) clearly depict the *V. papalis* of authors, a species distinct from *V. mitra* Linnaeus.

By David Heppell (*University of Glasgow, Scotland*)

While I do not wish to take sides as to whether *mitra* or *episcopalis* should be considered the valid name for the type-species, I would like to request that, since this matter is now sub judice by the I.C.Z.N., the opportunity be taken at the same time to place the generic name *Mitra* on the Official List, and in so doing, to decide once and for all to which author—Röding or Lamarck—this name should be attributed. The relevant facts have been published by Cernohorsky, 1965 (*The Veliger* **8** (2) : 77) and are, briefly, as follows:

Mitra Lamarck occurs as a caption to plate 369 of the *Tableau encyclopédique et méthodique* which is dated, according to the French Republican Calendar " An VI " which year ended 21 September 1798. In the absence of any other evidence, Cernohorsky accepts this as the date of publication for *Mitra* Lamarck.

Mitra Röding occurs on page 135 of the *Museum Boltenianum*, the title-page of which is undated. The Introduction, however, is dated 10 September 1798. In the absence of any other evidence, Cernohorsky accepts this as the earliest date of publication. *Mitra* Röding thus has eleven days' priority over *Mitra* Lamarck.

Under the provisions of Article 67 (g), *Voluta episcopalis* L. can be accepted as the type-species by designation by Montfort, 1810, in either case.

AMAUROBIUS PROPOSALS: COMMENT ON THE ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS MADE BY FR. CHRYSANTHUS. Z.N.(S.) 1625

(see volume 22, pages 216–217)

By Herbert W. Levi (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.*) and Otto Kraus (*Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany*)

The alternative proposals made by Fr. Chrysanthus do not affect the main purposes of our original application: the stabilization of important generic names in Arachnology. They only deal with a special problem of the specific name of the type-species of *Coelotes* Blackwall, 1841.

The situation has already been discussed by us (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, **22** : 140–141) and Fr. Chrysanthus (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, **22** : 216–217). Fr. Chrysanthus favours the suppression of the name *Drassus atropos* Walckenaer, 1830, (a) for Walckenaer's original concept may well have been different from now established usage, and (b) because in the past the name *atropos* has not been universally used in the sense of the prevailing current use.

The sentence of Fr. Chrysanthus indicating that " Levi and Kraus's selection of a specimen of *Coelotes saxatilis* . . . to be the neotype of *Drassus atropos* . . . violates Article 75 (c) . . ." does not have a real basis: we never did select a neotype, we only made the technical proposal that the Commission should select such a neotype by means of its plenary powers.

We feel that *atropos* is such a well-known specific name that its suppression may lead to confusion. It is one of the old " classic " names in European Arachnology, which, up to 1939, has been cited more than 200 times. It is quite normal that, as in many other cases, the precise interpretation of such an old name is not always clearly established in older literature; clarity can be achieved by critical lists of synonymy only, not by the total suppression of such a name. But from O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879, through Simon, 1939, Locket and Millidge, 1953, up to Wiehle, 1963, there exists an increasing uniformity in common usage, which also has been adopted in general literature (e.g. Tretzel, 1961). Thus we strongly favour the stabilization of the name *atropos* in its currently adopted sense and by means of a neotype; it is essential to preserve this now uniformly established usage and avoid changing the name on the basis of chiefly historical reasons.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *AMPLEXIZAPHRENTIS* VAUGHAN, 1906 (ANTHOZOA). Z.N.(S.) 1669

(see volume 22, pp. 348–50, 1966)

By M. Mitchell (*Geological Survey and Museum, London*)

In supporting Dr. Chiranjivi Lal Shrestha's proposal in this case, I wish to bring out a number of points not clearly stated in his application.

2. Vaughan (in Matley and Vaughan 1906, p. 315), in proposing the subgeneric name *Amplexi-Zaphrentis* without including any species by name, referred to Thomson, Proc. Phil. Soc. Glasgow, vol. xiv (1882–83) pl. vi, figs. 3, 9, and 13. Under Art. 69a (ii) (1), however, this does not constitute a reference to the new subgenus, of the nominal species referred to by Thomson.

3. Vaughan (in Dixon and Vaughan 1911, p. 555) referred the subspecific (or infrasubspecific) form *Caninia* aff. *cornucopiae* Michelin mut. D_{2-3} Vaughan in Carruthers 1908, p. 169, to *Amplexizaphrentis*. This cannot be regarded, however, as an available subspecific name.

4. Lang, Smith and Thomas (1940, p. 16) were in fact the first authors to refer available nominal species to *Amplexizaphrentis* in the sense of Art. 69a (ii). The species so referred were the three implied in Vaughan's original citation of Thomson

1883, namely " *Zaphrentis bowerbanki* Edwards and Haime, Thomson, 1883, p. 368, pl. vi, fig. 3; *Z. edwardsiana* de Koninck, Thomson, 1883, p. 367, pl. vi, fig. 9; and *Z. guerangeri* Edwards and Haime, Thomson, 1883, p. 367, pl. vi, fig. 13 ". They designated the first of these as the type-species.

5. The nominal species thus designated as the type-species of *Amplexizaphrentis* is *Zaphrentis bowerbanki* Milne Edwards and Haime, 1851, p. 338, and the commission could place the generic name so defined on the official list without using its plenary powers. This would, however, cause some disturbance to current usage, as Dr. Shrestha has pointed out in para. 4 of his application. The first available name for *Z. bowerbanki* Thomson *non* Milne Edwards and Haime, is *Z. curvulena* Thomson, 1881, (see Hill 1940, p. 142), and I support Dr. Shrestha in asking for this species to be designated as the type-species under the plenary powers.

6. It may be pointed out that although Vaughan's original intention was to name a new subgenus of *Zaphrentis*, by basing the form on *Caninia* aff. *cornucopiae* Michelin mut. D_{2-3}, he in fact erected a junior subjective synonym of *Caninia* Michelin 1840 (family CYATHOPSIDAE). This action was respected by Carruthers (1908, p. 158), and by Hudson (1945, p. 197, footnote) who challenged the action of Lang, Smith and Thomas in effectively transferring the taxon to the family HAPSIPHYLLIDAE. Current usage, however, follows the course taken by Lang, Smith and Thomas, and stability would best be served by following this course (see Hill 1956, p. F267; Sutherland 1958, p. 44).

7. The generic name *Zaphrentis* and its derivatives have always been treated as feminine and I ask that if *Amplexizaphrentis* is placed on the Official List, it be given this gender.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCE

SUTHERLAND, P. K. 1958. Carboniferous stratigraphy and Rugose coral faunas of Northeastern British Columbia. *Geol. Surv. Canada*, Memoir 295, 1–177, pl. 1–33.

OPINION 773

TERGIPES CUVIER, 1805 (GASTROPODA): VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the possibly vernacular usage of the name "*tergipes*" by Cuvier, 1805, is hereby validated as a generic name;

(b) the following specific names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

(i) *minimus* Forskål, 1775, as published in the binomen *Limax minimus;*

(ii) *dicquemari* Risso, 1818, as published in the binomen *Tergipes dicquemari;*

(iii) *brochi* Risso, 1818, as published in the binomen *Tergipes brochi.*

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified;

(a) *Tergipes* Cuvier, 1805 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Limax tergipes* Forskål, 1775 (Name No. 1711);

(b) *Cuthona* Alder & Hancock, 1855 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Eolis nana* Alder & Hancock, 1842 (Name No. 1712).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *tergipes* Forskål, 1775, as published in the binomen *Limax tergipes* (type-species of *Tergipes* Cuvier, 1805) (Name No. 2138);

(b) *nana* Alder & Hancock, 1842, as published in the binomen *Eolis nana* (type-species of *Cuthona* Alder & Hancock, 1855) (Name No. 2139);

(c) *pallida* Alder & Hancock, 1842, as published in the binomen *Eolis pallida* (Name No. 2140);

(d) *exigua* Alder & Hancock, 1848, as published in the binomen *Eolis exigua* (Name No. 2141).

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Tergipes* Fleming, 1828 (a junior homonym of *Tergipes* Cuvier, 1805) (Name No. 1794);

(b) *Tergipes* Risso, 1818 (a junior homonym of *Tergipes* Cuvier, 1805) (Name No. 1795).

(5) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *minimus* Forskål, 1775, as published in the binomen *Limax minimus* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above) (Name No. 859);

(b) *dicquemari* Risso, 1818, as published in the binomen *Tergipes dicquemari* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above) (Name No. 860);

- (c) *brochi* Risso, 1818, as published in the binomen *Tergipes brochi* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above) (Name No. 861);
- (d) *neglecta* Lovén, 1846, as published in the binomen *Aeolis neglecta* (an incorrect spelling for *despecta, Eolidia*, Johnston, 1835) (Name No. 862);
- (e) *lacinulata* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Doris lacinulata* (a junior homonym of *lacinulata, Doris*, Müller, 1776) (Name No. 863);
- (f) *picta* Alder & Hancock, 1847, as published in the binomen *Eolis picta* (a junior objective synonym of *pallida, Eolis*, Alder & Hancock, 1842) (Name No. 864);
- (g) *fasciculata* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Doris fasciculata* (a junior homonym of *fasciculata, Doris*, Müller, 1776) (Name No. 865).

(6) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

- (a) CUTHONIDAE Odhner, 1934 (type-genus *Cuthona* Alder & Hancock, 1855) (Name No. 406);
- (b) TERGIPEDINAE Bergh, 1889 (type-genus *Tergipes* Cuvier, 1805) (Name No. 407).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1044)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Henning Lemche in April 1956, and revised by him in 1963. The application was sent to the printer on 17 October 1963 and was published on 25 March 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 35–39. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials.

The application was supported by Lt. C. L. Collier, Dr. Myra Keen and Dr. R. Burns. Comments and additional proposals by Mr. D. Heppell were published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 410–412. An emendation, and a comment on the additional proposals by Dr. Lemche appeared in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 9 and 10 respectively. A final list of proposals, agreed by Dr. Lemche and Mr. Heppell, was drawn up and circulated to Commissioners for voting.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 January 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)1 either for or against the proposals set out on an accompanying sheet. These proposals were drawn from Dr. Lemche's original list together with published emendations and additions by Dr. Lemche and Mr. Heppell. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 25 April 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Mayr, Lemche, Stoll, Vokes, Bonnet, Obruchev, Uchida, Simpson, do Amaral, Boschma, Tortonese, Sabrosky,* Jaczewski, Binder, Kraus, Evans, Forest, Mertens.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Hubbs, Munroe, Ride.

Drs. Alvarado and Brinck returned late affirmative votes. Mr. Sabrosky made the following comment in returning his vote: " I suggest that in para. 1(a) ' probable ' be changed to ' possibly '. There is no probability either way. I vote against (1)(b), (4) and (5) because I consistently oppose action on nomina dubia and junior homonyms are dead without Commission action. The Official Index should not be inflated with unnecessary entries."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling in the present Opinion:

brochi, Tergipes, Risso, 1818, *J. Phys.* **87** : 373
Cuthona Alder & Hancock, 1855, *Mon. brit. nud. Moll.*, App.: xxii
CUTHONIDAE Odhner, 1934, *Brit. Antarct.* (*Terra Nova*) *Exp.*, Nat. Hist. Rept., Zool. **7** : 278
dicquemari, Tergipes, Risso, 1818, *J. Phys.* **87** : 373
exigua, Eolis, Alder & Hancock, 1848, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2) **1** : 192
fasciculata, Doris, Gmelin, 1791, *in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1** : 3105
lacinulata, Doris, Gmelin, 1791, *in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1** : 3105
minimus, Limax, Forskål, 1775, *Descr. Anim.*: 100
nana, Eolis, Alder & Hancock, 1842, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **9** : 36
neglecta, Aeolis, Lovén, 1846, *Öfvers. K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandl.* **1846** : 7
pallida, Eolis, Alder & Hancock, 1842, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **9** : 35
picta, Eolis, Alder & Hancock, 1847, *Mon. brit. nud. Moll.* (3), fam. 3, pl. 33
TERGIPEDINAE Bergh, 1889, *in* Carus, *Prodr. Faun. Medit.* **2** : 209
Tergipes Cuvier, 1805, *Ann. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris **6** : 433
Tergipes Fleming, 1828, *Hist. brit. Anim.* : 283
Tergipes Risso, 1818, *J. Phys.* **87** : 372
tergipes, Limax, Forskål, 1775, *Descr. Anim.*: 99

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)1 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 773.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
2 *May* 1966

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* An affirmative vote in part only. See comment below.

OPINION 774

EUBRANCHUS FORBES, 1838 (GASTROPODA): ADDED TO THE OFFICIAL LIST WITH SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF SEVERAL *NOMINA DUBIA*

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the following names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

- (i) the generic name *Ethalion* Risso, 1826;
- (ii) the specific name *histrix* Otto, 1821, as published in the binomen *Eolidia histrix;*
- (iii) the specific name *hystrix* Otto, 1823, as published in the binomen *Eolidia hystrix;*
- (iv) the specific name *ceratentoma* Otto, 1821, as published in the binomen *Eolidia ceratentoma;*

(b) the specific name *farrani* Alder & Hancock, 1844, as published in the binomen *Eolis farrani,* is hereby granted precedence over the specific name *alberti* Quatrefages, 1844, as published in the binomen *Amphorina alberti.*

(2) The generic name *Eubranchus* Forbes, 1838 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Eubranchus tricolor* Forbes, 1838, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1713.

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *tricolor* Forbes, 1838, as published in the binomen *Eubranchus tricolor* (type-species of *Eubranchus* Forbes, 1838) (Name No. 2142);

(b) *farrani* Alder & Hancock, 1844, as published in the binomen *Eolis farrani* (granted precedence under the plenary powers over *alberti, Amphorina,* Quatrefages, 1844) (Name No. 2143).

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Ethalion* Risso, 1826 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above) (Name No. 1796);

(b) *Aethalion* Herrmannsen, 1846 (an invalid emendation of *Ethalion* Risso, 1826) (Name No. 1797).

(5) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *histrix* Otto, 1821, as published in the binomen *Eolidia histrix* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above) (Name No. 866);

(b) *hystrix* Otto, 1823, as published in the binomen *Eolidia hystrix* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above) (Name No. 867);

(c) *ceratentoma* Otto, 1821, as published in the binomen *Eolidia ceratentoma* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above) (Name No. 868);

(d) *hystrix* Alder & Hancock, 1842, as published in the binomen *Eolis* (sic) *hystrix* (a junior primary homonym of *Eolidia hystrix* Otto, 1821) (Name No. 869);

(e) *cerentatoma* Pruvot-Fol, 1954, as published in the binomen *Eolidia cerentatoma* (an incorrect spelling for *Eolidia ceratentoma* Otto, 1821) (Name No. 870).

(6) The family-group name EUBRANCHIDAE Odhner, 1934 (type-genus *Eubranchus* Forbes, 1838) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 408.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1102)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Henning Lemche in April 1956 and was revised by him in 1963. The application was sent to the printer on 17 October 1963 and was published on 25 March 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 40–44. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials.

The proposals were supported by Dr. Myra Keen and Dr. R. Burns. A counterproposal was made by Mr. David Heppell (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 412–413) and reaffirmed (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 11–12) after further explanation by Dr. Lemche (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 10–11).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 January 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)2 in Section 1, either for or against the use of the plenary powers in the present case, and in Section 2, for either Alternative A (Lemche proposals, as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 43–44) or for Alternative B (Heppell proposals—paras. 1 (b) (i), 1 (c) (i) (ii) (iii), 3 (a), 4 (a) (d), 5 (a) in part, 5 (c) (d) and 6 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 43–44 and paras. 1–3 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 413). At the close of the prescribed voting period on 25 April 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Section 1. Affirmative votes—seventeen (17), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Mayr, Lemche, Stoll, Vokes, Bonnet, Obruchev, Uchida, Simpson, do Amaral, Boschma, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Binder, Evans, Forest.

Negative votes—three (3): Sabrosky,* Kraus, Mertens.

Section 2. For Alternative A—six (6): Mayr, Lemche, Stoll, Bonnet, Simpson, Tortonese.

For Alternative B—twelve (12): China, Holthuis, Vokes, Obruchev, Uchida, do Amaral, Boschma, Sabrosky,* Jaczewski, Binder, Evans, Forest.

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* A negative vote in part only. See comment below.

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Hubbs, Munroe, Ride.

Drs. Alvarado and Brinck returned late affirmative votes for Alternative A. The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Prof. H. E. Vokes (4.ii.66): " It seems that the better solution would have been to re-define *tricolor* as being interpreted on some figure or specimen with ' rounded anterior foot corners ', etc., rather than to initiate all of the confusion Lemche's proposal has brought about."

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (31.iii.66): " I vote for Alternative B except for 1 (b) (i), (c) (i) (ii) (iii), (4) (a) (d) and 5 which I oppose because they involve *nomina dubia.*

" The terribly confused zoology and the differences of opinion among specialists make it abundantly clear, here as elsewhere, that decision on the basis of usage involves tiresome arguments on what to suppress and leads in the end to preservation of misidentifications and erroneous concepts. Straightforward application of priority is by far the simplest and clearest solution in the present case. The resulting synonymy would be as follows (type-species noted):

Eubranchus Forbes, 1838: *tricolor* Forbes
- =*Amphorina* Quatrefages, 1844: *alberti* Quatrefages (same species as *farrani* Alder & Hancock)
- =*Galvina* Alder & Hancock, 1855: *tricolor* Forbes
- =*Egalvina* Odhner, 1929: *viridula* Bergh, which Lemche finds is a synonym of *tricolor.* Lemche worries that *arenicola* Alder & Hancock, 1847, might be found to be synonymous with *viridula* and therefore threaten stability, but *arenicola* is junior to *tricolor* and thus no threat at all.

" Heppell's proposals agree with my position, and I therefore support Alternative B. I have no objection to plenary powers for *farrani* over *alberti*; indeed, if both were published in the same month in early 1844, it is probable that an arbitrary decision is necessary to determine which has priority."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Aethalion Herrmannsen, 1846, *Indicis Gen. Malacoz. Primordia* **1** : 22
ceratentoma, Eolidia, Otto, 1821, *Consp. Anim. quor. marit. non edit.* **1** : 9
cerentatoma, Eolidia, Pruvot-Fol, 1954, *Faune France* **58** : 442
Ethalion Risso, 1826, *Hist. nat. Europe* **4** : 36
EUBRANCHIDAE Odhner, 1934, *Brit. Antarct.* (*Terra Nova*) *Exp.*, Nat. Hist. Rep., Zool. **7** : 278
Eubranchus Forbes, 1838, *Malac. Mon.*: 5
farrani, Eolis, Alder & Hancock, 1844, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **13** : 164
histrix, Eolidia, Otto, 1821, *Consp. Anim. quor. marit. non edit.* **1** : 8
hystrix, Eolidia, Otto, 1823, *Nov. Act. Leop.* **11** : 277
hystrix, Eolis, Alder & Hancock, 1842, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **9** : 35
tricolor, Eubranchus, Forbes, 1838, *Malac. Mon.*: 5

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)2 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper as Alternative B has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 774.

G. OWEN EVANS W. E. CHINA
Secretary *Assistant Secretary*
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
2 *May* 1966

COMMENT ON *MITRA PERLATA* RÖDING, 1798, AS A *NOMEN OBLITUM*

Z.N.(S.) 1726

(see volume 22, page 334)

By R. Tucker Abbott (*Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.*)

I do not believe that the Commission needs to declare *Mitra perlata* Röding, 1798, as a *nomen oblitum*. In reality, it is a *nomen nudum*, since there is no description or figure reference. Cernohorsky argues that Röding gave this name to " *Voluta pertusa* Gmelin var.", and that since Röding had given the name *imperialis* to variety gamma, this meant (by " the process of elimination ") that Röding's name *perlata* should apply to the only other variety, beta. On the same page, Röding applied another *nomen nudum* (*capucina*) to " Gmel. Voluta pertusa. sp. 93, varietas ", so that there is doubt as to Röding's intentions.

Röding sometimes applied two names to the same species (or figure reference), and sometimes gave the same name to entirely different species (or figure references). To accept or acknowledge a Röding name " by the process of elimination " when it has no description or figure reference would open the door to hundreds of other names which have been, to date, considered as *nomina nuda*.

It should be pointed out that Knorr's vol. 2, pl. 4, fig. 6, leaves much to be desired, although it may be a smooth elongate form of *chrysostoma* Broderip, 1836, *ustulata* Reeve, 1844, or (according to Dautzenberg, 1935, *Mem. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg.* **2** (17) : 63) *contracta* Swainson, 1821. Should some future worker find a valid name to Knorr's figure, I doubt if it could be more than a *nomen dubium* or *species inquirenda*.

OPINION 775

FACELINA ALDER & HANCOCK, 1855 (GASTROPODA): ADDED TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES

RULING.—(1) The generic name *Facelina* Alder & Hancock, 1855 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Eolidia coronata* Forbes & Goodsir, 1839, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1714.

(2) The specific name *auriculata* Müller, 1776, as published in the binomen *Doris auriculata*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2144.

(3) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Montagua* Spence Bate, 1856 (a junior homonym of *Montagua* Leach 1814) (Name No. 1798);

(b) *Montagua* Fleming, 1822 (a junior homonym of *Montagua*, Leach, 1814) (Name No. 1799).

(4) The family-group name FACELININAE Bergh, 1889 (type-genus *Facelina* Alder & Hancock, 1855) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 409.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1104)

The present case was presented to the office of the Commission by Dr. Henning Lemche in April 1956, and revised by him in 1963. The application was sent to the printer on 17 October 1963 and was published on 25 March 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 48–49. The application was supported by Lt. C. L. Collier, Dr. Myra Keen, Dr. R. Burns and Mr. D. Heppell.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 January 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)4 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 49. At the close of the voting period on 25 April 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Mayr, Lemche, Stoll, Vokes, Bonnet, Obruchev, Uchida, Simpson, Jaczewski, do Amaral, Boschma, Tortonese, Sabrosky,* Binder, Kraus, Evans, Forest, Mertens.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Hubbs, Munroe, Ride.

Drs. Alvarado and Brinck returned late affirmative votes. In returning his vote Mr. Sabrosky objected to proposal 3 (b) saying: " I object to dealing with a crustacean name hidden away in an application, and later an Opinion, dealing with a gastropod name. The fate of *Montagua* Spence Bate, 1856, is totally irrelevant to the present case, and should not be considered under the ' completeness of Opinion ' principle."

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* An affirmative vote in part only. See comment below.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

auriculata, Doris, Müller, 1776, *Zool. dan. Prodr.*: 229
Facelina Alder & Hancock, 1855, *Mon. brit. nud. Moll.* (7) : app. xxii
FACELININAE Bergh, 1889, *in* Carus, *Prodr. Faun. Med.* **2** : 213
Montagua Fleming, 1822, *Encycl. Brit.* (Suppl. ed. 4–6) **5** : 575
Montagua Spence Bate, 1856, *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* **25** (1855) : 57

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)4 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 775.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
2 *May* 1966

OPINION 776

CRATENA BERGH, 1864 (GASTROPODA): ADDED TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES

RULING.—(1) The generic name *Cratena* Bergh, 1864 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Doris peregrina* Gmelin, 1791, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1715.

(2) The specific name *peregrina* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Doris peregrina* (type-species of *Cratena* Bergh, 1864) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2145.

(3) The generic name *Rizzolia* Trinchese, 1877 (a junior objective synonym of *Cratena* Bergh, 1864) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1800.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1105)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Henning Lemche in April 1956 and revised by him in 1963. The application was sent to the printer on 17 October 1963 and was published on 25 March 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 50–51. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers for the suppression of *Cratena* Bergh was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials.

The application to suppress *Cratena* was opposed by Dr. R. Burns (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 410) and by Mr. David Heppell (*op. cit.*: 415) who made a counterproposal. Mr. Heppell's proposals were agreed to by Dr. Lemche (*op. cit.* **22** : 11) except for para. (1) dealing with CRATENINAE, which is considered to be a synonym of FAVORININAE.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 January 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)5 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 415, paras. (2)–(4). At the close of the prescribed voting period on 25 April 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Mayr, Lemche, Stoll, Vokes, Bonnet, Obruchev, Uchida, Simpson, do Amaral, Boschma, Tortonese, Sabrosky, Jaczewski, Binder, Kraus, Evans, Forest, Mertens.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Hubbs, Munroe, Ride.

Drs. Alvarado and Brinck returned late affirmative votes.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Cratena Bergh, 1864, *K. Danske Vid. Selsk. Skr. Math.-nat. Afd.* (5) **7** : 213

peregrina, Doris, Gmelin, 1791, *in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1** : 3105
Rizzolia Trinchese, 1877, *Rend. Acc. Sci. Inst. Bologna* **1876–77** : 147

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)5 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 776.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
3 *May* 1966

OPINION 777

DIAPHOREOLIS IREDALE & O'DONOGHUE, 1923 (GASTROPODA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS WITH ADDITION OF *TRINCHESIA* IHERING, 1879, TO THE OFFICIAL LIST

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the following names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

(a) the generic name *Diaphoreolis* Iredale & O'Donoghue, 1923;

(b) the specific name *pennata* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Doris pennata.*

(2) The generic name *Trinchesia* Ihering, 1879 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Pruvot-Fol, 1954, *Doris caerulea* Montagu, 1804, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1716.

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *caerulea* Montagu, 1804, as published in the binomen *Doris caerulea* (type-species of *Trinchesia* Ihering, 1879) (Name No. 2146);

(b) *aurantia* Alder & Hancock, 1842, as published in the binomen *Eolis aurantia* (Name No. 2147).

(4) The generic name *Diaphoreolis* Iredale & O'Donoghue, 1923 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1801.

(5) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *pennata* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Doris pennata* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) (Name No. 871);

(b) *aurantiaca* Alder & Hancock, 1851, as published in the binomen *Eolis aurantiaca* (an unjustified emendation of *aurantia, Eolis,* Alder & Hancock, 1842) (Name No. 872).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1106)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in April 1956 by Dr. Henning Lemche, and was revised by him in 1963. The application was sent to the printer on 17 October 1963 and was published on 25 March 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 52–55. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials. The proposals were supported by Lt. C. L. Collier, Dr. Myra Keen and Mr. David Heppell (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 10 and 12).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 January 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)6 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 54–55. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 25 April 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—seventeen (17), received in the following order: China, Holthuis,* Mayr, Lemche, Stoll, Vokes, Bonnet, Obruchev, Uchida, Simpson, do Amaral, Boschma, Tortonese, Jaczewski, Binder, Evans, Forest.

Negative votes—three (3): Sabrosky, Kraus, Mertens.

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Hubbs, Munroe, Ride.

Drs. Alvarado and Brinck returned late affirmative votes. The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (31.i.66) " I vote in the affirmative except for para. (1) (a) and (4)."

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (31.iii.66) " At the generic level, there is no basis for plenary action and the Rules can be applied without attention by the Commission. *Trinchesia* Ihering (1879) is clearly shown to apply to the genus-group in question, with *caerulea* Montagu as type-species, and no action is needed on that point. If *Diaphoreolis* was based on poorly preserved specimens of *caerulea*, then it is a junior subjective synonym of *Trinchesia* and cannot threaten any possible use of *Catriona* for *aurantia* and relatives, should the latter group ever be regarded as distinct from *Trinchesia.*

" Plenary action might be desirable for the specific name *pennata* but the brief paragraph 12 (p. 54) gives no justification of importance or common usage. The application is concerned with the generic name *Trinchesia*, and the status of the specific name *pennata* is a small and irrelevant appendage. Applications and cases should be kept homogeneous and the title should correctly reflect the content."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

aurantia, Eolis, Alder & Hancock, 1842, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **9** : 34
aurantiaca, Eolis, Alder & Hancock, 1851, *Mon. brit. nud. Moll.*, fam. 3, pl. 27
caerulea, Doris, Montagu, 1804, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London* **7** : 78
Diaphoreolis Iredale & O'Donoghue, 1923, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* **15** : 202
pennata, Doris, Gmelin, 1791, *in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1** : 3105
Trinchesia Ihering, 1879, *Zool. Anz.* **2** : 137

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Trinchesia* Ihering, 1879: Pruvot-Fol, 1954, *Fauna France* **58** : 380

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)6 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted

under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 777.

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* Affirmative vote in part only. See note below.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
4 *May* 1966

OPINION 778

GODIVA MACNAE, 1954 (GASTROPODA): PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES

RULING.—(1) The generic name *Godiva* Macnae, 1954 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Hervia quadricolor* Barnard, 1927, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1717.

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *quadricolor* Barnard, 1927, as published in the binomen *Hervia quadricolor* (type-species of *Godiva* Macnae, 1954) (Name No. 2148);
(b) *japonica* Baba, 1937, as published in the binomen *Cuthona* (*Hervia*) *japonica* (Name No. 2149).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1107)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in April 1956 by Dr. Henning Lemche and was revised by him in 1963. The application was sent to the printer on 17 October 1963 and was published on 25 March 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 56–57. The proposals were supported by Lt. C. L. Collier, Dr. Myra Keen and Mr. David Heppell.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 January 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)7 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 57. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 25 April 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—nineteen (19), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Mayr, Lemche, Stoll, Vokes, Bonnet, Obruchev, Uchida, Simpson, Jaczewski, do Amaral, Boschma, Tortonese, Sabrosky, Binder, Evans, Forest, Mertens.

Negative votes—one (1): Kraus.

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Hubbs, Munroe, Ride.

Drs. Alvarado and Brinck returned late affirmative votes. In returning his Voting Paper Dr. Kraus made the following comment: " I vote against the proposal: I cannot agree with the technical way of solving the problem."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Godiva Macnae, 1954, *Ann. Natal Mus.* **13** : 20
japonica, *Cuthona* (*Hervia*), Baba, 1937, *J. Dep. Agric. Kyushu Imp. Univ.* **5** : 329
quadricolor, *Hervia*, Barnard, 1927, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* **25** : 203

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)7 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 778.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
5 *May* 1966

OPINION 779

AEOLIDIA CUVIER, 1797 (GASTROPODA): PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES

RULING.—(1) The generic name *Aeolidia* Cuvier, 1797 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Alder & Hancock, 1847, *Limax papillosus* Linnaeus, 1761, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1718.

(2) The specific name *papillosus* Linnaeus, 1761, as published in the binomen *Limax papillosus* (type-species of *Aeolidia* Cuvier, 1797) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2150.

(3) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Eolia* Cuvier, 1800 (an incorrect spelling for *Aeolidia* Cuvier, 1797) (Name No. 1802);

(b) *Eolis* Cuvier, 1805 (an incorrect spelling for *Aeolidia* Cuvier, 1797) (Name No. 1803);

(c) *Eolidia* Cuvier, 1816 (an incorrect spelling for *Aeolidia* Cuvier, 1797) (Name No. 1804);

(d) *Eolida* Fleming, 1828 (a junior objective synonym of *Aeolidia* Cuvier, 1797) (Name No. 1805);

(e) *Aeolis* Menke, 1844 (an unjustified emendation of *Aeolidia* Cuvier, 1797) (Name No. 1806).

(4) The family-group name AEOLIDIIDAE (correction of EOLIDIDAE) d'Orbigny, 1834 (type-genus *Aeolidia* Cuvier, 1797) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 410.

(5) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) EOLIDIDAE d'Orbigny, 1834 (type-genus *Aeolidia* Cuvier, 1797) (an incorrect original spelling for AEOLIDIIDAE) (Name No. 422);

(b) AEOLIDINA MacGillivray, 1843 (type-genus *Aeolidia* Cuvier, 1797) (an incorrect spelling for AEOLIDIIDAE) (Name No. 423);

(c) EOLIDINA Gray, 1847 (type-genus *Aeolidia* Cuvier, 1797) (an incorrect spelling for AEOLIDIIDAE) (Name No. 424);

(d) AEOLIDIDAE Bergh, 1870 (type-genus *Aeolidia* Cuvier, 1797) (an incorrect spelling for AEOLIDIIDAE) (Name No. 425);

(e) AEOLIDAE Locard, 1886 (type-genus *Aeolidia* Cuvier, 1797) (an incorrect spelling for AEOLIDIIDAE) (Name No. 426);

(f) AEOLIDIADAE Bergh, 1888 (type-genus *Aeolidia* Cuvier, 1797) (an incorrect spelling for AEOLIDIIDAE) (Name No. 427).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1097)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in April 1956 by Dr. Henning Lemche and revised by him in 1963. The application was sent to the printer on 17 October 1963 and was published on 23 April 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 116–117. The proposals were supported by Dr. Myra Keen and Lt. C. L. Collier.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 January 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)8 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 116–117. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 25 April 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Mayr, Lemche, Stoll, Vokes, Bonnet, Obruchev, Uchida, Simpson, Jaczewski, do Amaral, Boschma, Tortonese, Sabrosky, Binder, Kraus, Evans, Forest, Mertens.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Hubbs, Munroe, Ride.

Drs. Alvarado and Brinck returned late affirmative votes.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

AEOLIDAE Locard, 1886, *Prodr. Malac. Fr.*: 43
Aeolidia Cuvier, 1797, *Tabl. Elem. Hist. nat.*: 388
AEOLIDIADAE Bergh, 1888, *in* Semper, *Reisen Arch. Philipp., Malac. Unters.* **3** : 777
AEOLIDIDAE Bergh, 1870, *in* Semper, *Reisen Arch. Philipp., Malac. Unters.* **1** : 1
AEOLIDIIDAE d'Orbigny, 1834, *Moll. Ech. Foram. Pol. îles Canar.*: 34
AEOLIDINA MacGillivray, 1843, *Hist. Moll. Anim.*: 192
Aeolis Menke, 1844, *Z. Malakozool.* **1844** : 73
Eolia Cuvier, 1800, *Lécons Anat. comp.* **1** : 5th table at end
Eolida Fleming, 1828, *Hist. brit. Anim.*: 285
Eolidia Cuvier, 1816, *Règne Anim.* **2** : 393
EOLIDIDAE d'Orbigny, 1834, an incorrect original spelling for AEOLIDIIDAE q.v.
EOLIDINA Gray, 1847, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **15** : 166
Eolis Cuvier, 1805, *Ann. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris **6** : pl. 61
papillosus, *Limax*, Linnaeus, 1761, *Fauna svec.* (ed. 2) : 508

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Aeolidia* Cuvier, 1797: Alder & Hancock, 1847, *Mon. brit. nud. Moll.* (3), Gen. 12 : 2

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)8 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 779.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
6 *May* 1966

OPINION 780

EOLIDINA QUATREFAGES, 1843 (GASTROPODA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Eolidina* Quatrefages, 1843, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Calma* Alder & Hancock, 1855 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Eolis glaucoides* Alder & Hancock, 1854 (Name No. 1719);

(b) *Aeolidiella* Bergh, 1867 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Suter, 1913, *Eolida soemmerringii* Leuckart, 1828 (Name No. 1720).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *glaucoides* Alder & Hancock, 1854, as published in the binomen *Eolis glaucoides* (type-species of *Calma* Alder & Hancock, 1855) (Name No. 2151);

(b) *soemmerringii* Leuckart, 1828, as published in the binomen *Eolida soemmerringii* (type-species of *Aeolidiella* Bergh, 1867) (Name No. 2152).

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Eolidina* Quatrefages, 1843 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) (Name No. 1807);

(b) *Aeolidina* Pruvot-Fol, 1951 (an incorrect spelling for *Eolidina* Quatrefages, 1843) (Name No. 1808).

(5) The specific name *sommeringii* Suter, 1913, as published in the binomen *Aeolidiella sommeringii* (an incorrect spelling for *soemmerringii, Eolida,* Leuckart, 1828) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 873.

(6) The family-group name CALMIDAE Iredale & O'Donoghue, 1923 (type-genus *Calma* Alder & Hancock, 1855) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 411.

(7) The family-group name EOLIDININAE Pruvot-Fol, 1951 (type-genus *Eolidina* Quatrefages, 1843) (invalid because the name of the type-genus has been suppressed under the plenary powers) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 428.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1098)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in April 1956 by Dr. Henning Lemche and revised by him in 1963. The application was sent to the printer on 17 October 1963 and was published on 23 April 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 118–119. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. Myra Keen and Lt. C. L. Collier.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 January 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)9 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 119. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 25 April 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Mayr, Lemche, Stoll, Vokes, Bonnet, Obruchev, Uchida, Simpson, Jaczewski, do Amaral, Boschma, Tortonese, Sabrosky, Binder, Kraus, Evans, Forest, Mertens.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Hubbs, Munroe, Ride.

Drs. Alvarado and Brinck returned late affirmative votes.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Aeolidiella Bergh, 1867, *Vid. Medd. Dansk. Naturh. Foren.* **1866** : 99
Aeolidina Pruvot-Fol, 1951, *Arch. Zool. exper. gén.* **88** : 2
Calma Alder & Hancock, 1855, *Mon. brit. nud. Moll.* (7), App.: xxi
CALMIDAE Iredale & O'Donoghue, 1923, *Proc. malac. Soc. Lond.* **15** : 200
Eolidina Quatrefages, 1843, *Ann. Sci. nat.* (Zool.), Paris (2) **19** : 276
EOLIDININAE Pruvot-Fol, 1951, *Arch. Zool. exper. gén.* **88** : 54
glaucoides, Eolis, Alder & Hancock, 1854, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2) **14** : 104
soemmerringii, Eolida, Leuckart, 1828, *Breves Anim.*: 16
sommeringii, Aeolidiella, Suter, 1913, *Man. N. Z. Moll.*: 581

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Aeolidiella* Bergh, 1867 : Suter, 1913, *Man. N. Z. Moll.*: 581

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)9 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 780.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
6 *May* 1966

OPINION 781

FLABELLINA VOIGT, 1834 (GASTROPODA): PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES

RULING.—(1) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Flabellina* Voigt, 1834 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Doris affinis* Gmelin, 1791 (Name No. 1721);

(b) *Coryphella* M. E. Gray, 1850 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Alder & Hancock, 1855, *Eolis rufibranchialis* Johnston, 1832 (Name No. 1722).

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *affinis* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Doris affinis* (type-species of *Flabellina* Voigt, 1834) (Name No. 2153);

(b) *verrucosa* Sars, 1829, as published in the binomen *Eolidia verrucosa* (Name No. 2154).

(3) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Flabellina* d'Orbigny, 1839 (a junior homonym of *Flabellina* Voigt, 1834) (Name No. 1809);

(b) *Flabellina* Cuvier, 1830 (a cheironym) (Name No. 1810);

(c) *Flabellina* Levinsen, 1902 (an unjustified emendation of *Flabellaris* Waters, 1898) (Name No. 1811);

(d) *Flabellina* de Gregorio, 1930 (a junior homonym of *Flabellina* Voigt, 1834) (Name No. 1812).

(4) The following family-group names are hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) FLABELLININAE Bergh, 1889 (type-genus *Flabellina* Voigt, 1834) (a name selected by Thiele, 1931, as first reviser, in preference to CORYPHELLIDAE Bergh, 1889) (Name No. 412);

(b) CORYPHELLIDAE Bergh, 1889 (type-genus *Coryphella* Gray, 1850) (for use by those zoologists who consider CORYPHELLIDAE as a taxon distinct from FLABELLINIDAE Bergh, 1889) (Name No. 413).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1099)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in April 1956 by Dr. Henning Lemche and was revised by him in 1963. Dr. Lemche's application was sent to the printer on 17 October 1963 and was published on 23 April 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 120–122. The proposals were supported by Dr. Myra Keen and Lt. C. L. Collier.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 January 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)10 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 121–122. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 25 April 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Mayr, Lemche, Stoll, Vokes, Bonnet, Obruchev, Uchida, Simpson, Jaczewski, do Amaral, Boschma, Tortonese, Sabrosky, Binder, Kraus, Evans, Forest, Mertens.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Hubbs, Munroe, Ride.

Drs. Alvarado and Brinck returned late affirmative votes.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

affinis, *Doris*, Gmelin, 1791, *in* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1** : 3105
Coryphella Gray, 1850, *Figs. moll. Anim.* **4** : 109
CORYPHELLIDAE Bergh, 1889, *in* Carus, *Prodr. Fauna Med.* **2** : 211
Flabellina Cuvier, 1830 [*Règne Anim.* (ed. 2) **3** : 55]
Flabellina de Gregorio, 1930, *Ann. géol. Paléont. Palermo* **52** : 33
Flabellina Levinsen, 1902, *Vid. Medd. Dansk. Naturh. Foren.*: 21
Flabellina d'Orbigny, 1839, *in* Sagra, *Hist. nat. Ile Cuba*: 42
Flabellina Voigt, 1834, *Das Thierreich* **3** : 124
FLABELLININAE Bergh, 1889, *in* Carus, *Prodr. Fauna Med.* **2** : 215
verrucosa, *Eolidia*, M. Sars, 1829, *Bidr. Soedyr. Naturh.*: 9

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Coryphella* Gray, 1850 : Alder & Hancock, 1855, *Mon. brit. nud. Moll.* (7), App.: xxii

The following is the original reference to a first reviser concerned in the present Ruling:

For FLABELLININAE Bergh, 1889 : Thiele, 1931, *Handb. Syst. Weichtierk.* **1** : 451

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)10 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 781.

G. OWEN EVANS — W. E. CHINA
Secretary — *Assistant Secretary*
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
9 *May* 1966

OPINION 782

EMBLETONIA ALDER & HANCOCK, 1851 (GASTROPODA): VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Pterochilus* Alder & Hancock, 1844, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Embletonia* Alder & Hancock, 1851 (gender : feminine) type-species, by monotypy, *Pterochilus pulcher* Alder & Hancock, 1844, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1723.

(3) The specific name *pulcher* Alder & Hancock, 1844, as published in the binomen *Pterochilus pulcher* (type-species of *Embletonia* Alder & Hancock, 1851) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2155.

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Pterochilus* Alder & Hancock, 1844 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) (Name No. 1813);

(b) *Diplocera* Blanchard, 1848 (a *nomen nudum*) (Name No. 1814).

(5) The specific name *veranyi* Blanchard, 1848, as published in the binomen *Diplocera veranyi* (a *nomen nudum*) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 874.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1100)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in April 1956 by Dr. Henning Lemche and was revised by him in 1963. The application was sent to the printer on 17 October 1963 and was published on 23 April 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 123–124. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. Myra Keen and Lt. C. L. Collier.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 January 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)11 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 124. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 25 April 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—eighteen (18), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Mayr, Lemche, Stoll, Vokes, Bonnet, Obruchev, Uchida, Simpson, Jaczewski, do Amaral, Boschma, Tortonese, Sabrosky, Binder, Evans, Forest.

Negative votes—two (2): Kraus, Mertens.

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Hubbs, Munroe, Ride.

Drs. Alvarado and Brinck returned late affirmative votes.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Diplocera Blanchard, 1848, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (3) **9** : 187
Embletonia Alder & Hancock, 1851, *Mon. brit. nud. Moll.* (5), fam. 3, genus 14
Pterochilus Alder & Hancock, 1844, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **14** : 329
pulcher, *Pterochilus*, Alder & Hancock, 1844, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **14** : 329
veranyi, *Diplocera*, Blanchard, 1848, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (3) **9** : 187

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)11 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 782.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
10 *May* 1966

OPINION 783

FOUR NUDIBRANCH GASTROPODA GENERA: PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Cumanotus* Odhner, 1907 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Cumanotus laticeps* Odhner, 1907 (Name No. 1724);

(b) *Cuthonella* Bergh, 1884 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Cuthonella abyssicola* Bergh, 1884 (Name No. 1725);

(c) *Favorinus* M. E. Gray, 1850 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Eolis alba* Alder & Hancock, 1844 (Name No. 1726);

(d) *Precuthona* Odhner, 1929 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Eolis peachii* Alder & Hancock, 1848 (Name No. 1727).

(2) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *beaumonti* Eliot, 1906, as published in the binomen *Coryphella beaumonti* (Name No. 2156);

(b) *abyssicola* Bergh, 1884, as published in the binomen *Cuthonella abyssicola* (type-species of *Cuthonella* Bergh, 1884) (Name No. 2157);

(c) *branchialis* Rathke, 1806, as published in the binomen *Doris branchialis* (Name No. 2158);

(d) *peachii* Alder & Hancock, 1848, as published in the binomen *Eolis peachii* (type-species of *Precuthona* Odhner, 1929) (Name No. 2159).

(3) The specific name *alba* Alder & Hancock, 1844, as published in the binomen *Eolis alba* (a junior primary homonym of *alba*, *Eolis*, Van Hasselt, 1824) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 875.

(4) The family-group name FAVORININAE Bergh, 1889 (type-genus *Favorinus* Gray, 1850) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 414.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1108)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in April 1956 by Dr. Henning Lemche and was revised by him in 1963. The application was sent to the printer on 17 October 1963 and was published on 23 April 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 125–126. The proposals were supported by Dr. Myra Keen and Lt. C. L. Collier.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 January 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)12 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 125–126. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 25 April 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—sixteen (16), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Mayr, Lemche, Stoll, Vokes, Bonnet, Obruchev, Uchida, Simpson, Jaczewski, do Amaral, Boschma, Tortonese, Sabrosky, Evans.

Negative votes—three (3): Binder, Kraus, Mertens.

Voting Papers not returned—four (4): Forest, Hubbs, Munroe, Ride.

Drs. Alvarado and Brinck returned late affirmative votes. In returning his Voting Paper Dr. Kraus made the following comment: "I vote against the proposal as the author of the application expressly states that there are no nomenclatorial problems in relation to the names involved. So I cannot see any reason for action by the Commission."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

abyssicola, *Cuthonella*, Bergh, 1884, *Rep. Voy.* "*Challenger*" (Zool.) **26** : 24, pl. 10, figs. 1–2, pl. 11, fig. 2, pl. 12, figs. 9–13

alba, *Eolis*, Alder & Hancock, 1844, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **13** : 164

beaumonti, *Coryphella*, Eliot, 1906, *J. mar. biol. Assoc. U.K.* **7** : 361

branchialis, *Doris*, Rathke, 1806, *in* Müller, *Zool. Dan.* (ed. 3) **4** : 33, Tab. 149, figs. 5–7.

Cumanotus Odhner, 1907, *K. svensk. Vetensk.-Akad. Handl.* **41** (4) : 26, 29, 101, text-figs. 2–4

Cuthonella Bergh, 1884, *Rep. Voy.* "*Challenger*" (Zool.) **26** : 23

FAVORININAE Bergh, 1889, *in* Carus, *Prodr. Fauna Medit.* **2** : 212

Favorinus Gray, 1850, *Figs. Moll. Anim.* **4** : 109

peachii, *Eolis*, Alder & Hancock, 1848, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2) **1** : 191

Precuthona Odhner, 1929, *Tromsö Mus. Årsh.* **50** (1) : 16

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)12 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 783.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
16 *May* 1966

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE NEOTYPE CONCEPT Z.N.(S.) 1571

By P. J. P. Whitehead (*British Museum, Natural History*)

The International Code (Article 75) envisages only two contingencies in which designation of a neotype is permitted, *viz.* as a result of *loss* or of *destruction* of the holotype, lectotype or syntypes. Recently, Cox (1960, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, **17** (6–8) : 162) proposed a third contingency, *viz.* when syntypical material exists but " cannot be identified with certainty." No decision has yet been taken on this by the International Commission.

Following Cox, Lockett (1965, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (13) **7** : 257–278) used this extension of the neotype concept in order to designate neotypes amongst the specimens of spiders in the Pickard Cambridge Collection. The propriety of Lockett's action is open to question, but the circumstances left little alternative.

The problems of the Pickard Cambridge Collection parallel those recently encountered in an examination of the types of elopoid and clupeoid fishes in the Bleeker collections in Leiden and London (Whitehead, Boeseman & Wheeler, *Zool. Verhandl. Leiden*—in press). Like Pickard Cambridge, Bleeker often placed later, non-typical material in the jars already containing types. Although he very often specified the number of fishes collected on each occasion and the range of their total lengths, subsequent re-sorting and removal of deteriorating specimens has frequently rendered it impossible to distinguish typical from non-typical material. Plainly, from a calculation of total numbers of specimens collected, some or even all the syntypes are still present; under the present rules a neotype cannot, therefore, be designated.

The International Code (Article 74) rightly insists that a lectotype must be chosen from amongst syntypical material. In the case of the Bleeker collection, as with the Pickard Cambridge Collection, there is often serious doubt whether a particular specimen, which is otherwise suitable for designation as a lectotype, is in fact one of the original syntypes. Thus the likelihood of choosing a syntype as a lectotype may depend on the proportion of typical to non-typical specimens calculated or known to be extant, and the chances of success may be as low as one in ten or less; under the present rules a lectotype cannot be designated with confidence.

In these circumstances, neither a neotype nor a lectotype designation is permissible if the rules are strictly adhered to. I believe that it would be preferable to modify the rules to cover such contingencies, rather than to allow a looser interpretation of the rules which might later be open to abuse. To overcome the present contradiction, a modification is possible either to the rule governing designation of lectotypes (Article 74), or to that governing designation of neotypes (Article 75).

I consider that it is preferable to extend the neotype concept, rather than the lectotype concept, to include probable syntypical material because,

1. A lectotype can be designated by any zoologist, regardless of his knowledge of either the collection or the species involved.

   - (a) such freedom of action is not open to abuse because *only* a syntype can be chosen.
   - (b) such freedom of action is desirable because it greatly facilitates solution of many minor systematic and curatorial problems.

2. A neotype designation, on the other hand, is rigorously controlled and must, by implication, be justified through revisory work.
   - (a) such restriction of action enables other zoologists to assess the wisdom of the choice.
   - (b) such restriction of action promotes some confidence in the value of neotypes.
3. The selection of a type from mixed or doubtful material requires some knowledge of the collection and of the taxonomy of the species concerned. Such knowledge need not be made evident (nor need it exist) if the designation is to be one of lectotype. But as a neotype designation, the basis of the choice must be fully stated.

I propose, therefore, the following substitute for Article 75. These modifications (in italics here) more clearly define the circumstances necessitating them than does Cox's modification.

" *Neotypes.*—Subject to the following limitations and conditions, a zoologist may designate another specimen to serve as ' neotype ' of a species if, through loss or destruction, no holotype, lectotype or syntype exists, *or if, through combination with subsequent non-typical specimens, the syntypical material is no longer recognizable as such* ".

The following amendments are necessary in the remaining provisions of Article 75.

—Section (a) (i). to end of sentence add " *or, in the case of syntypes, none are recognizable as such* ".

—Section (c) (3). substitute " the author's reasons for believing all of the original type material to be lost or destroyed, *or not recognizable as such*, and the steps that have been taken to trace it ".

COMMENT ON WHITEHEAD'S PROPOSAL TO EXTEND THE NEOTYPE CONCEPT

By M. Boeseman (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Histoire, Leiden*)

To the outline of the problem at issue, as adequately put forward by Mr. Whitehead, little need be added. However, while agreeing that some regulations for the considered circumstances may be of interest, I am inclined to disagree with the solution and the argument which Mr. Whitehead provides.

I consider it preferable to extend the lectotype (or syntype) concept, rather than the neotype concept, to include probable syntypical material because,

1. The differences between the designations of lectotypes and neotypes are not as extreme as Mr. Whitehead presumes. Though any zoologist, regardless of his knowledge of either the collection or the species involved, may indicate lectotypes (Article 74), experience hitherto has shown that this has almost invariably been done by accomplished

specialists. We usually have to accept the syntypical status of a lectotype, though the possibility of errors is never precluded. Even the most careful taxonomist often has to trust old or inadequate labels or registers, or circumstantial evidence, as sole proof for (syn)typical status, and therefore is liable to make mistakes. Or, the verification of homogeneity of presumed syntypical or partly (syn)-typical material requires at least some experience in taxonomic research. In fact, the usual confidence in the syntypical status of lectotypical specimens is mostly based on the absence of a possibility for verification, and the extant procedure is open to abuse. Therefore, the selection of a lectotype is just as much the task of a competent specialist as the selection of a neotype. Considering general practice,

(a) the freedom of action for designation by *any* zoologist is seldom if ever exerted.

(b) this freedom of action seems moreover of little importance as usually only specialists try to solve minor systematic and curatorial problems.

2. While a neotype designation may (theoretically) be more rigorously controlled, and justified by revisory work, practice is often different. It seems important to point out here that the words " revisory work " are open to various interpretations. The principal difference between lectotype designation and neotype designation seems to be the requirement for neotype designation to be " necessary in the interest of stability of nomenclature ", a requirement also open to various interpretations. Therefore,

   (a) the restriction of action is of moderate importance, considering general usage.

   (b) such restriction hardly promotes more confidence in the value of neotypes than in the value of lectotypes.

3. As in the selection of a type from mixed or doubtful material, the selections of neotypes *and* of lectotypes require adequate knowledge of the collection and of the species or group concerned.

To this critical review of Mr. Whitehead's arguments, the following may be added:

4. Considering the selection of a type from mixed or doubtful material, and the selection from syntypical material (of which the syntypical status may be based on unreliable information, see 1), there seems to be at most a difference in degree of reliability, but no differences in principle. Therefore, it seems advisable to designate the selected specimen from mixed or doubtful material as a lectotype, as may be sustained by the consideration that

   (a) the lectotype concept as it stands could already include the possibility to select a lectotype from doubtful or mixed material. The author of the designation, when choosing a specimen in adequate agreement with the original description, is favoured by the benefit of doubt, though restricted by his responsibility.

(b) the hazard of selecting as a lectotype from mixed or doubtful material a non-typical specimen, whatever the odds numerically, is greatly diminished by the required careful comparison of the specimen with the original description.

(c) the chances that a lectotype selected from mixed or doubtful material will ever be contested are negligible or, at least, will not surpass in frequency the erroneous lectotype selections in normal procedure.

(d) while the correction of erroneous neotype designations requires a troublesome procedure, no such difficulties exist for a correction of erroneous lectotype designations (Article 74 (a) (i)).

(e) while a neotype designation is only warranted when necessary in the interest of stability of nomenclature, no such rigorous and ambiguous restriction exists for the designation of a lectotype.

Therefore, I propose that

(a) the lectotype concept as it stands is tacitly accepted to include already facilities for the indication of lectotypes from mixed or doubtful material.

(b) to Article 74. Lectotypes be added: (a) (ii) In case of designation of a lectotype from mixed or doubtfully syntypical material, this designation is valid only if accompanied by the available data on the circumstances and the arguments for the actual choice.

BRYAXIS KUGELANN, 1794 AND *BYTHINUS* LEACH 1817 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST IN THEIR ORIGINAL SENSE. Z.N.(S.) 1642

By Claude Besuchet (*Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Geneve, Switzerland*)

The object of this application is to assure to the generic names *Bryaxis* Kugelann, 1794 and *Bythinus* Leach 1817 the sense originally given to them.

1. Kugelann (1794, *N. Mag. Lieb. Ent. von Schneider* **1** (5) : 580–582) described the genus *Bryaxis* and the species *schneideri* for a Pselaphid found in eastern Prussia. He used, almost exactly, the same descriptions several years later (in Illiger, 1798, *Verzeichn. Käf. Preussens* : 293–294) using in addition a small diagnosis in latin, showing that he regarded *Bryaxis* as masculine.

2. Leach (1817, *Zool. Miscell.*, London **3** : 81, 85 and 1826, *Zool. Journ.*, London **2** : 450) who was probably unaware of the work of Kugelann, described a genus *Bryaxis* also belonging to the family Pselaphidae using it as a feminine name. In the second work Leach restricted his genus *Bryaxis* to two species *longicornis* Leach and *sanguinea* Reichenbach.

3. Leach also described in the above mentioned works, the genera *Bythinus* (1817 : 80, 82; 1826 : 446) and *Arcopagus* (1817 : 80, 83; 1826 : 447). The first was proposed for the species *securiger* Reichenbach and *curtisi* Leach, the second for the species *glabricollis* Reichenbach, *clavicornis* Panzer and *bulbifer* Reichenbach.

Westwood (1838, *Synopsis Genera Brit. Ins.* : 21) validly designated *securiger* Reichenbach as type-species of the genus *Bythinus* Leach and *bulbifer* Reichenbach as the type-species of the genus *Arcopagus* Leach.

4. During the second half of the 19th century, all authors employed the name *Bryaxis* as feminine and in the sense given by Leach, but attributing it sometimes to Kugelann. *Arcopagus* Leach has fallen as a synonym of *Bythinus* Leach a name under which many palaearctic species have been described.

5. Raffray (1904, *Ann. Soc. ent. France*, **73** : 108) regarded the genera *Bryaxis* Kugelann and *Bythinus* Leach as identical and sank *Bythinus* as a synonym of *Bryaxis* Kugelann. He replaced *Bryaxis* Leach, 1817, by its objective synonym *Rybaxis* Saulcy, 1876. He employed *Bryaxis* Kugelann as a feminine genus. Raffray did not know of the second (1798) description made by Kugelann.

This nomenclature was used by Raffray in three very important works; in his " Genera et catalogue des Psélaphides " (1903, *Ann. Soc. ent. France* **72** : 484–604; 1904, **73** : 1–476 and 635–658), in Wytsman's *Genera Insectorum* (1908, fasc. 64 : 487 pp.) and in Junk's *Coleopterorum Catalogus* (1911, part 27 : 222 pp.). He himself described several new species under the name *Bryaxis* Kugelann, and *Rybaxis* Saulcy and deemed it necessary to separate under a new genus *Bolbobythus* (1904 : 255) several *Bythinus* species belonging to the *securiger* group. This upsetting of the nomenclature of the Pselaphides is adopted by all American and Australian authors but has not been accepted by almost all European authors, probably influenced by Seidlitz. The latter

(1907, *Wien. ent. Ztg.* **26** : 31–34) was strongly opposed to the change made by Raffray in trying to show that the descriptions of Kugelann applied not to a Pselaphid but to a Scydmenid!

6. Jeannel (1950, *Faune de France* **53** : 215) has shown that the names *Bythinus* Leach and *Bolbobythus* Raffray are synonyms, both being defined by the type-species *Pselaphus securiger* Reichenbach. He consequently sank *Bolbobythus* Raffray as a synonym of *Bythinus* Leach. In his opinion, priority could not be given (p. 280–281) to *Bryaxis* Kugelann and he kept the name *Bryaxis* Leach and used the name *Arcopagus* Leach for those Pselaphids commonly named *Bythinus*. Jeannel used this nomenclature in two important works : " Coléoptères Psélaphides " (1950, *Faune de France* **53** : 421 pp.) and " Les Psélaphides de l'Afrique du Nord " (1956, *Mém. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris, Sér. A. **14** : 233 pp.). He himself described three new species of *Arcopagus*. This last name has been adopted by several european authors, but others have thought it preferable to keep the name *Bythinus* justified by usage, while the Americans supported by the English have kept to the nomenclature employed by Raffray.

7. I myself (1958, *Mitt. Schweiz. ent. Ges.* **31** : 65–69) have carefully reconsidered the whole question in the hope of putting an end to this confusion. I have shown that the descriptions of Kugelann easily permit the identification of *Bryaxis schneideri* Kugelann as the species commonly named *Bythinus bulbifer* Reichenbach and that Jeannel, for this reason, had no right to refuse priority to *Bryaxis* Kugelann; that this name should be employed in the masculine; that the names *Bryaxis* Kugelann and *Arcopagus* Leach are synonyms, both being based on the same type-species, *bulbifer* Reichenbach—*schneideri* Kugelann; that the names *Bythinus* Leach and *Bolbobythus* Raffray are objective synonyms since they are both defined by the same type-species *Pselaphus securiger* Reichenbach; finally that the name *Bryaxis* Leach should be replaced by its synonym, *Rybaxis* Saulcy.

I have described during the last few years, seventeen new species under the name *Bryaxis* Kugelann and two under the name *Bythinus* Leach. I have been followed by several colleagues and Jeannel himself has adopted my point of view in two important works, " Revision des Psélaphides du Japon " (1958, *Mém. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris, Sér. A, **18** : 138 pp.) and " Revision des Psélaphides de l'Afrique intertropicale " (1959, *Ann. Mus. Congo belge, Tervuren, Sc. Zool.* **75** : 742 pp.), and in describing seven new species of *Bryaxis* Kugelann. But uniformity in nomenclature has not yet been realized.

8. Since stability and universality of nomenclature for *Bryaxis* Kugelann = *Arcopagus* Leach = *Bythinus* auct. (220 palaearctic species), *Bythinus* Leach = *Bolbobythus* Raffray (20 western palaearctic species) and *Rybaxis* Saulcy = *Bryaxis* Leach (87 Australian, Oriental, Ethiopian and holarctic species), ceased to exist after 1904, the strict law of priority must be used. Besides it is the solution adopted by the majority of specialists and that which allows us better to avoid fresh confusion.

9. The International Commission is, therefore, requested :

(1) to use its plenary powers;

(a) to suppress the specific name *schneideri* Kugelann, 1794, as published

in the binomen *Bryaxis schneideri*, for the purposes of the law of priority but not for those of the law of homonymy;
    - (b) to designate its subjective synonym *Pselaphus bulbifer* Reichenbach, 1816, as type-species of *Bryaxis* Kugelann, 1794;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :
    - (a) *Bryaxis* Kugelann, 1794 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above, *Pselaphus bulbifer* Reichenbach, 1816;
    - (b) *Bythinus* Leach, 1817 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Westwood, 1838, *Pselaphus securiger* Reichenbach, 1816;
    - (c) *Rybaxis* Saulcy 1876 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Jeannel, 1950, *Pselaphus sanguineus* Reichenbach, 1816;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology :
    - (a) *bulbifer* Reichenbach, 1816, as published in the binomen *Pselaphus bulbifer* (type-species of *Bryaxis* Kugelann, 1794);
    - (b) *securiger* Reichenbach, 1816, as published in the binomen *Pselaphus securiger* (type-species of *Bythinus* Leach, 1817);
    - (c) *sanguineus* Reichenbach, 1816, as published in the binomen *Pselaphus sanguineus* (type-species of *Rybaxis* Saulcy, 1876);

(4) to place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology :
    - (a) *Bryaxis* Leach, 1817 (a junior homonym of *Bryaxis* Kugelann, 1794);
    - (b) *Arcopagus* Leach, 1817 (a junior objective synonym of *Bryaxis Kugelann*, 1794);
    - (c) *Bolbobythus* Raffray, 1904 (a junior objective synonym of *Bythinus* Leach, 1817);

(5) to place *Bryaxis schneideri* Kugelann, 1794, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

MEGALICHTHYS AND *RHIZODUS* (PISCES, RHIPIDISTIA): PROPOSAL FOR THE STABILIZATION OF THESE GENERIC NAMES.

Z.N.(S.) 1690

By Keith Stewart Thomson (*Department of Zoology, University College London*)

Recent studies on the relationships of rhipidistian fishes (e.g. Thomson, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.*, Harvard, **131** : 285–312) have made necessary a request for formal stabilization of the common usage of the generic names *Megalichthys* and *Rhizodus.*

1. The genus *Megalichthys* was named by Agassiz (Agassiz *in* Hibbert, 1835, *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh* **13** : 169–282) for remains of a large "sauroid" fish that had been discovered in the Carboniferous limestone quarry at Burdiehouse near Edinburgh. The remains of this " large fish " had been mentioned in several contexts (such as Hibbert's report to the Geological Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1834, published 1835, and in Agassiz's address to the same meetings). But these instances do not constitute definite " indication " in the sense of the 1961 International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Hibbert's was the first scientific account and the first proper description.

The remains consisted of some large teeth, some smaller teeth, and scales of assorted sizes. These specimens had been shown, during the 1834 British Association meetings, to Agassiz who was then in Great Britain collecting material for his " *Poissons Fossiles* ". At the time there was much controversy in scientific circles about whether such remains were *sauroid* (i.e. resembling reptiles) or *saurian* (actually pertaining to reptiles). Agassiz and Buckland decided to settle the matter and, subsequently visiting various public museums in England, they found in the Leeds Museum a rather complete head and partial trunk (now in the British Museum (Natural History), no. P.42516) of a sauroid fish from the Yorkshire coalfields. This, they decided, was identical with the Burdiehouse material. The problem of the *nature* of the Burdiehouse remains was thus solved and ". . . after M. Agassiz had . . . established that these teeth and certain other osseous remains of Burdiehouse belonged to a sauroid fish . . . he considered it as a new genus to which he gave the name *Megalichthys*; and to the species found at Burdiehouse he added the name of *Megalichthys hibberti.*" (Hibbert, *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh* **13** : 202).

2. Fleming in October 1835 (some eight months after Hibbert's description, above) described some remains of *Megalichthys hibberti* (now in Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, no. 1950.38.58) under the name of *Ichthyolithus clackmanensis* (*Edinburgh New Philos. Jour.* **191** : 314–316).

3. In 1837 Sir Philip Egerton (*A systematic and stratigraphic catalogue of the fossil fishes in the cabinets of Lord Cole and Sir Philip Grey Egerton . . .* Revised Edition, London. 20 pp.) uses the name *Holoptychius hibberti* in addition to the name *Megalichthys hibbertii** for specimens in his possession

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* The spelling of the specific name *hibberti* or *hibbertii* seems to have varied with the preference of the author.

from Burdiehouse. Egerton cites as his authority for the former " Agassiz mss." Also in 1837, Buckland (*Geology and mineralogy considered with reference to natural theology*. London, 2 vols., 552 pp.) uses the names *Holoptychus*† and *Megalichthys* and the authority for this, although not stated, was probably also " Agassiz mss." since most of Agassiz's friends in Britain seem to have had access to Agassiz's notes and intentions in advance of publication.

Buckland, however, has confused the picture somewhat: in the text of his work (1837, *op. cit.*, vol. 1, p. 275) he states that " plate 27, figures 11, 12, 13, 14, represent teeth from . . . the fishes . . . referred by M. Agassiz to a new genus *Megalichthys*." In the explanation of the plates appearing in volume two of the same work Buckland states that " plate 27, figures, 11, 13, 14 " are *Holoptychus hibberti* and " figure 12 " is *Megalichthys hibberti* (p. 43). The acknowledged source of the figures is Hibbert's 1835 treatise.

4. Whatever the reason for this confusion, and regardless of what meaning Buckland actually intended to convey, the fact remains that someone, probably Agassiz himself, had recognized that the Burdiehouse remains represented two different fishes (of which one corresponded with the specimen then in the Leeds Museum). In 1840 Owen (*Odontography*, London, 2 vols., 655 pp.) made this distinction formal by applying to the larger teeth from Burdiehouse the new generic name *Rhizodus*. But Owen states that the new genus *Rhizodus* is named to replace *Holoptychius hibberti* Agassiz, and presumably, since Owen did not name a type-species of *Rhizodus*, he assumed that it would simply take over specific name of " *Holoptychius* " *hibberti* Agassiz. Unfortunately, Owen's authority for the latter name must have been an unpublished Agassiz manuscript for the name does not appear in " *Poisson Fossiles* " until 1843, when Agassiz merely cites the names, in a list, as " *Holoptychius hibberti* Owen (*Rhizodus*), Burdiehouse." The specimens concerned are the large teeth and scales from Burdiehouse (figured by Hibbert and Buckland) as well as the specimen figured by Owen (locality unknown).

5. Agassiz finally (*Récherches sur les Poissons Fossiles*, volume 2, 310 pp. 1843) described the Leeds specimen (and other material which he considered to belong to a second species *M. falcatus*), but he did not mention whether or not he still considered any of the Burdiehouse material to belong to the genus *Megalichthys*. In fact he only states that " on en a découvert dans le pays de Galles, dans les environs de Manchester, près de Stafford et dans les environs de Glasgow." This list may by no means be considered complete since the actual specimen Agassiz was describing came from Yorkshire.

6. In 1853 Owen (*Q.J. Geol. Soc. London* **9** : 67–70) described as a new amphibian, *Parabatrachus colei*, a specimen which later (Young, 1868, *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Glasgow* (N.S.) **1** : 174–176) was shown to be the maxilla of *Megalichthys hibberti* (*sensu* Agassiz).

7. M'Coy (1855 *in* Sedgwick and M'Coy, *The British Palaeozoic Rocks and Fossils*, Cambridge, 661 pp.) seems to have been the first to realize the anomaly in the nomenclature of *Rhizodus* and *Megalichthys*. He noted that, in dis-

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† Apparently a misprint for *Holoptychius*.

regard of the facts of the case, the " Leeds Head " was considered to be the type of *Megalichthys hibberti* and the Burdiehouse specimens were considered to belong to *Rhizodus hibberti*. M'Coy decided " against my better judgement . . . (to) . . . leave it as it is."

There is little doubt that the name *Megalichthys* was originally intended to describe the " big fish " of Burdiehouse which is now known as *Rhizodus*. However, there is similarly little doubt that when Hibbert used the name *Megalichthys hibberti* he meant it to apply to the Burdiehouse remains—the " teeth and certain other osseous remains "—mentioned above, and these remains, which included both " *Rhizodus* " and " *Megalichthys* " were the true types of *Megalichthys* Agassiz *in* Hibbert 1835.

8. Thus, Traquair (1884, *Geol. Mag.* (3) **1** : 115–121) noted that the material (" scales and bones . . . actually figured under that name (*M. hibberti*) *along with* [my italics, KST] remains of *Rhizodus* by Dr. Hibbert " *op. cit.* p. 118) still remaining in the genus *Megalichthys* has priority concerning the specific name *hibberti*, but, having concluded that the Burdiehouse *Megalichthys* is different from the Leeds material, and acquiescing to the popular conception that the latter forms the type of *Megalichthys hibberti*, he described the Burdiehouse *Megalichthys* with the aid of new material collected there by Hugh Miller, as the new species *Megalichthys laticeps*.

9. The position taken by M'Coy and Traquair was accepted by Smith-Woodward in his *Catalogue of Fossil Fishes in the British Museum* (London 1891, Volume 2, 567 pp.) and this authority has been followed by all subsequent authors (with the exception of Hay, *Bibliography and Catalogue of the Fossil Vertebrata of North America, U.S. Geol. Surv.*, 1902; and Jordan, *A Classification of Fishes*, Stanford, 1923). Berg (*System der rezenten und fossilen Fischartigen und Fische*, 1958, Deutscher Verlag, Berlin, 310 pp.) also follows Smith-Woodward's practice, noting the anomaly in the nomenclature.

10. In a recent study of the situation (Thomson, 1964, *op. cit.*) I have given a review of the situation (from which this account is condensed). There is little doubt that according to the strictest application of the Rules of Nomenclature *Rhizodus hibberti* Owen, 1840, should be renamed *Megalichthys hibberti* Agassiz *in* Hibbert 1835. Similarly the genus now universally known as *Megalichthys* Agassiz, 1843, ought to be renamed *Parabatrachus* Owen, 1853, with type-species *clackmanensis* Fleming 1835. However, as detailed above, this has never been common usage.

The common usage of the names *Megalichthys* and *Rhizodus* has remained unchanged since at least 1855 and has been followed by all active ichthyologists from Agassiz to the present time. The conclusion of any study of the situation must be that the present usage should formally be adopted. In connection with the study mentioned above (Thomson, 1964), it may be proposed that the " Leeds " specimen of *Megalichthys* (British Museum (Natural History) number P.42516) be adopted under the plenary powers as the neotype of *Megalichthys hibberti* Agassiz, 1835, and that the large mandibular tooth figured by Hibbert (1835, *op. cit.* pl. 9, fig. 2) now in the Royal Scottish Museum (no. 1950.38.63) be adopted as the holotype of *Rhizodus hibberti* Owen, 1840. Furthermore it is necessary to request the Commission to use its plenary powers to validate the species name *R. hibberti* Owen as a name distinct from *M. hibberti* Agassiz.

It is now possible to clarify the situation concerning the genus currently named *Holoptychius*. As we have seen, the name *Holoptychus* (sic) first appears in Egerton (1837) who borrowed it from an unpublished manuscript of Agassiz. This was repeated by Buckland (1837), in a confused manner. In both cases the material referred to is now known as *Rhizodus hibberti* Owen, 1840, and this earlier usage is to be suppressed. The next usage of the name is by Agassiz *in* Murchison (1839) in description of the species *Holoptychius nobilissimus*. This usage is currently accepted as correct (see Smith-Woodward, 1891, *op. cit.*: 323). The Commission is thus requested to place the genus *Holoptychius* Agassiz *in* Murchison, 1839, on the Official List, with *H. nobilissimus* as the type-species. The type specimen is specimen number P.6258 in the collections of the Department of Palaeontology of the British Museum (Natural History).

The Commission is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers:
    (a) to set aside all designations of type specimen for the nominal species *Megalichthys hibberti* Agassiz, 1835, and having done so to designate the specimen named herein to be the neotype of that species;
    (b) to validate the specific name *hibberti* Owen, 1840, as published in the binomen *Rhizodus hibberti*, as a name distinct from *Megalichthys hibberti* Agassiz, 1835;
    (c) to suppress the generic names *Holoptychius* Egerton, 1837, and *Holoptychus* Buckland, 1837, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
    (a) *Megalichthys* Agassiz, 1835 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy; *Megalichthys hibberti* Agassiz, 1835;
    (b) *Rhizodus* Owen, 1840 (gender : masculine), type-species by monotypy; *Rhizodus hibberti* Owen, 1840;
    (c) *Holoptychius* Agassiz, 1839 (gender : masculine), type-species by monotypy, *Holoptychius nobilissimus* Agassiz, 1839;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
    (a) *hibberti* Agassiz, 1835, as published in the binomen *Megalichthys hibberti*, as defined by the neotype designated under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above (type-species of *Megalichthys* Agassiz, 1835);
    (b) *hibberti* Owen, 1840, as published in the binomen *Rhizodus hibberti*, as defined by the neotype designated herein;
    (c) *nobilissimus* Agassiz, 1839, as published in the binomen *Holoptychius nobilissimus* (type-species of *Holoptychius* Agassiz, 1839);

(4) to place the generic names suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (c) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

ANTHOCORIS NIGRELLUS ZETTERSTEDT, 1838, *ANTHOCORIS NIGRICORNIS* ZETTERSTEDT, 1838 AND *LYGAEUS PYGMAEUS* FALLÉN, 1807 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA) : PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF NEOTYPES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1732

By J. Pericart (10 *rue Habert, Montereau* 77, *France*)

While engaged in a revision of the european Anthocoridae, it became necessary to examine the type-specimens of certain species of *Elatophilus* Reuter, 1884, and *Acompocoris* Reuter, 1875.

Thanks to the courtesy of Dr. Hugo Andersson of the Zoological Institute, Lund, Sweden, I was able to borrow the type series of the following species :

(a) *Anthocoris nigrella* (sic)* Zetterstedt, 1838—*Elatophilus nigrellus* (Zetterstedt);

(b) *Anthocoris stigmatella* (sic) Zetterstedt, 1838—*Elatophilus stigmatellus* (Zetterstedt);

(c) *Anthocoris nigricornis* Zetterstedt, 1838—*Elatophilus nigricornis* (Zetterstedt);

(d) *Lygaeus pygmaeus* Fallén, 1807—*Acompocoris pygmaeus* (Fallén)—*A. lucorum* Fallén, 1829 (*Hemipt. Sveciae* : 67) an objective synonym.

2. A study of this material at once showed that Reuter in his monumental *Monographia Anthocoridarum Orbis Terrestris*, 1884, had misidentified the Zetterstedt and Fallén species mentioned above. Only *Anthocoris stigmatella* (sic) Zetterstedt represented the species as identified by Reuter. Actually the other species on examination of the type series proved to be as follows:

(a) The type series of *Anthocoris nigrella* (sic) Zetterstedt consisted of two females bearing the numbers 381 and 382, with a red " Typ " label and a name label " Anthocoris nigrella ". Both these specimens belonged to *Xylocoris cursitans* Fallén, 1807;

(b) The type series of *Anthocoris nigricornis* Zetterstedt consisted of three females bearing the numbers 384, 385 and 386, with the same red " Typ " label and a name label " Anthocoris nigricornis ". All these specimens were *Acompocoris* species in too bad a state for identification; all Zetterstedt's material mentioned above had been collected at Lycksele in Sweden;

(c) The type series of *Lygaeus pygmaeus* Fallén consisted of one male and one female specimen of *Anthocoris minki* Dohrn, 1860.

3. It at once became necessary to examine the original material on which Reuter had based his identifications in the 1884 monograph. Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Martin Meinander of the Museum of the Zoological Institute, Helsinki, Finland, I was able to study this material. It conformed to the descriptions published by Reuter in the monograph which have been followed by all Hemipterists for the last 80 years. It seems impossible that Reuter did not receive typical material, for his revision, from Sweden. It is likely that the

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*[*Anthocoris* is a masculine genus]

original series from which he received specimens were composite series and that the present " Typ " labels were later placed on specimens left behind at Lund and not sent to Reuter.

4. Whatever the cause, it would create very great confusion in Anthocorid nomenclature to apply the Code strictly in this case and to identify the nominal species from the specimens labelled " Typ " in the Lund Museum. This is particularly so in view of the fact that *Anthocoris nigrella* (sic) Zetterstedt, 1838, is the type-species of the genus *Elatophilus* Reuter, 1884, and *Lygaeus pygmaeus* Fallén is the type-species of *Acompocoris* Reuter, 1875.

It will be necessary in order to maintain stability and current usage, to set aside the type material in the Lund Museum and to designate neotypes from the Reuter collection in Helsinki, for the three species in question. This will conserve the unanimously agreed identity of the nominal species which has existed for 80 years.

The setting aside of the original type series and the designation of neotypes while " syntypes " still exist, will demand the use of the plenary powers.

5. The International Commission is therefore requested :

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside the original type material for the following species in the Lund Zoological Museum and to designate neotypes as follows:
   (a) *Anthocoris nigrellus* (correction of *nigrella*) Zetterstedt, 1838, (*Ins. Lapp.*: 265). Neotype : a female in the Reuter Collection preserved in the Museum of the Zoological Institute, Helsinki, Finland; No. 13915, bearing the locality label " Karelia ";
   (b) *Anthocoris nigricornis* Zetterstedt, 1838, (*Ins. Lapp.* : 265). Neotype : a female in the Reuter Collection preserved in the Museum of the Zoological Institute, Helsinki, Finland; No. 13916 bearing the locality label " Pargas ";
   (c) *Lygaeus pygmaeus* Fallén, 1807 (*Mon. Cimicum Sveciae* : 73). Neotype : a female in the Reuter Collection, preserved in the Museum of the Zoological Institute, Helsinki, Finland; No.14555 bearing the locality label " Pargas ";

(2) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *nigrellus* Zetterstedt, 1838, as published in the binomen *Anthocoris nigrella* (sic), as interpreted by the neotype designated under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above, (type-species of *Elatophilus* Reuter, 1884);
   (b) *nigricornis* Zetterstedt, 1838, as published in the binomen *Anthocoris nigricornis*, as interpreted by the neotype designated under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above;
   (c) *stigmatella* Zetterstedt, 1838, as published in the binomen *Anthocoris stigmatella*;
   (d) *pygmaeus* Fallén, 1807, as published in the binomen *Anthocoris pygmaeus*, as interpreted by the neotype designated under the plenary powers in (1) (c) above (type-species of *Acompocoris* Reuter, 1875);

(3) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology :
- (a) *Elatophilus* Reuter, 1884 (gender : masculine) type-species, by designation by Kirkaldy, 1906, *Anthocoris nigrellus* Zetterstedt, 1838;
- (b) *Acompocoris* Reuter, 1875, (gender : masculine) type-species, by designation by Kirkaldy, 1906, *Lygaeus pygmaeus* Fallén, 1807.

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REQUEST FOR REVISION OF THE PART OF THE INTERNATIONAL CODE OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE RELATING TO THE FUNCTION OF CONSERVATION OF NAMES. Z.N.(S.) 1734

By Charles A. Long and Hobart M. Smith (*Department of Zoology and Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

It is regrettable that in the 1962 International Code of Zoological Nomenclature the Principle of Conservation (sometimes called the Law of Prescription) is neither defined nor discussed. Concepts of the Principle and its implementation have undergone several modifications since it first appeared in a communication by Dr. H. Lemche (*Bull. Zool. Nomencl.*, **3** : 158–161, 1950), and have involved the following suggested procedures : (1) setting priority aside to avoid replacing well-established and long-used names by senior synonyms that were long overlooked and last printed prior to 1850; (2) referring any disruptive name to the International Commission for a decision concerning its use, and, furthermore, prohibiting its use unless it is sanctioned by the International Commission; (3) retention of long-used names and *rejection* of problematical *or* long-overlooked names; and (4) suppression of long-overlooked names (*nomina oblita*). The last procedure is vague and merely one important facet of the Principle.

Concerning conservation of names, Follett (an unofficial interpretation of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature . . ., 1955) discussed the official lists and indices; his definitions indicate that a name conserved (placed on an official list) is to be used in " preference " to *any* other name. Nothing is said concerning two or more conserved names found to be synonyms. Bradley's remarkable official draft of the English text of the International Code (*Bull. Zool. Nomencl.*, **14** : 7–285, 1957) briefly mentions the Principle, lists, and indices, but little is found regarding them in the 1961 and present codes, despite the need for universal clarity of purpose and procedures. Our purpose here is to discuss the process of conservation of names and to suggest emendation to the present code in order to remedy its deficiencies relative to conservation of names.

An officially rejected name is agreed to be of no further consequence to nomenclature, except as individually specified. On the other hand, we *assume* that a conserved name is always by virtue of its appearance on an official list not only itself secure from threat, but is a potential danger to nomenclatural stability merely by its availability through becoming a junior synonym of other, well-established or even conserved names. In fact, the entire role of the official lists of conserved names needs to be re-evaluated inasmuch as conservation of names not only is a threat to other names but may in most cases be circumvented without loss of the desired end of nomenclatural stability by simple suppression of disruptive names. Unbridled augmentation of the official lists appears to us not only unnecessary but also potentially dangerous to stability, in the long run. Obviously, problems that will arise whereby conserved names endanger well-established names could be solved by suppression of the former under the plenary powers; but removal of names from official lists would materially weaken confidence in and function of them as a working tool. Practicality *requires* stability of lists and indices.

Presumably the function of official lists are (1) to conserve names in cases where suppression is not involved, but where for example they may be incorrectly proposed (lacking proper qualifications, such as description, or found in works inconsistently binomial), or where the names would otherwise be reversed in applicability, etc.; and (2) to protect a desired name beyond the specific stipulations of a given case brought before the Commission, that is against future threats which in fact might derive from well-established names. Surely in every case of conservation concomitant with suppression the name proposed for conservation must be judged to be a very useful name, the conservation of which might, for example, be obviously of benefit to general or applied zoology (see Hemming's introductory note, in the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, 1958). A problem unanticipated by the present Code is the possibility that two conserved names may become synonyms, or that a conserved name may become a junior synonym of a better known but unconserved name. This latter problem is surely intensified by conservation of subspecific names. For the reasons mentioned above, placement of a name on an official list of conserved names therefore should be accomplished only after very close scrutiny by the petitioner and the Commission.

The practice of suppressing threatening names with concomitant conservation of the threatened name is fast becoming customary. In proposals before the Commission we know of one by Glass and Baker (*Bull. Zool. Nomencl.*, **22** (3) : 204–205, 1965) and two by Long (*ibid.*, **21** : 318–320, 370–371, 1964) wherein suppression seems in our present opinion worthwhile, but conservation of the threatened names unnecessary. If the *nomen oblitum* rule were revised so that *nomina oblita* are never available nor ordinarily brought before the Commission the requisite listing and indexing of names by the Commission would be greatly, reduced. Automatic rejection of *nomina oblita* from nomenclature by the taxonomist himself has been practiced by Hoffmeister and Lee (*J. Mamm.*, **44** : 510, 1963); and certainly their procedure, while not strictly in accordance with provisions of the present Code, appears to us to be superior and relatively simple, avoiding delay and needless appeals.

To summarize, we suggest emendation of the Code (1) to define and discuss the Principle of Conservation, which once involved *retention* of *long-established* names as well as *rejection* of *long-overlooked* or forgotten names (the *nomen oblitum* rule does not specify the former); (2) to state that conservation may usually be achieved by rejection of a disruptive name, and need not always require listing of the desired name on an official list; (3) to define and discuss all of the official lists and indices and most certainly to state their functions; (4) to express the need for continued stability of such lists and indices; and (5) to specify the entire procedure from nomenclatural problem to official judgment wherein validity of one of two or more conserved names is established. We further urge that the Commission reject totally or in part all proposals involving conservation of threatened names by placement of the desired name on an official list, except where official conservation is demonstrably essential to achievement of a stable and universal nomenclature.

PHLAEOTHRIPS HALIDAY, 1836 (INSECTA, THYSANOPTERA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1741

By L. A. Mound (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

1. This application concerns the designation under the plenary powers, of a type-species for the genus *Phlaeothrips* Haliday, 1836, p. 441 to replace *Phlaeothrips ulmi* Blanchard, 1845 nec Fabricius, the identity of which is unknown.

2. The genus *Phlaeothrips* Haliday, 1836, was established for seven species including *pedicularia* n.sp., *ulmi* Fabricius, 1781, and *coriacea* n.sp. No type-species was designated.

3. In 1840 in his *Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects, Synopsis:* 45, Westwood unfortunately failed to indicate a type-species for *Phlaeothrips* Haliday in the manner adopted in the body of the work as validated in Opinion 71. Instead he gave an abbreviated copy of Haliday's list in the form of a key :

" Sect. A. Ocelli & wings O. 1 sp. *P. pedicularia.*
Sect. AA. Ocelli 3; wings complete or abbreviated.
Subs. B. Sides of head parallel. 5 sp. *P. aculeata* Fab.
Subs. BB. Sides of head converging in front. 2 sp. *P. coriacea* ".

4. Amyot and Serville, 1843 restricted *Phloeothrips* (sic) to two species, *coriacea* Haliday and *annulicornis* Haliday and placed the other species in two new genera *Haplothrips* A. & S. and *Hoplothrips* A. & S. But according to Article 69 (a) (V) of the Code, a nominal species is not rendered ineligible for designation as a type-species by reason of being the type-species of another genus. This rules out type-species designation by restriction.

5. Blanchard, 1845, validly designated *Thrips ulmi* Fabricius, 1781, as the type-species of *Phloeothrips* (sic) but unfortunately misidentified Fabricius' species since in his description of this species he refers to the presence of teeth on the fore-femora, a character not found in the true *Thrips ulmi* Fabricius. This type designation remained unnoticed for over a hundred years, although it is the first valid type designation for *Phlaeothrips* Haliday. Unfortunately *P. ulmi* Blanchard nec (Fabricius) cannot be identified from the brief description available, but under Article 70 (a) (ii) it is possible for the Commission, if so requested, to designate under the plenary powers, a species which will maintain uniformity and stability of nomenclature.

6. Uzel, 1895, upon whose work the modern study of Thysanoptera is based, introduced the family-group name *Phloeothripidae* (sic), and used the genus in the sense of Amyot and Serville, 1843, to include *P. coriacea* Haliday. No type-species was indicated.

7. Hood, 1912, designated *coriacea* Haliday as the type-species of *Phloeothrips* (sic). This action, being in accord with the usage established by Amyot and Serville, and followed by Uzel, was accepted for many years by subsequent authors. But Hood's designation was antedated by that of Blanchard, 1845.

8. Amyot and Serville, 1843, placed four species in the new genus *Hoplothrips* A. & S. including *Trips* (sic) *corticis* DeGeer, 1773. Karny, 1912, designated *corticis* DeGeer as the type-species of *Hoplothrips* A. & S. Unfortunately *corticis* A. & S. nec DeGeer was described as having bidentate fore-femora, and *corticis* Karny nec DeGeer was considered by Karny to be identical with *nodicornis* Reuter, 1880, the type-species of *Acanthothrips* Uzel, 1895, which has unidentate fore-femora. The true *corticis* DeGeer has unarmed fore-femora. However the nominal designation by Karny of *corticis* DeGeer as the type-species of *Hoplothrips* A. & S. has been accepted for many years by subsequent authors.

9. Morison, 1949, designated *P. pedicularius* Haliday, 1836, as the type-species of *Phloeothrips* (sic) on the invalid grounds that this was the first species listed by Haliday. He placed *Hoplothrips* A. & S. as a synonym of *Phloeothrips* (sic) Haliday, and proposed the name *Euphloeothrips* for *Phloeothrips* A. & S., 1843 (type-species *P. coriacea* Haliday) nec *Phlaeothrips* Haliday, 1836 (type-species *P. pedicularius* Haliday). Morison's designation was antedated by that of Blanchard, 1845.

10. Stannard, 1957, introduced to current literature Blanchard's 1845 designation of *ulmi* Fabricius as the type-species of *Phlaeothrips* Haliday. *P. coriacea* and its congeners were placed in *Acanthothrips* Uzel, and the large genus *Hoplothrips* was placed as a synonym of *Phlaeothrips* Haliday.

11. Priesner, 1961 and 1964, rejected both Morison's and Stannard's re-interpretation of *Phlaeothrips* Haliday and *Hoplothrips* A. & S. on the grounds of customary usage and stability of nomenclature, and in his keys to the species of European Thysanoptera he maintains the traditional usage of these generic names.

12. There is no doubt that the first valid type-species designation for *Phlaeothrips* Haliday, 1836, was that of Blanchard, 1845, that is, *Thrips ulmi* Fabricius, 1781. As he misidentified Fabricius' species, the case must be submitted under Article 70 (a) (ii) to the International Commission, who, under the plenary powers may designate as type-species whichever species will in its judgment best serve stability and uniformity.

13. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested :

(a) to suppress, under the plenary powers, all previous type-species designations of *Phlaeothrips* Haliday, 1836, and having done so to designate *Phlaeothrips coriacea* (sic) Haliday, 1836 as type-species;

(b) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic names :

  (i) *Phlaeothrips* Haliday, 1836 (gender : masculine), type-species designated under the plenary powers in (a) above;

  (ii) *Hoplothrips* Amyot and Serville, 1843 (gender : masculine), type-species *Trips corticis* DeGeer, 1773, as designated by Karny, 1912;

(c) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific names:

(i) *coriaceus* emendation of *coriacea* Haliday, 1836, as published in the binomen *Phlaeothrips coriacea* (type-species of *Phlaeothrips* Haliday, 1836);

(ii) *corticis* DeGeer, 1773 as published in the binomen *Trips corticis* (type-species of *Hoplothrips* Amyot and Serville, 1843);

(d) to place on the Official List of Family Group Names in Zoology the name PHLAEOTHRIPIDAE Uzel, 1895 (emended from PHLOEOTHRIPIDAE), type-genus *Phlaeothrips* Haliday, 1836.

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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

R.

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin:*

(1) Suppression of *Voluta mitra episcopalis* Linnaeus, 1758 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 1728.
(2) Suppression of *Clupea flosmaris* Richardson, 1846 (Pisces) Z.N.(S.) 1740.
(3) Suppression of *Sphyraena acus* Lacépède, 1803 and *Belona argalus* Lesueur, 1821 (Pisces). Z.N.(S.) 1723.
(4) Designation of a type-species for *Cosmopterix* Hübner, 1825 (Insecta, Lepidoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1742.
(5) Suppression of *Macrochoeta* Macquart, 1851 (Insecta, Diptera). Z.N.(S.) 1745.
(6) Suppression of *Amphisbaena mildei* Peters, 1878 (Reptilia). Z.N.(S.) 1746.
(7) Suppression of *Scoptes* Hübner, [1819] (Insecta, Lepidoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1748.
(8) Suppression of *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838, and *Cornufer unicolor* Tschudi, 1838 (Amphibia). Z.N.(S.) 1747.
(9) Suppression of *Rana maculata* Daudin, 1801 (Amphibia). Z.N.(S.) 1750.
(10) Emendation of STENOPODINAE Stål, 1859 to STENOPODAINAE (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 1747.
(11) Suppression of *Proteocordylus* Eichwald, 1831, and *Palaeotriton* Fitzinger, 1837 (Amphibia). Z.N.(S.) 1751.
(12) Suppression of *Phelsuma ornatum* Gray, 1825 (Sauria). Z.N.(S.) 1752.
(13) Suppression of *Hippocampus erectus* Perry, (1810) (Pisces). Z.N.(S.) 1753.
(14) Validation of *Tectarius* Valenciennes, 1832 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 1754.
(15) Suppression of *Hippella* Moerch, 1861 (Pelecypoda). Z.N.(S.) 1755.
(16) Suppression of *Truncatulina dumblei* Applin, 1925 (Foraminifera). Z.N.(S.) 1756.
(17) Designation of a type-species for *Neolycaena* de Nicéville, 1890 (Insecta, Lepidoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1758.
(18) Suppression of *Cellia errabunda* Swellengrebel, 1925 (Insecta, Diptera). Z.N.(S.) 1760.
(19) Designation of a type-species for *Enithares* Spinola, 1837 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 1762.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSALS RELATING TO *MIRIS* AND MIRIDAE (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 1090

(see volume 21, pages 263–267; 22, pages 122–133)

By T. Jaczewski (*Zoological Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw*)

In connection with the recently published text of the modified proposal of I. M. Kerzhner concerning the addition to the Official List of the family-group name MIRIDAE and other names involved in the case I wish to make the following supplementary comment:

1. The new proposal of Kerzhner (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 128–133) differs in a marked way from the former proposal advanced in the original application by Kerzhner & Tryapitsin (*ibid.* **21** : 263–267).

2. Alternative C of the modified proposal, which Kerzhner seems to consider the most appropriate, means in fact a return to the practice which prevailed in hemipterological nomenclature in the period from 1888–1943 and was based to a large extent on the wrong assumption that Fabricius himself " designated " *Cimex dolobratus* Linnaeus, 1758, as type-species of *Miris* Fabricius, 1794. At the same time alternative C of the new proposal is a return to the type-species selection for *Miris* Fabricius made by Curtis in 1838, and repeated by Westwood in 1840.

3. I am unable to agree, however, that it would be a " return to Hahn's conception of the genus " (Kerzhner, *op. cit.*: 129). Hahn has never fixed a type-species for *Miris* Fabricius, and as to *Cimex dolobratus*, he placed it at first in the genus *Miris* Fabricius (*Wanz. Ins.* **2**, 1834: 75–76, pl. 53, fig. 160), but Herrich-Schäffer transferred it later to the genus *Lopus* Hahn (*op. cit.* 3, 1835: 45–46, pl. 86, figs. 261–262).

4. I see also in this case no reason to apply Art. 70 of the Code as neither Latreille in 1810, nor Curtis in 1838 nor Westwood in 1840 misidentified the species they selected as type-species for *Miris* Fabricius.

5. It is, of course, for specialists in the MIRIDAE to decide whether the formally valid, first type-selection for *Miris* Fabricius made by Latreille in 1810 should be maintained, or whether the Commission should set it aside under the plenary powers and fix, following Curtis, 1838, *Cimex dolobratus* Linnaeus to be the type-species.

6. I quite agree with Kerzhner (in his modified proposal) that the second procedure would be more in accordance with the taxonomic concept of the genus *Miris* Fabricius initiated by Fallén in 1807 and accepted by most hemipterologists in the XIXth and the first half of the XXth centuries. Being no specialist in the MIRIDAE I do not feel competent to suggest whether it would be advisable to return to that concept now, after over 20 years of almost consistent use of the generic name *Miris* Fabricius in accordance with the type-species designation made by Latreille. It should be recalled, for instance, in this connection that in the recent monograph of the MIRIDAE of France (Wagner et Weber, *Faune de France*, **67**, Paris, 1964) the generic name *Miris* Fabricius is used with the type-species *Cimex striatus* Linnaeus (op. cit.: 183).

7. As to the family-group name MIRIDAE, in case the type-species of *Miris* Fabricius should be fixed under the plenary powers as *Cimex dolobratus*, this family-group name should be also derived from the generic name conceived accordingly; in other words from the generic name *Miris* Fabricius as understood by Curtis, 1838, by Westwood, 1840, or by Reuter, 1888. The oldest family-group name based on *Miris* with type-species *dolobratus* was MIRIDES Gorski, 1852, published with a direct and unambiguous reference to *Miris* Curtis.

8. Thus, if the modified proposal of Kerzhner is accepted by the Commission, then point (5) (a) of the proposal (op. cit.: 133) should be replaced by the following:

   (a) MIRIDAE (correction of MIRIDES) Gorski, 1852 (type-genus *Miris* Fabricius, 1794) with a ruling that in accordance with Art. 40b of the Code it takes the date 1833 and is to be considered a senior subjective synonym and homonym of MIRIDES Hahn, [1833].

9. Point (6) (a) of the modified proposal of Kerzhner should be replaced by the following:

(a) MIRIDES Gorski, 1852 (an incorrect spelling for MIRIDAE Gorski, 1852).

10. Points (1) (c), (2) (b), (3) (c) and (5) (a) of my comment on the original proposal of Kerzhner and Tryapitsin (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 127–128) should be incorporated at appropriate places in the new proposal of Kerzhner.

SUPPORT FOR SUPPRESSION OF *XYLEBORUS* BOWDICH, 1825. Z.N.(S.) 1720.

(see volume 22, pages 269–270)

By D. E. Bright (*Ent. Res. Inst., Canada Dept. Agric., Ottawa, Ontario*)

I fully endorse Mr. R. T. Thompson's application for suppression of *Xyleborus* Bowdich, 1825, in favor of *Xyleborus* Eichhoff, 1864. His application plainly and concisely stated the reasons for this action and I can add nothing more except my support.

Xyleborus Bowdich, 1825, described from a " worm " boring in orange trees plainly represents an unrecognizable form; in fact, it cannot be properly placed in any family.

On the other hand, *Xyleborus* Eichhoff, 1864 is an extremely common genus of Scolytidae. It is worldwide in distribution and contains at least one thousand names. The genus includes many noxious pests of agriculture and research is currently being conducted on the economic effect of numerous species in many countries. A rapid examination of the literature from 1959 to 1963 showed the following numbers of references from various regions of the world: Southeast Asia, 13; Africa, 11; Europe, 9; Orient, 2 and Central America, 1.

Although there is disagreement among authorities concerning the limits of the genus, all of them use the name *Xyleborus* in the sense of Eichhoff. These problems will gradually be resolved by more extensive studies. To follow the Law of Priority in this case would cause considerable confusion and would serve no useful purpose. In the interest of stability, I add my support to Thompson's proposal.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *ANOPHELES AFRICANUS* THEOBALD, 1901. Z.N.(S.) 1722

(see volume 22, page 324)

By P. F. Mattingly (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

I should like to support the application by Dr. Gillies for suppression of the name *Anopheles africanus* Theobald, 1901. The species in question is of no importance as a malaria vector, but it is very common and has been many times recorded in the literature under the name *obscurus*.

By J. A. Reid (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

I agree with Dr. Gillies' reasons for this proposal. Namely that *africanus* is very probably a senior synonym of *obscurus* Grunberg, 1905, but that the latter is the name by which this species of mosquito has always been known, whilst *africanus* does not seem to have been used for 58 years after its first publication. Consequently, for the sake of stability it is very desirable that *africanus* should be suppressed, and I support Dr. Gillies' application.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSALS REGARDING CHRYSOPINAE IN NEUROPTERA AND DIPTERA. Z.N.(S.) 1725

(see volume 22, pages 332–333)

By D. E. Kimmins (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

I would like to support the above application by Dr. Bo Tjeder in connection with the homonymy of the subfamily names based upon *Chrysopa* Leach, 1815, and *Chrysops* Meigen, 1803.

I am in favour of the proposal set out in para. 5 rather than that in para. 4, since in addition to the arguments there expounded, I feel that the emended name CHRYSOPSINAE is a better-sounding and more easily pronounced name than CHRYSOPAINAE or CHRYSOPAIDAE.

By F. M. Carpenter (*Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.*)

I am writing to lend my full support to the proposal of Mr. Bo Tjeder that the International Commission use its plenary powers to validate CHRYSOPIDAE and CHRYSOPINAE in their accustomed sense in the order Neuroptera. I also endorse the several other proposals submitted by Mr. Tjeder in connection with the foregoing recommendation.

The identity of the subfamily names based upon the genus *Chrysopa* Leach, on the one hand, and *Chrysops* Meigen, on the other, will continue to cause confusion until action is taken by the International Commission. The history of this nomenclatural problem certainly indicates that, with *Chrysopa* the type-genus of the family CHRYSOPIDAE, no confusion would follow the acceptance of the genus as the type-genus of the subfamily CHRYSOPINAE. On the other hand, the adoption of the subfamily name CHRYSOPAINAE for the genus *Chrysopa* would be certain to cause difficulties for many years. The dipterous name CHRYSOPINAE has not had nearly the extensive use that the corresponding name has had at both family and subfamily level in the Neuroptera.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSAL TO REJECT *MITRA PERLATA* [RÖDING], 1798 (GASTROPODA). Z.N.(S.) 1726

(see volume 22, page 334)

By Harald A. Rehder (*Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

Dr. R. Tucker Abbott has shown me the comments he has made regarding the application in question by Mr. Walter O. Cernohorsky, and I agree with his statements.

It seems indisputable that *Mitra perlata* Röding, 1798, is a *nomen nudum*, since Röding does not cite any figures. As Abbott points out, the " process of elimination " —a dubious method at best—cannot be used here because Röding, after bestowing the name *Mitra imperialis* on Gmelin's α variety of *Voluta pertusa*, gives two names: *Mitra perlata* and *M. capucina* to varieties of Gmelin's species, but in neither instance does he use " var. β ", so we do not know if either or any of them are meant for this variety.

The rules for *nomina nuda* should be strictly adhered to, and this is particularly important in the case of the *Museum Boltenianum*, which contains many new names used by Röding for varieties of Gmelin's names, without being characterized or defined in any way.

Thus it appears that this application needs no action by the Commission, other than to declare that this case falls outside of their sphere of operation.

By Jean M. Cate (*Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.*)

I wish to go on record as supporting this request, for the same reasons stated in the petition.

Furthermore, as a worker in this family-group, I have on file well over 2500 names used in Mitridae by numerous authors in this family subsequent to Röding, and although the file is not yet complete, it does cover the more significant post-Linnaean works in Mitridae, and the name *Mitra perlata* does not appear in the file.

There are, however, numerous references, with adequate figures, to *Mitra chrysostoma* Broderip, 1836, and the species is well known by this name in important collections all over the world.

It would seem proper to suppress the name *Mitra perlata* Röding, 1798, on the basis of these findings and the arguments set forth by Mr. Cernohorsky in his petition.

CONSERVATION DE *THEREVA SUBCOLEOPTRATA* (F. 1798) COMME TYPE DE *PHASIA* LATREILLE 1804 (INSECTA DIPTERA).* Z.N.(S.) 1706

(see volume 22, pages 243–245, volume 23, pages 9–11)

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La proposition de Herting (1965) de remplacer *Thereva subcoleoptrata* (F. 1798) comme type de *Phasia* Latr. 1804 par *Ectophasia rubra* (Girschner 1888) Dupuis 1957[1], se fonde sur une critique de Latreille, sur une éventuelle erreur d'identification de *subcoleoptrata* par Fabricius et sur diverses considérations d'usage.

La documentation que j'ai réunie, au cours de vingt années d'études sur les *Phasiinae*, me permet d'apporter ci-après, relativement à ce cas, un faisceau cohérent d'arguments, pour la plupart méconnus de notre collègue. Après examen et discussion de ceux qui concernent Latreille, puis Fabricius, puis les conséquences possibles de la proposition en cause, je serai dans l'obligation de conclure, avec Sabrosky (1966), au rejet de celle-ci.

I—LES ACTIONS TAXONOMIQUES DE LATREILLE

Herting et Sabrosky, l.c., s'écartent de Dupuis (1949) dans le détail de l'interprétation juridique des actions de Latreille; le premier doute, en outre, de leur fondement zoologique. Ces deux aspects de la question ayant des conséquences nomenclatoriales différentes doivent être examinés indépendamment.

A—PORTÉE JURIDIQUE DES ACTIONS DE LATREILLE

Les actions à considérer sont l'introduction du nom *Phasia* et la désignation du type du genre correspondant.

1—*Signification de l'introduction du nom Phasia*

Phasia apparaît originellement dans Latreille (1804*b:* 195) sans espèce incluse nommément citée, mais avec une diagnose et *deux synonymes:* " les *Thérèves de* M. Fab.", " mes *mouches applaties* ". Son introduction correspond donc (cf. Dupuis 1949) au *remplacement* de *Thereva* F. 1798 (préemployé dans *Thereva* Latr. 1796) par un *nomen novum*, et non pas à la *création d'un taxon.*

L'intention de Latreille à cet égard ne fait aucun doute, car:

—dès 1802, il traite à part de ses " Thérèves " (p. 440) et de ses " Mouches aplaties " (p. 456), incluant dans celles-ci: " les *thérèves* de Fabricius—*Thereva coleoptrata* F. etc.—les *chrysogastres* de Meigen " (ces dernières ne seront jamais plus citées);

—en 1803, p. 122, il réaffirme la synonymie entre ses " Mouches applaties " et " les *Thérèves* de M. Fabricius " et en 1804*a*, p. 137, il déplore que la désignation de Thérève lui ait été " enlevée " par Fabricius;

—en 1809, p. 296, il regrette que le nom *Thereva* (qu'il avait substitué en 1796 à *Bibio* Fabr. non Geoffr.) ait été " usurpé " par Fabricius:

—en 1817, p. 505, il rappelle que *Phasia* existait prélablement en tant que taxon (" cette coupe générique ") sous le nom de *Thereva* F. auquel il a simplement " substitué " celui de *Phasia.*

Cette position de Latreille sur l'homonymie de *Thereva* F. était parfaitement connue (Fallén 1820: 2) et même reconnue des contemporains (Wiedemann 1817*a:* 6, 1818: 45, 1830: 262; Meigen 1820: 115, 1824: 185).

En conséquence, *Phasia* renferme, *dès l'origine*—1804*b*—les Six *Thereva* de Fabricius 1798 (cf. Dupuis 1949).

Ceci correspond, là encore, à la position de Latreille qui parle constamment (1802, 1803, 1804*a*, 1804*b*, 1805) des Thérèves de Fabricius, au pluriel, qui, dès 1802, mentionne " *Th. coleoptrata* F., etc. . .", qui cite, en 1805, celle-ci mais également "la Thérève hémiptère de Fabricius " et, en 1809, quatre espèces.

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* Contributions à l'étude des *Phasiinae* cimicophages. 32.

[1] Herting donne " *Phasia rubra* Girschner 1886 ". Le statut exact de ce Diptère est *Ectophasia rubra* (Girschner 1888: 231 sub. var.) Dupuis: 1957: 1580, 1963: 112.

2—*Procédure de désignation du type*

Latreille 1804*b* n'ayant inclu nommément aucune espèce dans *Phasia*, la désignation du type résulte nécessairement d'une publication ultérieure.

Selon Sabrosky (1966), cette publication est celle de Latreille 1805 où *Thereva subcoleoptrata* F. (par lapsus " *coleoptrata* "), seule espèce citée (. . . sous forme latine, car *Th. hemiptera* est mentionnée conditionnellement sous forme vernaculaire), devient le type de *Phasia* par monotypie subséquente.

J'ai personnellement soutenu (1949) que le nom. nov. *Phasia* renfermant, dès l'origine, *toutes* les *Thereva* de Fabricius 1798, la désignation de son type devrait résulter d'un choix formel parmi celles-ci, non exprimé en 1805.

Ce choix intentionnel (cf. Opinion XI de la CINZ) d'un type ayant été fait par Latreille 1810 en faveur de *Th. subcoleoptrata* (p. 444 sans lapsus!), mon interprétation conduit évidemment au même résultat que celle de Sabrosky[2]). J'ai toutefois tenu à rappeler les deux, car, si la Commission confirmait le type de *Phasia*, elle devrait préciser quand et comment il a été designé.

B—VALIDITÉ ZOOLOGIQUE DES ACTIONS DE LATREILLE

Comme beaucoup d'auteurs de son temps—à l'exception notable de Fabricius (v. infra)—Latreille connaissait sans doute assez peu les espèces de ses *Phasia*. Généariste bien plus que spécigraphe, il ne donne, en 1802, 1803, 1804*b*, 1809, 1810, aucune description spécifique de ces Diptères; il précise d'ailleurs, en 1802 p. 122, à propos du genre " Mouche ", qu'ayant " embrassé la totalité des Insectes, il [lui] a été impossible jusqu'à ce jour de fixer spécialement [ses] regards sur ce genre."

Ceci ne diminue en rien la portée de ses deux actions taxonomiques, car, d'une part, celles-ci se fondent uniquement sur des textes, et d'autre part, Latreille n'a jamais commis la confusion entre *Ph. subcoleoptrata* et les *Ectophasia* que suppose Herting.

Ces deux propositions se démontrent aisément.

1—*Latreille et le recours aux textes*

En dehors de la création du *nom. nov.*, de la désignation du type et de trois données originales[3]) sans incidence sur celles-ci, tout l'apport de Latreille sur les *Phasia* d'Europe est emprunté à Fabricius. En effet:

1—les *Thereva* de Fabricius servent de références, dès 1802, et en 1803, aux " mouches aplaties ", puis, en 1804*b* et 1805, aux *Phasia* lorsque ce nom remplace *Thereva* et " mouches aplaties ";

2—la première des *Thereva* de Fabricius, *i.e. subcoleoptrata*, est toujours citée comme exemple (1802, 1804*b*, 1805) ou comme type (1810);

3—les diagnoses et descriptions latines de Fabricius 1794 fournissent les éléments qui, traduits mot à mot en français, constituent la description de 1805 et celles de 1817;

4—les références iconographiques de Fabricius 1805 sont reproduites en 1809 et 1817 sans discussion (alors que la pl. 71 fig. 6 de Schaeffer 1767 représente *Ectophasia rubra* et non pas *Allophora hemiptera*[4]) et que la *subcoleoptrata* des pl. 13 et 14 de Panzer 1800 correspond à *hemiptera*);

5—les localités mentionnées par Fabricius ou les illustrateurs qu'il cite sont toutes reprises en 1817, sans addition autre que *subcoleoptrata* aux environs de Paris (v. infra);

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[2] L'interprétation de Sabrosky paraît inspirée de CNZ 69 a II 1. Je dois a ce propos observer: 1°) que la raison d'être de cette disposition du CNZ n'est nullement évidente, 2°) que le CNZ ne précise pas si la disposition s'applique aux genres nominaux représentés par un nom. nov. et ce que vaut la référence à un genre nominal préexistant, 3°) que les textes français et anglais ne correspondent pas; il faudrait lire en français: " la simple référence à une publication contenant les noms des espèces ne constitue pas par elle-même l'inclusion des espèces dans un genre nominal ".

[3] Il s'agit, en 1809, de la synonymie de *Musca nebulosa* Panzer 1798 avec *Th. obesa* F. et de la mention d'une figure de Coquebert comme variété de *crassipennis* (v. infra), puis, en 1817, de l'indication de *subcoleoptrata* aux environs de Paris (v. infra).

[4] Sur l'importance des déterminations de cette figure par Fabricius, v. infra.

6—le souci de préserver la pureté de l'acception fabricéenne de *Th. subcoleoptrata* s'exprime sans ambiguïté par des réserves sur la " *Th. subcoleoptrata* " de la planche de Schellenberg[5] et sur le " *Conops subcoleoptratus* " de Linné[6].

En ces conditions, il est évident que la création du nom. nov. *Phasia* et la désignation de son type reposent uniquement et sciemment sur des textes[7]—ceux de Fabricius —ce qui constitue, dans l'une comme dans l'autre de ces actions nomenclatoriales, une procédure légitime et habituelle.

2—*Latreille et la détermination de Phasia subcoleoptrata*

Herting suggère que Latreille aurait confondu *Ph. subcoleoptrata* avec une *Ectophasia* (sans d'ailleurs préciser laquelle). Il fonde son opinion sur un nom " vernaculaire " de Latreille et sur mon explication de l'étymologie de *Phasia*. Ces arguments philologiques ne résistent pas à l'examen et, de plus, l'oeuvre de Latreille renferme des preuves zoologiques qu'il n'a jamais commis une telle confusion.

(a) *Le nom " Phasie ailes-épaisses "*

Lorsque Phasia crassipennis n'est pas citée, le nom " vernaculaire " " Phasie ailes-épaisses " appliqué par Latreille (1805: 379) à *Ph. subcoleoptrata* est certes une traduction non littérale de ce nom latin, mais cela ne signifie nullement que l'auteur ait en vue *crassipennis*. En effet:

—" Phasie ailes-épaisses " s'accompagne du nom latin *Ph. subcoleoptrata* et d'une description dont les éléments sont tirés des diagnose et description de *Syrphus subcoleoptratus* F. 1794 et non de celles de *S. crassipennis*;

—" ailes-épaisses " s'explique sans difficulté par " alis crassioribus " dans *subcoleoptrata* de Fabricius 1794, voire par " alis praemorsis externe crassioribus " dans *subcoleoptrata* de Linné 1767;

—les deux publications nomenclatorialement significatives (1804*b*, 1810) ne citent pas de nom vernaculaire;

—un nom vulgaire ne fait jamais foi, a fortiori un néologisme qui ne représente que le travestissement pseudo-vernaculaire d'un nom savant.

Lorsque Phasia crassipennis est citée, Latreille et ses continuateurs, manifestement conscients d'une confusion possible, modifient la terminologie vernaculaire. L'on trouve alors:

—dans Latreille 1817, " Phasie coléoptériforme " pour *subcoleoptrata* (avec une description comparable à celle de 1805), puis " Phasie hémiptère " et " Phasie ailes-épaisses " pour *hemiptera* et *crassipennis* respectivement;

—dans Le Peletier & Serville 1825, " Phasie ailes-épaisses " pour leur *subcoleoptrata*, mais " Phasie crassipenne " pour *crassipennis*;

—dans Duméril 1829, " Thérève sous-engaînante " pour *subcoleoptrata*, puis " Thérève hémiptère " et " Thérève crassipenne " pour *hemiptera* et *crassipennis* respectivement.

La traduction malheureuse de Latreille 1805 constitue une négligence banale qui n'affecte en rien l'acception strictement fabricéenne de *subcoleoptrata* par cet auteur; les remèdes qu'y apportèrent ultérieurement Latreille lui-même et d'autres, montrent, au demeurant, que les entomologistes français ne s'y sont pas laissés prendre.

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[5] 1805 p. 379–380: " L'espèce représentée dans Schellenberg [1803] (tabl. 2, fig. II) [lire Tab. II, fig. 2B] pour la présente [*subcoleoptrata*, mais *sub. nom.* "*subcoleoptera*"] est plutôt la Thérève hémiptère de Fabricius " (ce que confirme le texte non cité de Schellenberg p. 48–49).

[6] 1809 p. 345: " *Conops subcoleoptratus* Linnaei congener, sed a *T. subcoleoptrata* Fabricii diversus videtur, ut indicant haec Linnaei verba: " abdomen ferrugineum apice nigro " (ce caractere linnéen, non cité par Fabricius, a également retenu l'attention de Girschner 1887: 419; malgré cela, l'identité des deux mouches est certaine car *Ph. subcoleoptrata* est le seul gros *Allophorina* existant en Suède centrale, *terra typica* de *subcoleoptrata* L.; *All. hemiptera* ne dépasse pas la Scanie, cf. Ringdahl 1945).

[7] Pour cette raison, il me paraît vain de rechercher si Latreille a connu ou non des échantillons de *subcoleoptrata*. J'accorde à Sabrosky que Latreille aurait pu voir cette espèce dans la collection Bosc. J'accorde à Herting que *Ph. subcoleoptrata* (de même que *Ph. musciformis*, s'il y a une différence spécifique) est rarissime en Europe occidentale et moyenne; il existe cependant un record allemand plausible (Kröber 1910: 74) et des captures certaines en Pologne (Draber Monko 1965: 126) et en Belgique (Maréchal 1931: 106, dét. J. Villeneuve).

(b) *L'étymologie de Phasia*

Latreille n'a jamais donné l'étymologie de *Phasia*. Personnellement, j'ai trouvé dans la frappante beauté des mâles d'*Ectophasia* (i.e. *Phasia* Latr. *p.p.*) que j'ai longuement observés sur le terrain (1963: 152), une explication possible de ce nom, ce qui m'a fait écrire (*op. cit.* p. 3): " j'y vois une allusion à l'apparence spectaculaire des mâles de *Phasia* sensu R.D. (= *Ectophasia* Town.) . . .". La limite de ma propre expérience ne préjuge en rien de l'étendue de celle de Latreille, aussi me garderai-je bien d'admettre " that Latreille probably thought of the *crassipennis* complex " (Herting) à l'exclusion de toute autre *Phasia*.

Au surplus, Latreille eut pu très légitimement, pour le *genre* en sa *totalité* créer un *nom* d'après une caractéristique qu'il n'aurait observée que chez une *partie* de ses représentants. Cette pratique, parfaitement courante dans le baptême des unités taxonomiques[8], n'a en droit aucune incidence ni sur la validité des noms, ni sur la désignation des types de genres.

(c) *Preuves zoologiques tirées de Latreille*

Latreille mentionne pour la première fois " *Ph. crassipennis* " en 1809, non seulement en indiquant sous ce nom la figure de Panzer 1800 (H. 74, pl. 15) déjà citée par Fabricius 1805, mais encore en précisant que " figura domini Coquebert (*Illust. Icon. Insect.*, *dec.* 3, *tab.* 23, *fig.* 11) varietatem exhibet ". Coquebert (1804) représentant en réalité comme *crassipennis* une *Ectophasia rubra*, ceci prouve que Latreille savait reconnaître nos actuelles *Ectophasia* et n'ignorait pas totalement *E. rubra*.

Une confusion de sa part entre une *Ectophasia* et *Phasia subcoleoptrata* est donc par suite fort improbable; elle est, en fait, totalement exclue, car la véritable confusion de Latreille—tardive d'ailleurs—est celle de *Phasia subcoleoptrata* avec *Allophora hemiptera*.

Cette confusion peut être soupçonnée à la lecture de Latreille 1817 qui, en regard de description convenables (d'après les textes), donne la mention " originale " de *subcoleoptrata* aux environs de Paris, sans citer *hemiptera* de France. Elle est confirmée par Le Peletier & Serville 1825 qui décrivent une *All. hemiptera* indubitable (" corselet noir, ses côtés et sa partie antérieure couverts de poils roux et dorés ") sous le nom de *Ph. subcoleoptrata*. Ces auteurs, en effet, se prévalent de l'accord de Latreille et se réfèrent aux fig. 14 et 15, pl. 394 des Planches d'Insectes de l'Encyclopédie—publiées vers 1818 sous la responsabilité de Latreille—qui sont la copie des pl. 13 et 14, H. 74 de Panzer 1800. Tout ceci permet de penser que Latreille, vers 1817, avait adopté l'erreur de Panzer[9] (*hemiptera* sous le nom de *subcoleoptrata*) et explique ses indications de localités.

En d'autres termes, la seule interprétation de *subcoleoptrata* propre à Latreille dont on possède un indice est tardive et partielle (ce qui laisse intacte toute l'oeuvre plus ancienne) et ne correspond absolument pas à une *Ectophasia*, ce dont il convenait de s'assurer.

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[8] Par exemple, *Phania* Meigen 1824: 219 est, en tant que *nom* " von *phanos*, durchscheinend hergeleitet " (" transparent " selon Meigen, plutôt que " brillant " selon Lucas 1847: 721); en tant que *genre*, Meigen l'utilise pour des mouches à abdomen transparent (*obscuripennis*, *vittata*) ou totalement noir (*thoracica*, *curvicauda*).

[9] Mon explication (inédite) de l'erreur de Panzer est la suivante: cet auteur figure *Ect. crassipennis* (1800, H. 74, pl. 15), *Ect. rubra* et *Allophora hemiptera*, mais non *Phasia subcoleoptrata* qu'il ne connaît pas; étant donné que, sur la foi de Fabricius (1794: 284), il identifie à *hemiptera* (1798 H. 59, pl. 15; 1804 pl. 71, fig. 6 et p. 88) la figure innominée de *rubra* par Schaeffer et sa propre figure de *rubra*, il emploie fatalement, *par élimination*, le nom *subcoleoptrata* (1800, H. 74, pl. 13–14) pour l'*hemiptera* vraie.

Ni Fabricius, qui ne mentionne Panzer que tardivement (1805), ni Latreille (1809, 1817), ni Fallén (1816, 1820) qui ne le citent que d'après Fabricius ne se sont aperçus de cette erreur relevée pour la première fois par Zetterstedt (1844: 1246). Le Peletier & Serville l'ont peut-être, pressentie, mais ils ont préféré, reprenant la citation peut probante de Linné par Latreille (1809), admettre que Panzer et Fabricius avaient tous deux commis la même erreur par rapport à Linné.

II—VALIDITÉ DE L'IDENTIFICATION DE FABRICIUS

Herting admet que le matériel de Fabricius pour *Th. subcoleoptrata* appartient en réalité à l'espèce *Ectophasia rubra* (Girschner) Dupuis. La remarque de Meigen sur laquelle il fonde cette opinion ne doit évidemment pas éclipser l'oeuvre de Fabricius: il faut donc examiner l'une et l'autre.

A—VALEUR DE LA REMARQUE DE MEIGEN

Meigen (1824: 186), à propos de *Ph. crassipennis*, s'exprime textuellement comme suit: " Eine kleinere Abänderung hat einen braungelben Hinterleib ohne schwarze Strieme, und ganz braune Beine; alles Uebrige zeigt keine Verschiedenheit. Diesz ist *Ther. subcoleoptrata* in Fabricius Museum, nur dasz die Beine roth sind."[10]

Cette remarque mérite certes un examen zoologique, mais encore convient-il de se soucier de sa portée juridique.

1—*Valeur zoologique*

Vu le " braungelben Hinterleib ohne schwarze Strieme " de la variété de Meigen, on peut penser, avec Herting, que le matériel de Kiel qui lui est comparé se rapporte à *Ectophasia rubra* (Girschner) Dupuis.

Il faut toutefois exprimer deux réserves:

(a) Le matériel litigieux, dont Meigen ne donne aucune description propre, diffère par ses " Beine roth " de la variété à " ganz braune Beine ", elle-même décrite très sommairement; la coloration des pattes, quoique fort variable, présente chez les *Ectophasia* certaines tendances spécifiques encore à préciser, de sorte qu'il est difficile d'affirmer que la différence constatée soit simplement individuelle.

(b) Vu l'absence de renseignements sur l'aile et l'imprécision même de la formule " kleinere Abänderung ", on ignore quel type de mâle peut représenter la variété de référence; on peut toutefois admettre que la mention, par Meigen, de divers mâles minorés de *rubra* comme autant d'espèces (*brachyptera* Pz., *taeniata* Pz., *ancora* Meg., *diluta* n. sp.) implique par élimination que les mâles cités sous *crassipennis* sont typiques.

Ces réserves serviront à la Commission pour apprécier, si nécessaire, la probabilité de la détermination proposée, mais l'absence de portée juridique de la remarque de Meigen interdit de s'attarder sur ce point.

2—*Valeur juridique*

Toute la question est de savoir si le matériel auquel Meigen fait allusion[11] a la valeur d'un type de Fabricius. A ceci s'opposent les faits suivants:

(a) le " relevant material " pour *subcoleoptrata* F. 1794, 1798 ne faisait pas partie de la collection de Fabricius, lequel l'avait vu à Paris, dans la collection Bosc (cf. Sabrosky 1966);

(b) Fallén, 1816, 1820, qui a redécrit *subcoleoptrata* d'après du matériel suédois et l'a fait connaître à Meigen (cf. 1824: 191), admettait la *subcoleoptrata* de Fabricius (1794, 1798 et 1805) comme égale à la sienne;

(c) Meigen n'a pas considéré le matériel litigieux de Kiel comme un type, car malgré sa remarque de la p. 186, il admet parfaitement p. 190 les acceptions de *subcoleoptrata* L. par Fabricius 1794, 1798, 1805 (cf. Sabrosky l.c.), Latreille 1809, 1810 et Fallén 1820.

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[10] On notera " kleinere Abänderung " (et non pas seulement " kleine . . .") qui signifie *variété plus petite*, et " Diesz " (non " dies "), forme archaïque d'un pronom neutre (sans rapport avec le féminin Abänderung), partie intégrante de la formule indéfinie " Diesz ist ".

[11] Meigen n'a précisé ni le nombre, ni l'origine de ce matériel. Sa présence—en 1823—et son absence de nos jours (cf. Herting 1965) dans la collection de Fabricius n'ont rien d'inexplicable. On sait, par Wiedemann (1817*b*: 62–63), premier conservateur de cette collection, que " es mag manchem Samler so gehen, *wie es* Fabricius *selbst gegangen* ist, dasz er zu seiner einmal genauer untersuchten und bestimmten Art in der Folge ähnliche in die Samlung hineinsteckt, welche sich bei genauerer Betrachtung doch noch hinlänglich verschieden finden, um entweder einer andern schon bestimmten Art beigesellet, oder auch als noch übersehene neue Art aufgeführt zu werden ".

Meigen, qui connaissait ces faits, s'est bien gardé de considérer comme type un matériel en contradiction avec les textes; la disparition ultérieure de celui-ci peut s'expliquer par une " épuration " précisément consécutive à sa remarque.

B—VALEUR DES TEXTES DE FABRICIUS

L'oeuvre de Fabricius quant aux *Phasia* (*Syrphus p.p.* 1794, *Thereva* 1798) est tout à fait remarquable par l'emploi d'éléments de diagnose caractéristiques et par l'indication des localités et collections de référence.

(1) La création de *Syrphus hemipterus* pour l'espèce anglaise (caractère suffisant!) de Lewin à " thorax antice et sub alae pilis fulvis nitidis " (caractère suffisant!) est une correction délibérée et définitive de l'identification antérieure, explicitement dubitative (1775, 1781, 1787), de ce *même matériel* à *subcoleoptrata* L.

(2) La création simultanée d'un *S. crassipennis* de France, à " alae coriaceae, cinereae limbo punctoque medio fuscis " vaut assurément pour une *Ectophasia*, car ce genre, absent d'Angleterre et de Scandinavie, possède seul des mâles à taches noires ponctiformes sur l'aile.

(3) La redéfinition de *S. subcoleoptratus*, par son habitat en Suède et son " thorax totus niger substriatus ", est tout aussi heureuse, les *Ectophasia* à thorax pollineux n'atteignant pas la Scandinavie et *hemiptera* à pilosité thoracique rousse n'y existant, au plus, qu'en Scanie et en Finlande (cf. Ringdahl 1945).

(4) La détermination erronée, en 1794, de la figure innominée de Schaeffer (1767, pl. 71, fig. 6) comme *S. hemipterus*[12], alors qu'il s'agit d'une *Ectophasia rubra* à thorax doré, ailes à points noirs nets et abdomen rouge, nous prouve que Fabricius ne connaissait pas *Ect. rubra.*

Elle nous prouve, en outre, étant contemporaine de la création de *crassipennis* et de la restauration de l'acception linéenne de *subcoleoptrata*,

(1°) que la *crassipennis* de Fabricius est une *Ectophasia* différente de *rubra* (c'est donc *rostrata* Egger = *strigata* Girschner[13]);

(2°) que la *subcoleoptrata* de Fabricius 1794 est également différente de *rubra*, ce qu'il fallait démontrer.

III—CONSÉQUENCES DES ACTIONS POSSIBLES

L'avantage éventuel de la conservation de " *Phasiinae* " ne devant pas introduire le désordre aux échelons spécifique, générique et tribal j'examine ci-dessous, aux niveaux taxonomiques successifs, les conséquences formelles, zoologiques et d'usage du *statu quo* et de la proposition Herting.

A—À L'ÉCHELON SPÉCIFIQUE

1—*Conséquences formelles*

Le *statu quo* repose sur des binômes classiques et fort anciens.

La proposition en litige présente, au contraire, l'inconvénient de faire appel à un trinôme, " *Phasia crassipennis rubra* ", qui n'existe que dans Herting. Girschner n'a en effet introduit (1888!, non 1886, p. 231) ni une espèce, ni une sous-espèce, mais seulement une " var. *rubra* " qu'il considère, au surplus, comme la " Normalform " [*sic*] du " Formenkreis " qu'il a imaginé pour *crassipennis.*

En outre, l'emploi des noms récents *rostrata* Egger et *rubra* Girschner pour les deux *Ectophasia* les plus répandues en Europe répond à un souci de clarté mais enfreint la priorité, ce que j'ai souligné expressément (1963: 110, n. 1). Désigner *rubra* comme type de *Phasia* équivaudrait donc à choisir sciemment une forme mal comprise par son auteur même et synonyme de noms plus anciens qui restent à déterminer.

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[12] Cette erreur, déjà commise en 1787 (l'icône de Schaeffer est donnée sous *S. subcoleoptratus* sensu F. 1775, i.e. *hemiptera* F.) peut s'expliquer par l'abdomen parfois totalement roux de certains mâles d'*hemiptera*. Elle est à l'origine des confusions de Panzer (v. supra) qui, en 1798 (H. 59, p. 15) a représenté *rubra* sous le nom d'*hemiptera*, en renvoyant à Schaeffer 1767 et Fabricius 1794 et qui, en 1804, a réédité la figure de Schaeffer avec cette même détermination. Girschner semble le premier à avoir noté que Panzer figurait une *Ectophasia* (1887: 385) et, plus précisément, *E. rubra* (cf. 1888: 232).

[13] Ceci confirme, d'après les textes, l'acception de *crassipennis* que Herting (*op. cit.*) établit d'après des " types " de Copenhague (douteux dans la mesure ou Fabricius 1794 indique pour origine de son matériel; " Mus. Dom Bosc ").

2—*Conséquences zoologiques*

Le *statu quo* n'implique aucune conséquence zoologique particulière à l'échelon spécifique.

L'adoption de *rubra* comme type de *Phasia* risque d'entraîner une confusion entre *Phasia subcoleoptrata* (L.) (mouche de Suède à thorax noir) et *Ectophasia rubra* (mouche à thorax pollineux absente de Scandinavie).

3—*Conséquences quant à l'usage*

En dehors de Herting, aucun auteur et, en particulier, aucun practicien n'ayant encore adopté ma distinction de *rubra* et de *crassipennis* (cf. Dupuis 1957, 1963), le choix de *rubra* comme type de *Phasia* ne reposerait sur aucune tradition d'usage courant. Une telle tradition serait plutôt en faveur de "*Phasia crassipennis*" (cf. Apstein 1915).

B—À L'ÉCHELON GÉNÉRIQUE

1—*Conséquences formelles*

Le *statu quo* est, en tous points, conforme aux règles de nomenclature et, notamment, *Phasia* Latr. 1804 et *Thereva* F. 1798, l'un s'étant substitué à l'autre, ont le même type (cf. CNZ 67i): *Th. subcoleoptrata* (F.), espèce originellement incluse dans l'un et l'autre (cf. CNZ 67h).

L'adoption, comme type de *Phasia*, de *rubra* qui ne figure à l'origine ni dans *Thereva*, ni dans *Phasia*, conduirait à enfreindre deux fois CNZ 67h. Une mesure limitée à *Phasia* seule serait contraire à CNZ 67i et laissserait *Thereva* F. 1798, avec son type *subcoleoptrata*, comme homonyme de *Thereva* Latr. 1796, sans autre nom de remplacement que des synonymes plus ou moins subjectifs.

2—*Conséquences zoologiques*

Il est assez délicat, compte tenu des viscissitudes nomenclatoriales passées, de définir le statut générique actuel de nombreuses *Phasia*, *Allophora*, *Phorantha*, etc. . . anciennes du monde entier.

La restauration du *statu quo*, à laquelle j'ai procédé en 1949, est un moindre mal.

Au contraire, la suppression de l'acception originelle de *Phasia* Latr. (qu'il faudra remplacer par *Phorantha*, synonyme subjectif) et l'introduction d'un *Phasia* s. nov. (qui ne supprimera pas *Ectophasia*, vu leurs types spécifiquement différents) ne peuvent que conduire à une complication supplémentaire.

3—*Conséquences quant à l'usage*

La restauration du *statu quo* est conforme à l'usage délibéré, constamment affirmé, de prendre pour type de *Phasia* Latr., soit *Th. subcoleoptrata* F. (Latreille 1810), soit *Conops subcoleoptratus* L. (Westwood 1840: 140), soit, lorsqu'il y a eu confusion, *Allophora hemiptera* (F.) (Curtis 1838 pl. 697, Coquillet 1910: 587, Townsend 1912: 45, 1938: 65, Malloch 1929: 108), mais jamais une *Ectophasia!*

Elle n'est pas aussi méconnue de nos jours que l'affirme Herting. En dehors de mes publications depuis 1949 et des travaux américains que cite Sabrosky (1966), on trouve des usages corrects ou des mentions des genres *Phasia* s. Latr. ou *Ectophasia* dans Malloch 1929, Villeneuve 1933, Shumakov 1958, Viktorov 1960, 1962*a*, *b*, 1964, 1965, Viktorov & Kozharina 1961, Coe 1962, Verbeke 1962 et peut-être d'autres encore.

La proposition Herting tend simplement à officialiser l'*usage routinier* de *Phasia* sensu Robineau-Desvoidy 1830, largement répandu, à une époque où l'on n'observait guère de règles nomenclatoriales, par Macquart, Meigen (1838: 283), Schiner, etc. . . et surtout par le Catalogue de Bezzi (1907) dont les insuffisances sont bien connues (cf. Herting 1960: 6).

C—AUX ÉCHELONS SUPERGÉNÉRIQUES

1—*Conséquences nomenclatoriales*

L'acceptation du *statu quo*, i.e. de *subcoleoptrata*, comme type de *Phasia* Latr. entraîne, évidemment, l'emploi d'*Ectophasiini* et *Ectophasiinae* et le rejet de *Phasiini* et *Phasiinae*, car *Phasianeae* Robineau-Desvoidy 1830 est fondé sur *Phasia* R.D. = *Ectophasia* Town. et non pas sur *Phasia* Latr.

La proposition de Herting tend avant tout à la conservation de *Phasiinae*. En admettant qu'aucun autre nom n'ait la priorité[14], on peut se demander s'il est vraiment nécessaire de changer pour cela le type de *Phasia* et s'il n'eût pas mieux valu invoquer CNZ 39a II[15].

2—*Conséquences zoologiques*

Phasia Latr. et *Ectophasia* Town. appartiennent (contra Sabrosky!) au moins à des sous-tribus différentes, respectivement celles des *Allophorina* et *Ectophasiina*, bien distinctes par tous leurs caractères (nervation, génitalia mâles et femelles, oeufs, mode de ponte, larves aux trois stades) (cf. Dupuis 1963: 77–86 et contributions antérieures).

Il est donc zoologiquement important de ne pas créer à la légère une sous-tribu *Phasiina*[16] dont on ne saurait pas si elle correspond aux *Allophorina* ou aux *Ectophasiina*. *Phasia* Latr. s. str. n'ayant encore jamais servi de type à un taxon supergénérique[17], la reconnaissance de son acception originale écarte cette possibilité.

L'adoption de *rubra* comme type de *Phasia* entrainerait par contre l'emploi du nom ambigu *Phasiina* pour *Ectophasiina*.

3—*Conséquences du point de vue de l'usage*

" *Phasiinae* " est indubitablement très employé (y compris sous forme vernaculaire), mais avec des acceptions extrêmement diverses et un contenu étonnamment fluctuant. L'usage qu'on en fait est moins celui d'un taxon défini que d'une étiquette commode.

L'emploi d'*Ectophasiinae* comme conséquence de *statu quo* des types de genres, du fait même qu'il se trouverait chez les auteurs à venir, aurait quelque chance de correspondre à une entité taxonomique plus épurée que naguère *Phasiinae*, tandis que l'adoption de la proposition Herting ne remédierait en rien à la situation actuelle.

RÉSUMÉ, CONCLUSIONS ET CONTRE-PROPOSITIONS

Compte tenu des précisions ci-dessus, on peut admettre que Latreille a trop utilisé les textes pour avoir une connaissance personnelle de *Phasia subcoleoptrata* et que le matériel vu sous ce nom dans la collection Fabricius par Meigen peut se rapporter à *Ectophasia rubra*.

Ces constatations zoologiques qui sont, à quelques nuances près, celles de Herting, n'entraînent cependant aucune des conclusions nomenclatoriales qu'en a tirées notre collègue.

Les actions taxonomiques de Latreille, uniquement fondées sur les textes de Fabricius sont valides, indépendamment de toute consultation de matériel. Au demeurant, lorsque Latreille a confondu *Ph. subcoleoptrata* avec une autre espèce, c'est—en 1817—avec *Allophora hemiptera* et non pas avec *E. rubra*.

En ce qui concerne Fabricius, tout indique, et Meigen en avait jugé ainsi, que le matériel litigieux n'est pas le type de sa *subcoleoptrata*. Au surplus, les textes parfaitement clairs de Fabricius montrent qu'il n'a pu confondre *E. rubra* qu'avec *Allophora hemiptera p.p.*

Seules d'impérieuses considérations d'usage pourraient donc, le cas échéant, conduire à remettre en question, quant au type de *Phasia*, ce que les travaux de Fabricius et de Latreille présentent chacun de magistralement conforme aux exigences nomenclatoriales modernes.

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[14] Je pense à *Cylindromyiinae*, car *Ocypteratae* Robineau-Desvoidy *in* Blainville 1826 (fondé sur *Ocyptera* R.D. non Latr. 1804 = *Cylindromyia* Meig. 1803) a priorité de ligne sur *Phasianeae* R.D. *in* Blainville 1826. Il est possible, en effet, que ce nom doive être considéré comme publié au sens du CNZ, car le rapport *imprimé* de Blainville a été analysé dans le *Bull. des Sc. nat. et de Géol.* de Férussac (t. 10, 1827, pp. 316–318), était connu de Latreille 1829 et existe dans les bibliothèques.

[15] *Ectophasia* étant le synonyme récent valide de *Phasia* R.D. et ce dernier un homonyme récent de *Phasia* Latr., ni CNZ 40, ni CNZ 39a I n'autorisent comme je l'ai cru (1963: 33) la conservation de *Phasiinae*.

[16] Pour cette raison, toute mesure conservatoire (que je ne demande pas) qui pourrait être prise, indépendamment de la proposition Herting, en faveur de *Phasiinae* ne devrait concerner que le nom de sous-famille, à l'exclusion des noms de tribus (ce que je demanderais si nécessaire).

[17] *Phasiina* Townsend 1912: 45 est fondé sur *Phasia* sensu Curtis 1838, Coquillett 1910, i.e. *Allophora* R.D.

Un examen des conséquences d'une désignation de *rubra* comme type de *Phasia* laisse augurer d'inconvénients nomenclatoriaux, taxonomiques et d'usage, aux divers échelons taxonomiques infra-subfamiliaux et du seul avantage—peut-être provisoire—d'une conservation du nom de sous-famille *Phasiinae.*

Ce n'est pas là un impératif suffisant pour bouleverser ce qui existe sur une base formellement et zoologiquement incontestable.

En conséquence, je présente les contre-propositions suivantes: Afin d'éviter toute confusion et de préserver la stabilité de la nomenclature, la Commission internationale de Nomenclature Zoologique usera de ses *pouvoirs normaux* pour placer:

(1) dans la *Liste officielle des noms de genres acceptés en Zoologie*, les deux noms de genres:
  —*Phasia* Latreille 1804*b* (genre féminin), espèce type: *Thereva subcoleoptrata* (F. 1798) désignée valablement par Latreille 1810;
  —*Ectophasia* Townsend 1912 (genre féminin), espèce type: *Syrphus crassipennis* F. 1794 désignée valablement par Townsend 1912;

(2) dans la *Liste officielle des noms d'espèces acceptés en Zoologie* les deux noms d'espèces:
  —*subcoleoptrata* L. 1767 tel qu'il figure valablement dans *Thereva subcoleoptrata* (F. 1798) (espèce type de *Phasia* Latreille 1804);
  —*crassipennis* F. 1794 tel qu'il figure valablement dans *Syrphus crassipennis* F. 1794 (espèce type d'*Ectophasia* Townsend 1912).

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ALTERNATIVE TO THE REQUEST FOR A DECLARATION AGAINST THE SUPPRESSION OF *NOMINA DUBIA* Z.N.(S.) 1715

(see volume 22, pages 265–266)

By Hobart M. Smith (*Department of Zoology and Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

The proposal that a Declaration be promulgated establishing an official policy against suppression of *nomina dubia* would, if adopted, be more detrimental than helpful to progress in taxonomy. Therefore I strongly urge that the proposal be denied.

2. It is true that any given *nomen dubium* may never become a *nomen clarum:* that if it does it may not be a threat to another, well-established name; and that it might belong to some species otherwise unnamed, whereupon its earlier suppression would require otherwise unnecessary duplication of name. However, the proposal already embodies the point that rarely do these events transpire.

3. On the contrary, it is commonplace for *nomina dubia* to act as vexatious thorns obstructing taxonomic progress. As long as they exist, they fester. Untold hours of effort that could far better be directed into more constructive channels are lost in the rarely successful attempt to convert a placeless *nomen dubium* into a *nomen clarum.* There comes a point of diminishing return where it would be a travesty to the intent and purpose of the Code for the Commission to refuse to call a halt to the otherwise endless search. Is this not the " confusion " which the Commission is dedicated to reduce? Is it not a contribution to stability to remove uncertainty?

4. Surely refusal by the London Congress then (1958) to take a stand does not imply or warrant the inference that no stand *should* be taken at a later time. The only justified inference, lacking a statement to the contrary, is that a stand would not, or could not, be taken at the time. This could mean no more than absence at that time of sufficient unanimity of opinion to justify a stand.

5. Certainly suppression of a name for purposes of the Law of Priority but not of Homonymy would still leave the name to be reckoned with in synonymies; there is in fact no possible way to strike a name from catalogs and indices, once published therein, and once entered they have to be cited at least to the extent of sourcing the elimination. Better to cite one opinion eliminating a name than any number of essays trying to pin it down!

6. If the policy of facilitation of retirement of *nomina dubia* by suppression upon request is sound, as I urge it is, then it may be construed equally sound to permit retirement of them, again upon request, by designation of neotypes. Inasmuch as each case must be considered separately, adequate opportunity exists for the requisite censorship of the propriety of the proposed procedure in any given case, by either the route of suppression or the route of erection of a neotype. The cases are not likely to be overwhelming in number, but if they become burdensome the docket can be relieved by any of several devices utilized in civil courts. Burdensome or not, the service rendered is one of the most useful contributions the Commission can make toward attainment of the goals stated in the Preamble to its own Code. The sacrifice of time and effort thus required pays limitless dividends in savings of time and effort by untold numbers of taxonomists now and in perpetuity.

7. Retirement of *nomina dubia* through transformation to *nomina clara* might be effected—if authorized by the Code—by approval of arbitrary allocation. However, the problems created exceed the problems solved because of the frequent difficulty of determining incontrovertibly the earliest " valid " " subsequent clarification " and of making clear that *this* particular allocation *must* take precedence over all others in the eyes of all workers. It is therefore here strongly recommended that the Code make explicitly clear that (A) automatic retirement (*i.e.* without individual consideration by the Commission) of *nomina dubia* can be effected only by (1) discovery of criteria that render them *nomina clara,* and by (2) erection of neotypes: and that (B) retirement by (1) suppression or (2) " subsequent clarification " must be authorized by individual consideration by the Commission.

COMMENT ON THE REQUEST FOR ACTION ON THE NAME *VOLUTA MITRA* LINNAEUS, 1758 (GASTROPODA). Z.N.(S.) 1728

(see volume 22, pages 355–356)

By Harald A. Rehder (*Smithsonian Institution*, *Washington*, *D.C.*, *U.S.A.*)

I have read the proposal of Dr. Eugene Coan with interest since I am at the moment critically studying the marine mollusca of Polynesia, of which the species under discussion forms a conspicuous element.

At the outset I must point out that alternative (B), as outlined by Coan, cannot be entertained by the Commission since *Voluta mitra* Linnaeus is, in my opinion, not a nomen dubium, since it covers both varieties—*episcopalis* and *papalis*, and must be restricted to one or the other of these varieties as a synonym.

It is my conviction that we should follow Linnaeus' later judgement, as expressed in the *Museum Ludovicae Ulricae*, 1764, and the twelfth edition of the *Systema Naturae*, 1767, and consider *Voluta mitra* a distinct species, and the trivial names *episcopalis* and *papalis* as denoting varieties, the former being the nominal form. I agree with Dodge (1955, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **107** : 121–123) in this particular.

Coan's statement that most authors have abandoned the use of *Voluta mitra* is correct as far as concerns works published in the last century and in the early part of the twentieth century. But it is not true if one considers recent workers. I have gone through rather carefully publications that have appeared in the last twenty-five years, and have found only one in which *Mitra episcopalis* is used; this is the *Handbuch der Paleozoologie*, Band 6: Gastropoda, Teil 6, 1943 by Wenz, who apparently followed Thiele (1931, *Handbuch Syst. Weichtierk.* **1** : 340). All the other works consulted, twelve in all, published in the years 1941–65, use *Mitra mitra*. And these include many widely used handbooks and manuals. It is apparent, therefore, that the combination *Mitra mitra* (Linnaeus) has come into general use by most professional and amateur malacologists in the last decades, and to return to *Mitra episcopalis* (Linnaeus) would create more confusion than stability.

I, therefore, request that the International Commission take the following action:

(1) Suppress the varietal name *episcopalis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Voluta mitra episcopalis* for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) Place the specific name *mitra* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Voluta mitra*, and *papalis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Voluta mitra papalis*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(3) Place the specific name *episcopalis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Voluta mitra episcopalis* on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

By Myra Keen (*Stanford University*, *Stanford*, *California*, *U.S.A.*)

It is my conviction that the request by Eugene Coan is in the interests of stability in that the usage of the combination *Mitra episcopalis* was consistent until very recent years, and the adoption of *Mitra mitra* by later authors has been by no means unanimous.

COMMENT ON PROPOSAL TO SUPPRESS FOUR RICHARDSON FISH NAMES. Z.N.(S.) 1740

By W. L. Chan (*Fisheries Research Station*, *Hong Kong*)

(see present volume, pages 62–64)

I support in principle the application made by Whitehead (1966, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, **23** (1) :62–64)to suppress four fish names proposed by Richardson (1846, *Rept. Fish. Seas China Japan*). In addition, application is made here to suppress for the same reasons a fifth Richardson fish name, *Clupea flosmaris*.

2. While agreeing with Whitehead that the four names should be suppressed, I would like to add some comments on the identity of the three clupeid species involved, based on a knowledge of Chinese vernacular names used in Hong Kong waters. The Chinese names are written below each of the Reeves illustrations of the three clupeid fishes and are recorded by Richardson (*loc. cit.*). These names are still used by Hong Kong fishermen, but not for the species indicated by Whitehead (1966, *Bull. Brit. Mus. nat. Hist. Zool.*, **14**(2) : 15–54). But, although my identifications differ from those of Whitehead, each Richardson name still pre-dates a name which is commonly used in the literature; I therefore agree with Whitehead that the Richardson names should be suppressed.

3. The identity of the Richardson species can be commented on briefly.

(i) *Clupea isingleena* Richardson, 1846. Whitehead (*loc. cit.*) identified the holotype as *Sardinella fimbriata* (Valenciennes, 1847). I have shown elsewhere (Chan, 1965. *Jap. J. Ichthyol.*, **13** : 1–39 and figs. 7a, 8a and b) that the scales of the holotype differ from those of *S. fimbriata;* they more nearly resemble those of *Sardinella brachysoma* Bleeker, 1852. Moreover, the Reeves drawing (No. 60), which Richardson identified with his *C. isingleena*, bears a Chinese ideogram which can be rendered as *Tsing-lun*, i.e. green scale, a name which is nowadays applied to specimens of *S. brachysoma* in Hong Kong waters. The Reeves illustration itself bears a very close likeness to the " *hypselosoma* " form of *Sardinella brachysoma*. However, Bleeker's name *brachysoma* is as firmly entrenched in the literature as Valenciennes' name *fimbriata*, whereas Richardson's name *isingleena* is a *nomen oblitum*. In the interests of stability, Richardson's name should be suppressed, whatever the true identity of the species.

(ii) *Clupea nymphaea* Richardson, 1846. Identified by Whitehead as *Sardinella aurita* Valenciennes, 1846, on the basis of Richardson's description and the Reeves' illustration (No. A 25), the type now being lost. The fish is entitled *Cheung-yiu Lun*, i.e. long-waisted scale, both in the illustration and in the text by Richardson. This name is nowadays applied to specimens of *Sardinella jussieu* (Lacepède, 1803), i.e. *S. gibbosa* (Bleeker, 1849) of some authors. Richardson (*loc. cit.*) gives a pelvic fin ray count of 9 for *Clupea nymphaea*, which is characteristic of *S. aurita* (8 only in *S. jussieu*). Thus, there is no certainty that the Reeves illustration refers to the same species as the Richardson text. Once again, I support Whitehead's application to suppress the Richardson name, which has been constantly misapplied in the literature.

(iii) *Clupea caeruleovittata* Richardson, 1846. There is no type specimen, only a Reeves illustration (No. 59), which Whitehead (*loc. cit.*) identified as probably *Sardinella leiogaster* Valenciennes, 1847. The Reeves illustration is labelled *Wong-tsark*, i.e. golden hue, a name which is nowadays definitely applied to *Sardinella aurita* Valenciennes, 1847. The figure is not inconsistent with that species. Richardson's name, which is in any case a *nomen oblitum*, should be suppressed, whatever the true identity of the species, since the names *aurita* and *leiogaster* are both widely used in the literature.

(iv) *Anguilla clathrata* Richardson, 1846. I support Whitehead's application for the suppression of this *nomen oblitum*, which is otherwise a senior synonym of the well-known Japanese freshwater eel, *Anguilla japonica* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846.

4. *Clupea flosmaris* Richardson, 1846 was based solely on a Reeves illustration (No. 64), labelled with the Chinese name *Hoi-hor*, i.e. sea lily. This species was identified by Whitehead (*loc. cit.*) as possibly a member of either *Herklotsichthys* or *Sardinella*. But this Chinese name nowadays definitely refers to the round herring *Dussumieria acuta* Valenciennes, 1847 and the illustration is consistent with a small specimen of this species. Richardson's name is a *nomen oblitum* and should be suppressed.

5. (i) Application is made to the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to suppress the following name for the purposes of the

Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:
Clupea flos-maris Richardson, 1847.

(ii) The Commission is requested to place the following name on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:
flos-maris Richardson, 1846, as published in the binomen *Clupea flos-maris.*

(iii) The Commission is requested to place the following name on the Official List of Specific names in Zoology:
acuta Valenciennes, 1847, as published in the binomen *Dussumieria acuta.*

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF THREE *NOMINA OBLITA* IN THE FAMILY BELONIDAE (PISCES). Z.N.(S.) 1723

(see volume 22, pages 325–329)

By G. F. Mees (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands*)

In my revisions of the family Belonidae (Mees 1962, 1964), it was demonstrated that several species of this group are far wider ranging than was previously known. One of the results of this was a great simplification in nomenclature: species which previously, in different parts of their range, had been known by different specific names, and sometimes even as different genera, retained one name throughout their ranges. In actual figures, the family Belonidae was reduced from a lowest estimate of some sixty species (for which twenty generic names were available) to twenty-four species, divided over two genera. Over thirty specific names were placed in synonymy for the first time. With such a drastic reduction of species, inevitably many changes in nomenclature were necessary. Sometimes a single species had been known by five and more names in different parts of its range, each name being well-established and " in general use " in a certain region. Basing myself on the principles of priority and clarity of description (some names date from 150 and more years ago, a time when few species of Belonidae were known and the importance of certain characters was not yet realized), I have used the names that on this basis appeared to be the best ones. As each of these old names has a different history, I had to make a separate decision for each name and species, and though I have tried to be consistent, subjectivity could not altogether be avoided: a name rejected by another worker as unidentifiable might be acceptable to me, or vice versa, but I have in each instance clearly stated my reasons for accepting one name and rejecting as unidentifiable another.

Collette & Berry (1965, 1966) disagree with many of my decisions, and have proposed suppression of three specific names I have used. Their proposals are largely based on Art. 23b of the Code, which at present it is proposed to suspend, as it was found to be unworkable (cf. Smith, 1964; Robins, 1965). I shall discuss these names, and two others which have been accepted by Collette & Berry, though they had been rejected by me. As Collette & Berry have presented very ably one side of the picture, I shall try to present the other point of view, so that the Commission can consider both, and make its decisions accordingly.

Esox imperialis Rafinesque, 1810

This name was accepted by me as *Belone imperialis* (Rafinesque), as it was based on a *Belone* species in the Mediterranean which was described as much larger and rarer than the common *Belone bellone.* There are some discrepancies in the description (the number of finrays in D and A as given is too high), but as only two species of *Belone* were known from the Mediterranean, and the species under discussion reaches a length of over 1·50 m, it appeared recognizable*.

Collette & Berry have since mentioned the occurrence of *Belone marisrubri* in the Mediterranean, which would invalidate one of my arguments. Unfortunately they do not give any particulars about this interesting record. *Belone marisrubri* was not recorded for the Mediterranean by Tortonese (1964), and as the species is very common in the Red Sea one might assume that it has recently reached the Mediterranean through the Suez Canal. The name *Belone imperialis* dates from many years before the Suez Canal was opened. A point in favour of *B. imperialis* is also that it is this species which amongst Italian fishers is known as Aguglia Imperial, the common name also mentioned by Rafinesque and in older literature. The official Spanish name is Aguja imperial (Rey, 1947: 603).

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* Collette & Berry (1966: 327) came with the amazing statement that: " . . . a large proportion of the museum specimens of *Belone belone* [recte: *Belone bellone*] and *Tylosurus acus* that we have examined have been misidentified, so we see no reason to assume that Rafinesque necessarily distinguished between them ". Rafinesque (1810), as well as Mongitore (1743), and Cirino (1653), to whom Rafinesque referred, made quite clear that they knew the ordinary *Belone bellone*, and distinguished a second much larger species from it. Full quotations of the relevant passages in these somewhat scarce publications can be found in my revisions (Mees, 1962: 40–41, 1964: 319–320). One wonders if Collette & Berry found so many specimens in collections apparently misidentified because they did not realize that many specimens of *Belone bellone* in collections are labelled as *Belone acus* Risso, not *acus* (La Cepède).

Collette & Berry (1966: 327) have proposed rejection of the specific name *imperialis* not on the basis of inapplicability, but as: " The name *imperialis* has apparently not been used as a senior synonym since its original description, except by Mees (1962, 1964) and Tortonese (1963) ".

As Collette & Berry refer to Tortonese (1963), it is difficult to understand how they arrived at their opinion, for in the paper mentioned reference is made to the following publications in which the name *imperialis* (Rafinesque) is used as the name of the species under discussion: Moreau, 1881; Vinciguerra, 1885; Carus, 1893; D'Ancona, 1931; Tortonese & Trotti, 1949; Lanfranco, 1958. To show that there was not a gap in its use between 1810 and 1881, I further mention Bonaparte (1849). Several of these publications refer to more literature in which the names *Belone imperialis* (Rafinesque) or *Tylosurus imperialis* (Rafinesque) have been used, and far from being a *nomen oblitum* (Collette & Berry, 1965: 391) it appears that the specific name *imperialis* has been in almost continuous use for a century and a half, and is the name that has been the most widely used for the species under discussion in publications dealing with the fish fauna of the Mediterranean. It has also been used for the species in West-Africa (Cadenat & Marchal, 1963: 1303). A further strong point in its favour is that, to the best of my knowledge, it has never been misapplied.

Sphyraena acus La Cepède, 1803

Collette & Berry have advocated the use of *Sphyraena acus* La Cepède, 1803, for the species called *Belone imperialis* by me. My reasons for rejecting the name have been given in full (Mees, 1962: 69–70). When La Cepède proposed the name, based on one of Plumier's drawings, he believed it to be a *Sphyraena*. The name was assigned to the proper genus by Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 319), who noted that the species was: " tout-à-fait impossible à déterminer ". At this the matter was left until 1887 when Jordan & Fordice considered it " probable " that *Sphyraena acus* was applicable to this species. That they were still uncertain about the species involved is apparent from the fact that they distinguished it from " *Tylosurus caribbaeus* " which is the same species. In North American literature, Jordan & Fordice have been followed widely, the words " probable " and " without much doubt " which accompany their opinion being deleted by later workers.

Collette & Berry have proposed placing the name *Sphyraena acus* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, though admitting that it is " poorly described ". Doubtless they suppose that this will best serve stability. However, as I have already demonstrated in the discussion of *Esox imperialis*, they are not sufficiently familiar with the European literature, for in Europe is a *Belone acus* Risso, 1826, which, though a synonym of *Belone bellone*, has been used very extensively in European literature (perhaps sometimes to avoid tautonymy). Thus there was a *Belone acus* in literature twenty years before Valenciennes placed *Sphyraena acus* La Cepède in the genus *Belone*. Superfluous to say that *Belone acus* Risso and *Belone acus* (La Cepède) are different species, and that introduction of the name *acus* (La Cepède) into European literature will lead to considerable confusion, and has done so already (Albuquerque, 1954: 439). There are literally hundreds of references to *Belone acus* Risso in literature, in popular and semi-popular literature, and also in scientific literature at least up to 1955 (Svetovidov, 1955).

Even subsequent to Jordan & Fordice (1887) the name *acus* (La Cepède) has been interpreted differently, for example by Metzelaar (1919), and moreover the name *caribbaea* (lapsus for *carribaea* Lesueur) continued to be used.

Esox belone Var. *Maris rubri* Bloch & Schneider, 1801

There is no doubt about the identity of the name *marisrubri*, which was based on a description by Forskål, but Collette & Berry have asked for its suppression in order to save *Belona crocodila* Lesueur, 1821, which is a synonym twenty years its junior.

The species listed as *Belone marisrubri* in my revisions is of circumtropical distribution, a fact that had not previously been recognized. Names in general use for it were: *crocodila* Lesueur, 1821 (Indo-Pacific), *choram* Rüppell, 1837 (Red Sea and Indian Ocean), *raphidoma* Ranzani, 1842 (Atlantic and West Indies), *annulata* Valenciennes, 1846 (Indo-Pacific), *gigantea* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846 (Indo-Pacific), *robusta* Günther, 1866 (Red Sea, east coast of Africa), *fodiator* Jordan & Gilbert, 1882 (East Pacific). Less often the names *coromandelica* van Hasselt, 1823, *timucoïdes* van Hasselt, 1824, and several others are found in literature.

Here is an instance where over a large part of its range the name of the species had to be changed anyway, and where I have used an almost forgotten name (*marisrubri*), on the grounds of clear priority over any of the many names in current use.

Collette & Berry have proposed suppression of the name *marisrubri*, in order to save for use, from the array of available names, the next one in seniority, *Belona crocodila* Lesueur, which they correctly claim has been widely used in literature. They specifically mention its use by Weber & de Beaufort (1922) and in other well-known handbooks. The situation is however far more complicated than as presented by them. Collette & Berry's proposal could easily give the impression that *crocodila* was the most used name for the species in the Indo-Pacific, but in fact the two names most generally used in this area are *annulata* Valenciennes, 1846, and *gigantea* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846. Weber & de Beaufort (1922) for example stated quite clearly that they had not personally examined specimens they could ascribe to *crocodila* and that their description was entirely compiled from literature. The same pertains to several other works: *crocodila* was but compiled from literature, and for actual material the names *gigantea* and *annulata* were used, disagreement existing as to which of these two names, both published in 1846, had priority. In more recent years Fowler (1922) has also revived the name *Belona indica* Lesueur, 1821, for this same species, in which he has found some following (Munro, 1958). The name *indica* is in my opinion indeterminable, but it was proposed in the same paper as *Belona crocodila* and adds to the general confusion.

Where such confusion exists, I certainly believe that it is preferable by far to follow the law of priority and use the name *Belone marisrubri* Bloch & Schneider, rather than arbitrarily select *Belone crocodila*, a name that in recent literature has almost universally been misunderstood. The facts that the identity of *B. marisrubri* is certain, and that it has twenty years priority over the next available name, which gives it a greater chance of survival in case other old names are found in future, add to the arguments in its favour.

Since the publication of my revision, the name *marisrubri* has been used by Woodland & Slack-Smith (1963) and Whitley (1964).

Belona argalus Lesueur, 1821

This is also a name which I have discussed and rejected (Mees, 1962: 70–71). There is very little I can add to my earlier notes. Collette & Berry (1965: 391) remark that: " the number of fin rays given in the text is correct . . . . .". Previously I had only cautiously observed that: " . . . . . the finray numbers D 16, A 19 are rather high for *B. platyura* in the West Indies ". In 28 specimens from the West Indies the maximum finray number I found was D 14, A 19 and the maxima recorded by Berry & Rivas (1962) for this region, in as far as I can make out 26 specimens, are the combinations D 14, A 19 and D 15, A 18. Therefore not a single one of 54 specimens examined has the finray formula presented by Lesueur, and though it is very well possible that finray numbers as high as recorded by Lesueur do occasionally occur, it is far fetched, in view of the other discrepancies of the description, that Lesueur would have had such an exceptional individual.

Collette & Berry (1965: 391) have taken out of its context a remark made by me, and state that Lesueur's figure shows a depressed caudal peduncle. In the text, however, Lesueur compares the caudal peduncle with that of *B. truncata* (= *B. houttuyni* of my revisions), and the finray numbers given by him, D 16, A 19, agree also with that species, in which I found D 13–17, A 16–19.

Therefore I see no reason to alter my previous opinion that: " Perhaps the most likely explanation of the many discrepancies in text and figure is that both are composite, assembled from different field notes and sketches."

In this connection I do not quite understand why Collette & Berry choose to defend the name *argalus*, when elsewhere they reject names for the simple reason of having been rarely used. For in the whole Indo-Pacific this species has for long been generally known as *Belone platyura* Bennett, 1832, the name also used by me, and in the West-Indies the name in general use was *Strongylura* (or *Tylosurus*) *ardeola*. The name *Belone argalus* was introduced for this species by Fowler (1919), and subsequently used only a few times. As I have demonstrated (Mees, 1962: 37) the name *Belone ardeola* Valenciennes, 1846, almost certainly applies to *Belone houttuyni*, but anyway, *Belone platyura* Bennett has clear priority over it, and is the name that has had by far the widest use in literature, not only in the Indo-Pacific, but also in the Eastern Atlantic (Cadenat & Marchal, 1963; Cadenat & Roux, 1964) so that it is fortunate that it can be retained for the species.

Esox Houttuyni Walbaum, 1792, versus *Esox marinus* Walbaum, 1792

These two names, together with a third one that might apply to the same species, were published in the same work on the same page. As first reviser to consider these names and recognize their synonymy, I exercised my rights in selecting *Esox Houttuyni* as the valid name. This was not only for chauvinistic reasons (Collette & Berry, 1965: 390), but mainly for the very good reason that, while Houttuyn's description and figure, on which *Esox Houttuyni* was based, are good and can readily be identified as referring to this species, the description on which *Esox marinus* was based does not make sense at all, and was regarded as identifiable only because of its type-locality, New York, as there is apparently only one common species that far north. In accepting *Esox marinus* as applicable I was only consistent as I had accepted *Esox Imperialis* also partly on geographical evidence, though the additional evidence supporting the last-mentioned name is far better than that for *Esox marinus*. As, however, a choice could be made, naturally I selected the name based on the best description, and not open to the chance of different interpretation in future.

It is true, as Collette & Berry pointed out, that the names *Strongylura marina* and *Tylosurus marinus*, derived from *Esox marinus* Walbaum have been much used in literature, but it was by no means the only name applied to the species. In the Americas, the name *timucu* has been used almost or quite as often*, and also in use are the names *almeida*, *truncata*, and *galeata*. In Africa the name most often used for the species is *Belone senegalensis* Valenciennes, 1846.

Collette & Berry (1965: 390) have quoted as " ... an even more remarkable statement " my opinion (Mees, 1962: 36) that " . . . many names in the genus *Belone* have so often been misused that it is perhaps an advantage to have a set of nomenclatorially clean names available to replace them ". Contrary to Collette & Berry I do not see why this statement is so remarkable. Once a name has been used in literature for several different species, either because of repeated misidentification, or because of disagreement about the identity of the species originally described, it loses its primary use as a short indication of which species an author is referring to. I believe therefore that in a group as the Belonidae, which was in a chaos, it is fortunate that I have found some old names, like *Belone houttuyni* (Walbaum) and *Belone marisrubri* (Bloch & Schneider), which on the one hand have clear priority, and on the other hand are not loaded down with misapplications and misinterpretations.

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* In this connection it is interesting to point out that though Berry & Rivas (1962) call the species *Strongylura marina* in their text, in the abstract in bold printing which precedes their article they call it *Strongylura timucu*. Surely nothing but a slip, but a highly significant one, which shows that the name *timucu* was as familiar to them and as much in their mind as the name *marina!* I regard *Esox timucu* Walbaum, based on Marcgrav, as impossible to identify (Mees, 1962: 73–74).

Subsequent to the publication of my revision, the name *Belone houttuyni* (Walbaum) has been used by Boeseman (1963), Cadenat & Marchal (1963), Cadenat & Roux (1964), and Daget & Iltis (1965).

In conclusion I would counter Collette & Berry's proposal by proposing that the International Commission:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of priority but not for those of homonymy the following specific names:
  (*a*) *acus* Lacépède, 1803, as published in the combination *Sphyraena acus;*
  (*b*) *argalus* Lesueur, 1821, as published in the combination *Belona argalus;*
(2) place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
  (*a*) *houttuyni* Walbaum, 1792, as published in the combination *Esox Houttuyni;*
  (*b*) *imperialis* Rafinesque, 1810, as published in the combination *Esox Imperialis;*
  (*c*) *marisrubri* Bloch & Schneider, 1801, as published in the combination *Esox belone* Var. *Maris rubri;*
(3) place the following names on the Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:
  (*a*) *acus* Lacépède, 1803, as suppressed under (1) (*a*);
  (*b*) *argalus* Lesueur, 1821, as suppressed under (1) (*b*).

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COSMOPTERIX HÜBNER, 1825 (INSECTA: LEPIDOPTERA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1742

By Ronald W. Hodges (*Entomology Research Division, Agric. Res. Serv., U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

The purpose of the present application is to insure stability of the name *Cosmopterix* in the sense used by taxonomists for the past 100 years and at the same time to continue the use of the familial name Cosmopterigidae.

2. *Cosmopterix*, the type-genus of Cosmopterigidae Heinemann and Wocke (1876 : 520), was proposed by Hübner (1825) for seven species, including *Tinea zieglerella* Hübner and *Tinea angustipennella* Hübner, but he did not designate a type-species.

3. Subsequently, two type-species designations have been made. The first was made by Desmarest (1857 : 299) who selected *Tinea angustipennella* as type-species; the second was made by Walsingham (1909 : 4) who selected *Tinea zieglerella* as type-species. (A third, supposed, type-species designation was made by Zeller (1839 : 210); however, no name was listed as type, and two of the names originally included by Hübner in *Cosmopterix* were given. Thus, no type-species was actually selected. Within the same paper Zeller made the incorrect emendation *Cosmopteryx*.)

4. The species *angustipennella* and *zieglerella* are neither congeneric nor even members of the same family; *angustipennella* (a junior synonym of *Phalaena Tinea pedella* Linnaeus) is a species of *Stathmopoda* Herrich-Schäffer, 1853, in the Heliodinidae Heinemann and Wocke (1876 : 518); *zieglerella* is a species of *Cosmopterix* in the *Cosmopterigidae*. Subsequent to Herrich-Schäffer's (1853 : 54, pl. 9, f. 22) definition of *Stathmopoda* (monobasic), authors, with the exception of Desmarest, have followed him in recognizing two genera, *Stathmopoda* and *Cosmopterix*.

5. *Cosmopterix*, as defined by Desmarest (this designation had been overlooked until pointed out by me (1961 : 11)), is a heliodinid genus and a senior synonym of *Stathmopoda* (containing more than 220 species). The family name Heliodinidae has page priority over Cosmopterigidae, so the latter would become a junior synonym of Heliodinidae. A junior synonym of Cosmopterigidae, Diplosaridae Meyrick (1916 : 339) would be used for the genera currently in Cosmopterigidae. And, a new generic name would have to be proposed for the species in *Cosmopterix* (*auct.*) (a genus with more than 140 species).

6. Recognition of *Tinea zieglerella* as the type-species of *Cosmopterix* would promote stability of nomenclature by obviating the drastic changes outlined in the preceding paragraph. Therefore, I ask that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Cosmopterix* Hübner, 1825, made prior to the ruling now

requested and, having done so, designate *Tinea zieglerella* Hübner, 1796, as type-species of that genus;

(2) place *Cosmopterix* Hübner, 1825, type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Tinea zieglerella* Hübner, 1796, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *zieglerella* Hübner, 1796, as published in the binomen *Tinea zieglerella* (type-species of *Cosmopterix* Hübner, 1825);

(4) place the name COSMOPTERIGIDAE (correction of COSMOPTERYGIDAE) Heinemann and Wocke, 1876 (type-species *Cosmopterix* Hübner, 1825) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

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CHROMIS AUREUS STEINDACHNER, 1864 (PISCES, CICHLIDAE): PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC NAMES.

Z.N.(S.) 1743

By E. Trewavas (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

Chromis aureus Steindachner, 1864 was described from an unstated number of specimens from West Africa. One specimen in the Vienna Museum (No. 32874) is registered as " typus " of this species and agrees with the description, figure and size given by Steindachner. In 1870 Steindachner himself placed the name in the synonymy of " *Chromis niloticus* " (= *Tilapia nilotica*), along with other names some of which have subsequently been recognized as valid. Later it was placed by Pellegrin (1903) and Boulenger (1915) in the synonymy of another species of *Tilapia*.

The species which this type specimen represents was not recognized until 1951, when Steinitz described it as a subspecies of *T. nilotica* from a small isolated population in a rather specialized habitat in the Jordan Valley, naming it *T. n. exul*.

In 1954 it was described again as *T. monodi* Daget, from the Middle Niger. Daget later (e.g. 1961) found it more widely distributed in West Africa. Both these synonyms are subjective.

Although the name *Chromis aureus* has never been literally *oblitum*, the definition of *nomen oblitum* in Art. 23b would technically cover it, because it was not used as a senior synonym since its proposal in 1864, until now, when I propose so to use it (Trewavas, 1966, and in a monograph of the genus *Tilapia* in preparation). All the time the description and figure and at least one type-specimen in Vienna have been available.

I therefore ask the Commission to place the following on the Official List of Specific names in Zoology:

> *aureus* Steindachner, 1864, as published in the binomen *Chromis aureus* with the type-locality narrowed from the original datum "West Afrika " to " River Senegal ", where the species which it is believed to represent is known to occur.

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OTOLITHUS AUREUS RICHARDSON, 1846 (PISCES, SCIAENIDAE): PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC NAMES. Z.N.(S.) 1744

By E. Trewavas (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

Otolithus aureus Richardson, 1846, was described from a specimen from Canton, now lost, and an unpublished illustration in the British Museum with the reference number " Icon. Reeves 234 ". Since the type was lost even in 1860, the date of the publication of vol. 2 of Günther's " Catalogue of Fishes ", Günther recorded the name among his *species dubiae* of *Otolithus*. At that time there was no specimen in the British Museum to match " Icon. Reeves 234 ", but specimens have since been received although they were only recently recognized as this species (Trewavas & Yazdani, 1966). Meanwhile the species has been redescribed under three names,

Sciaena ophiceps Alcock, 1889 (Bay of Bengal)
Johnius birtwistlei Fowler, 1933 (Singapore)
Pseudosciaena acuta Tang, 1937 (Kwantung).

These are, of course, all subjective synonyms and the evidence for their synonymy is given by Trewavas & Yazdani (l.c.)

The name *O. aureus* has not been used, to my knowledge, since its listing by Günther as a *species dubia*, except by Chu, Lo & Wu (1913), who regard it as a junior synonym of *Otolithus ruber* Schneider, 1801 (wrongly, according to evidence given by Trewavas and Yazdani). Although it was properly a *nomen dubium* it would come within the definition of *nomen oblitum* in Art. 23(b). Following the taxonomic procedure accepted before 1961, Trewavas & Yazdani have established it by publishing a photograph of " icon. Reeves 234 " and selecting a neotype from Hong Kong waters, very near the type locality. They have made *O. aureus* type species of a new genus. They have also given full reasons for the synonymy recorded above, with photographs of two of the syntypes of *Sciaena ophiceps*.

Strict adherence to Art. 23(b) would require the beheading of this synonymy by the removal of *O. aureus* and perhaps also of *S. ophiceps*, unless the mention of this name by Fowler in 1933 to decide (wrongly as we maintain) that it was distinct from *J. birtwistlei* is sufficient to drag it within the fifty-year limit.

No useful purpose could be served by such action. The species has received little attention. The name *acuta* has been used by Chinese authors only three times to my knowledge, and they would be less disturbed by replacing it by *aureus* than by *birtwistlei*, used only once (or *ophiceps* if this is available).

O. aureus is one of the names of the vast Indo-Pacific fauna which, as J. L. B. Smith (1964) points out, cannot be expected to be stabilized until revisions covering the whole area are carried out. Indeed all of Prof. Smith's arguments against Art. 23(b) apply in force to this case, not least the fact that a proposed restriction of 23(b) allegedly under consideration would, if adopted at a future Congress, immediately re-establish the name.

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 23, Part 4. October 1966.

I therefore request the Commission, if necessary by the use of its plenary powers, to place the following on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

aureus Richardson, 1846, as published in the binomen *Otolithus aureus*, type species of *Chrysochir* Trewavas & Yazdani, 1966 (Pisces, Sciaenidae).

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MACROCHOETA MACQUART, 1851 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1745

By A. C. Pont (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

This application concerns the threat to stability in the nomenclature of the Muscidae caused by the discovery that *Macrochoeta* Macquart, 1851, is a senior subjective synonym of *Pygophora* Schiner, 1868.

2. Macquart 1851 (*Mém. Soc. Sci. Agric. Lille* **1850** : 242) described *Macrochoeta rufipes*, as a new genus and a new species.

3. Bigot 1882 (*Ann. Soc. ent. France* (6) **2** : 11 and 20) alluded to the genus and, without having seen it, included it in a key to Muscid genera.

4. Stein 1919 (*Arch. Naturgesch.* **83** A 1 [1917] : 86), in the preamble to his catalogue of world Muscidae, stated that he was unable to recognize *Macrochaeta* (sic) and was therefore omitting it from his list.

5. Tillyard 1926 (*The Insects of Australia and New Zealand:* 374) referred to *Macrochaeta* (sic) as a small genus peculiar to Australia.

6. Albuquerque 1949 (*Revista bras. Biol.* **9** : 440) was the first student since Macquart to examine the holotype, and he stated that *Macrochaeta* (sic) was very similar to *Pygophora* Schiner.

7. Pont (in press) has studied the holotype of *Macrochoeta rufipes* and concluded that it is identical with the species *Pygophora abnorma* Paramonov, 1961. He established this specific synonymy, and stated the desirability of suppressing *Macrochoeta* by use of the plenary powers.

8. Grube 1850 (*Arch. Naturgesch.* **16** (1) : 312) erected the genus *Macrochaeta* for a group of polychaete worms.

9. *Macrochaeta* Grube and *Macrochoeta* Macquart are not homonyms, despite identity of meaning. As it fulfils the provisions of Article 32 of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, 1961, *Macrochoeta* is the correct spelling of this name, although dipterists would usually spell this suffix " -chaeta ". *Macrochaeta* Macquart, of authors, is an incorrect subsequent spelling and does not enter into homonymy under Article 54(4) of the *Code*.

10. Schiner 1868 (*Nov. Reise, Diptera :* 295) described *Pygophora apicalis*, as a new genus and a new species.

11. Every student dealing with this group of flies has used Schiner's name, and there has until now never been any doubt concerning its validity. Van der Wulp, Stein, Malloch, Séguy, Van Emden, Hennig, Paramonov, Crosskey and Snyder have used the name *Pygophora* in a total of at least 39 papers.

12. Crosskey 1962 (*Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.* **29** (6) : 393–551) has revised the genus which now includes 53 species recognized as valid and 11 names placed in synonymy. Several new species await description.

13. The transfer of these species to the unrecognized generic name *Macrochoeta* is against the interest of nomenclatural stability and the name *Pygophora* should continue to be available for this generic concept. The interests of stability and uniformity in nomenclature will best be served if *Macrochoeta* is suppressed, and the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Macrochoeta* Macquart, 1851, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, in the interests of stability and uniformity of nomenclature in the Muscidae;

(2) to place the following generic name on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

Pygophora Schiner, 1868 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Pygophora apicalis* Schiner, 1868;

(3) to place the following specific name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

apicalis Schiner, 1868, as published in the binomen *Pygophora apicalis* (type-species of *Pygophora* Schiner, 1868);

(4) to place the following generic name on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology:

Macrochoeta Macquart, 1851 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above).

AMPHISBAENA MILDEI PETERS, 1878 (REPTILIA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1746

By Carl Gans (*State University of New York, Buffalo, U.S.A.*)

In 1878, W. C. H. Peters (*Monats. Ber. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* **1878** : 779) described the new species *Amphisbaena mildei* on the basis of a single specimen from " Pôrto Alegre ". The holotype was once deposited as No. 6255 in the Zoologische Museum der Universität, Berlin. Dr. Heinz Wermuth, former curator of this collection, has informed me that the specimen was lost when the materials were moved from storage after World War II. No other specimens have been reported.

2. The name was retained by G. A. Boulenger in his 1885 Catalogue of the Lizards in the British Museum Volume 2, but others placed it into the synonymy of *Amphisbaena darwini* D.B. from which Peters separated it by the arrangement of the head scales.

3. Revisionary work now shows that *Amphisbaena darwini* auct. is a complex of at least 4 species, 3 of which occur in the immediate vicinity of Pôrto Alegre, R.G.S., Brazil. It is possible to assign the name *mildei* to one of these (*Amphisbaena darwini* Duméril and Bibron, 1839, *Erpétologie Générale ou Histoire Naturelle des Reptiles* **5** : 490) with some degree of certainty, although there is a suspicion that the specimen may have been abnormal since the original description refers to asymmetries (p. 780). Unfortunately, the description lacks mention of the very obvious caudal tuberculation which is uniformly present in specimens of *A. darwini* of this size collected at Pôrto Alegre, and also of the number of mid body segments.

The issue is further complicated by the fact that *darwini* has several races and at least 3 recognizable populations of this species occur within 50 miles of the capital city of Pôrto Alegre. Two of these lack caudal tuberculation so that the information given by Peters does not permit unequivocal assignment of the name to any of the forms in this region.

4. The name in question has been cited only 5 times in the present century, twice in a list without any more comments except that the form is known from the type specimen only (Goeldi, 1902; Burt & Burt 1933) and 3 times in synonymy, also without comment, by do Amaral who placed a host of series of forms into synonymy as aberrations.

5. There are available names for each of the other populations concerned, but all except *A. darwini* date after 1878. The one for the population from which the type of *Amphisbaena mildei* was most probably sampled is *Amphisbaena trachura* Cope, 1885 (*Proc. Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences* : 189), of which the type specimen is still available and leaves no doubt of its assignment. This name was most recently used by Vanzolini (1951 thesis; 1953 *Copeia* : 124).

6. The problem could be solved by designating a neotype to replace the type lost from the Zoological Museum der Universität, Berlin, but as the name *mildei* has not been used in the 50 years prior to 1961 (publication date of the Code) in primary zoological nomenclature except in synonymy (see paragraph

4 above), it is virtually a *nomen oblitum* and its suppression as such would create less confusion than the probable replacement of *Amphisbaena trachura* Cope by the practically unknown name *A. mildei* Peters. Such action by the Commission would certainly serve the principle of stability by stopping speculation on this issue, and by preventing resurrection of this name and disturbance of the literature should a specimen having some claim to typical status be found in the future. This is the action which has been recommended in a paper on this group accepted for publication in the Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History.

7. Unfortunately the Secretary of the Commission informs me that the application of Article 23(b) is now out of the question until after the next Congress of Zoology since this Article has been suspended by a majority vote of the Commission until that time. I do not feel that such a long delay is in the interest of stability.

8. In consequence the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested:

(a) to use its plenary powers to suppress the name *Amphisbaena mildei* Peters, 1878 for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not of the Law of Homonymy;

(b) to place the name *trachura* Cope, 1885, as published in the binomen *Amphisbaena trachura*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(c) to place *mildei* Peters, 1878, as published in the binomen *Amphisbaena mildei*, as suppressed in (a) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

STENOPODINAE IN INSECTA AND STENOPODIDAE IN CRUSTACEA: PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO REMOVE THE HOMONYMY. Z.N.(S.) 1747

By W. E. China (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

The family-group name STENOPODINAE was established by Stål in 1859 (*Berlin ent. Zeit.* **3** : 328) in the insect order Hemiptera (family REDUVIIDAE) under the group name STENOPODIDA. It was based on the genus *Stenopoda* Laporte, 1833 (*Essai Class. syst. Hemipt., Mag. Zool.* **2,** Suppl.: 26). In 1879, Huxley established the family-group name STENOPODIDAE (correction of STENOPIDAE, *Proc. zool. Soc. London* **1878** : 783) in the Crustacea, based on the genus *Stenopus* Latreille, 1819 (*Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* (ed. 2) **30** : 71).

2. The insect group name therefore has priority over the Crustacean name, but in Opinion 522 (*Ops. Decls. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 211, 1958) the family-group name STENOPODIDAE Huxley [1879], was placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology and the genus *Stenopus* Latreille, 1819, on the Official List of Generic Names on Zoology.

3. In order to resolve the homonymy it is necessary, therefore, to change the name of the insect family-group. It is suggested that the least confusion would result if the name STENOPODINAE were changed to STENOPODAINAE. This would have to be done under the plenary powers.

4. The International Commission is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to emend the family-group name STENOPODINAE Stål, 1859 (correction of STENOPODIDA) (Hemiptera, REDUVIIDAE) to STENOPODAINAE;

(2) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the family-group name STENOPODAINAE (emend. under the plenary powers of STENOPODIDA) Stål, 1859 (type-genus *Stenopoda* Laporte, 1833);

(3) to place the family-group name STENOPODINAE (correction of STENOPODIDA) Stål, 1859 (type-genus *Stenopoda* Laporte, 1833) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the generic name *Stenopoda* Laporte, 1833 (gender : feminine), type-species, by montypy, *Stenopoda cinerea* Laporte, 1833, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(5) to place the specific name *cinerea* Laporte, 1833, as published in the binomen *Stenopoda cinerea* (type-species of *Stenopoda* Laporte, 1833) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 23, Part 4. October 1966.

SCOPTES HÜBNER [1819] v. *CAPYS* HEWITSON 1864 (LEPIDOPTERA, LYCAENIDAE), A CASE OF A FORGOTTEN NAME. Z.N.(S.) 1748

By N. D. Riley (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

Hübner [1819], in his well known *Verzeichnis bekannter Schmetterlinge* introduced the generic name *Scoptes* (: 111) for a heterogeneous group of three species which he called *Scoptes alpheus* Cram. 182. E.F.; *S. protumnus* Linn. Syst. Pap. 258; and *S. crotopus* Cram. 390. G.H. In the same work Hübner also placed *protumnus* (under its synonym *petalus* Cram. 243. C.D.) in his new genus *Thestor* (l.c. : 73) and *crotopus* in his new genus *Euselasia* (l.c. : 24).

2. In 1864 Hewitson (*Ill. Diurn. Lep.* : 58) introduced the generic name *Capys* and included in it one species only, namely *Papilio alpheus* Cramer, which automatically became its type-species by monotypy.

3. Five years later Butler (1869, *Cat. Diurn. Lep. Fabricius Brit. Mus.* : 176) in a footnote to *Scoptes* Hübner, adds " *Capys* of Hewitson ". Butler in this work refers only one species, namely *alpheus* Cramer, to *Scoptes*, but makes no statement at all as to whether or not he regarded *alpheus* as the type-species of *Scoptes*. His action cannot be construed as fixing *alpheus* as the type-species of *Scoptes*.

4. Scudder in 1775 (*Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci. Boston* **10** : 267) in his *Sketch of the Generic Names of the Butterflies*, recited these facts, but did not select a type-species for *Scoptes*, considering, for reasons that no longer hold good, that this was unnecessary.

5. I have been unable to discover any subsequent action by any author that could possibly be accepted as fixing the type-species of *Scoptes*. Indeed I have only traced two other quotations of the name in the whole of the subsequent literature. The first is by Kirby (1871, *Syn. Cat. Diurn. Lep.* : 337) who quotes it as a synonym of *Axiocerses* Hübner ([1819], l.c. : 72); the second by Aurivillius (1898, *Rhop. Aeth.* : 335, 337) who treats it as a partial synonym of both *Capys* Hewitson and *Leptomyrina* Butler 1898, to both of which it is considerably senior.

6. The question at issue therefore is to decide which of the three nominal species originally included in *Scoptes* by Hübner should be selected as its type-species, bearing in mind the desirability of causing the least possible disturbance to other generic names involved.

If we select *crotopus*, then *Scoptes* becomes a subjective synonym of *Euselasia*, one of the better known genera of Riodinidae, and a first reviser choice becomes necessary as between these two names, since according to Hemming (1937, *Hübner* **2** : 198, 253) both these Hübnerian names were published " early in 1819 "; and in all probability a certain amount of taxonomic research would also be necessary.

If we select *protumnus*, then *Scoptes* becomes an objective synonym of *Thestor*, which has *protumnus* as its type-species and is a very well-known

Lycaenid generic name, already the subject of considerable misuse. Here again, and for precisely the same reason, a first reviser choice would be necessary.

If *alpheus* is selected, then *Scoptes* becomes an objective senior synonym of *Capys* Hewitson, which also has *alpheus* as its type-species and is the current name, and has been for 100 years, for a well known genus of South African Lycaenidae.

7. Whichever of these courses is adopted there will be a risk of disturbance of long accepted practice (first and second choices), or an actual disturbance (third choice). As the consequences of adopting the third choice can be easily avoided by the Commission acting either under its plenary powers, or under Article 23(b) if still in force, whereas this does not apply in the other two cases, I here and now select *Papilio alpheus* Cramer [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (16) : 131, pl. 183, figs. E.F. to be the type-species of *Scoptes* Hübner [1819] *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.*: 111, and at the same time invite the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to suppress this name for purposes of Priority, but not Homonymy and to place it on the Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names.

CORNUFER UNICOLOR TSCHUDI 1838 (AMPHIBIA, SALIENTIA); REQUEST FOR SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

Z.N.(S.) 1749

By Richard G. Zweifel (*The American Museum of Natural History, New York, U.S.A.*)

In 1838, Tschudi (*Classification der Batrachier* . . . Neuchâtel, p. 28 a preprint; also published in *Mem. Soc. Neuchâtel,* **2,** 1839 [1840]) described the new genus and species *Cornufer unicolor.* He based the description on two specimens said to be from New Guinea. Subsequently, the name *Cornufer* came to be used for ranid frogs found on islands from Fiji through the Solomon Islands and New Guinea to the Philippine Islands. The most recently published list (Brown, 1965, *Breviora* 218) includes 27 species of *Cornufer.*

There are only two direct references to the type specimens of *Cornufer unicolor* in the literature following the original description: Duméril and Bibron (1841, *Erpétologie Genérale,* **8** : 616–618) redescribed the syntype located in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; van Kampen (1923, *Amphibia of the Indo-Australian archipelago:* 105) identified the syntype in the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, as a microhylid frog, *Sphenophryne cornuta.* A specimen referred by Duméril (1853, *Ann. Sci. nat.,* Zool. (3) **19** : 174) to *C. unicolor* evidently is the only other individual of this species reported in the literature.

Because no additional specimens were discovered in more than 100 years and because the published descriptions were inadequate to permit me to resolve the question of the identity of the syntype in the Museum in Paris, I asked Dr. Jean Guibé if the specimen might still be found in the Museum. Dr. Guibé found the long lost specimen, which bears number 747, and generously sent it for my examination.

Elsewhere (*Copeia,* in press) I present the results of a detailed investigation of the identity of the Paris syntype and designate it lectotype of *Cornufer unicolor.* Designation of the Paris specimen as lectotype is justifiable on two grounds: van Kampen (*loc. cit.*) did this in spirit if not in fact when he identified the syntype in the Leiden Museum as a specimen of another species although he continued to recognize *Cornufer unicolor* as valid; the original description was based almost entirely on the specimen in the Paris Museum.

The lectotype is not a ranid frog as has been supposed, but possesses the skeletal characteristics of the leptodactylid genus *Eleutherodactylus:* vomerine and maxillary teeth present; terminal phalanges T-shaped; pectoral girdle arciferal; sternum without a bony style; sacral diapophyses cylindrical; free coccyx articulating by paired condyles. My examination of the specimen verified the descriptions of external features given by Tschudi (*loc. cit.*) and Duméril and Bibron (*loc. cit.*) and permitted evaluation of other characters as well. I regard the lectotype as an individual of the species described by Barbour (1914, *Mem. Mus. comp. Zool.,* **44** : 252) as *Leptodactylus inoptatus,* type locality Diquini, Haiti, and known at the present time as *Eleutherodactylus inoptatus.*

Cornufer Tschudi, 1838, antedates *Eleutherodactylus* Duméril and Bibron, 1841 (*op. cit.*: 620; see Myers, 1962, *Copeia:* 195–202 for a discussion of the generic name *Eleutherodactylus*), and according to the Law of Priority the former should replace the latter. Such strict application of the Law could create considerable confusion. Not only does the genus *Eleutherodactylus* include more than two hundred species, with all that implies for the literature of systematics and related fields, but species of this genus also have been used in experimental studies in such fields as embryology and genetics. Use of the name *Cornufer* for the ranid frogs has not achieved stability, and *Platymantis*, the name that is available to replace *Cornufer*, has been used widely and recently for a large proportion of the species placed in *Cornufer* by Brown (*op. cit.*). Therefore, it seems in the best interest of stability of nomenclature to suppress the name *Cornufer* and validate the use of *Eleutherodactylus*.

I feel that the specific name *unicolor* should be suppressed along with *Cornufer*, although it is demonstrably a senior synonym of *inoptatus*. The name *inoptatus* has been in use for more than 50 years, and replacing it with *unicolor* would serve no useful purpose. Such replacement would carry the seed of future confusion, for there is a valid species *Eleutherodactylus unicolor* Stejneger (1904, *Rept. U.S. nat. Mus.*, 1902: 597) of Puerto Rico for which a replacement name would have to be supplied.

Accordingly, I request the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:
   (a) the generic name *Cornufer* Tschudi, 1838;
   (b) the specific name *unicolor* Tschudi, 1838, as published in the binomen *Cornufer unicolor;*
(2) to place the generic name *Eleutherodactylus* Duméril and Bibron, 1841 (gender : masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Hylodes martinicensis* Tschudi, 1838, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *martinicensis* Tschudi, 1838, as published in the binomen *Hylodes martinicensis* (type-species of *Eleutherodactylus* Duméril and Bibron, 1841);
   (b) *inoptatus* Barbour, 1914, as published in the binomen *Leptodactylus inoptatus;*
(4) to place the generic name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;
(5) to place the specific name suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

RANA MACULATA DAUDIN, 1801 (AMPHIBIA) : PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1750

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John D. Lynch (*Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.A.*),

and Robert W. Reese (*Department of Biology, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, U.S.A.*)

In 1801 Daudin described, in Sonnini and Latreille's great Natural History of Reptiles, a *Rana maculata* (vol. 2, pp. 161–162) which has apparently not been cited since 1841 and has never been authoritatively allocated to the synonymy of any recognized species. It antedates *Rana maculata* Brocchi, 1877, one of the earliest names applied to a well-recognized species of frog of Central America and Mexico. *Rana maculata* Daudin, although never allocated in the past, also is the earliest name applied to any species of frog of Puerto Rico and is apparently referable to the species now known as *Eleutherodactylus richmondi* Stejneger, 1904. As a senior synonym of one well-recognized species, and a senior homonym of another, *Rana maculata* Daudin is a hazard to nomenclatural stability. We hereby request its suppression in order to preserve the two names it antedates.

2. The authorship and date of publication of Sonnini and Latreille's four-volume work has been thoroughly explored by Harper (1940). It is sufficient here to say that convincing evidence exists for fixation of the date of publication as 1801, the authorship of the work as a whole as Sonnini and Latreille, and the authorship of the frog description as Daudin *in* Sonnini and Latreille. Redescriptions appear in two of Daudin's works (1802: 37–38, pl. 17, fig. 2; and 1803: 111–112). Tschudi (1839: 38, 78) included the name in the synonymy of *Cystignathus* (= *Leptodactylus*) *ocellatus* (Linnaeus, 1758), a species still recognized by that name, but Duméril and Bibron (1841: 397, 402) objected, stating that it belongs to some genus other than *Rana*. So far as we are aware Daudin's name has not been mentioned since.

3. That Daudin's name has not been fixed is due largely to the facts that the specimen on which it was based was lost long ago (Duméril and Bibron apparently could not find it, and Guibé, 1950, does not list it), and that none of the anuran synopses (Günther, 1859; Boulenger, 1882; Nieden, 1923) mention even the species, much less the specimens on which it was based. It is not of course mentioned in any of the reviews of *Rana*.

4. Actually the description of *Rana maculata* Daudin is the earliest record of any herpetozoan from Puerto Rico. Stejneger (1904: 556) does point out that the earliest observations on Puerto Rican herpetology were made by the members of a French expedition from 1796–1798 under the direction of Captain Baudin. Unfortunately the synopsis of the collections in Ledru's account (1810(2): 210–214) gives no clue to the fate of the herpetological material,

although some other parts were specifically mentioned as having been deposited in the Paris Museum. Daudin (1802: 38) does clearly state that the type of *Rana maculata* was in the Paris museum, and Tschudi (1839: 38) explicitly states he saw it there. No one has reported it since then. Stejneger (1904: 556) regarded it worthless to allocate Ledru's names for 12 species listed for Puerto Rico, indeed with good reason. Nevertheless it is of interest to note that Ledru did list two species of amphibians: *Rana ocellata* Linnaeus and *Rana arborea* Linnaeus. It is possible that Tschudi's reference of *Rana maculata* Daudin to *Cystignathus ocellatus* was influenced by Ledru's citation of the name, although Tschudi presumably actually saw the specimen. Ledru's *Rana arborea* (= *Hyla arborea*) was no doubt based upon one of the spatulate-toed *Eleutherodactylus* of the island, probably *portoricensis*. Daudin mentions no frog from Puerto Rico other than his *Rana maculata*.

5. The applicability of Ledru's names is of minor importance. Daudin's *Rana maculata*, however, must be dealt with. The original description (freely translated from the original French) follows:

" One can easily recognize this species by the color of the upper part of its body, which is a red-brown with three spots of a clear green on the head, and another round one of the same color on each shoulder. Its body has a slender form and is only an inch in length. The head is large, with a pointed nose and protruding eyes. It has some spots of pale gray below the eyes, and a very narrow yellowish line extending from the eyes along the sides of the body, the under side of which is granular and of a whitish gray marbled with dots and blackish streaks. All the toes are slender, elongate and completely separated.

" This new species has been reported from the island of Portorico, by Maugé, a very zealous naturalist who accompanied Captain Baudin on the recently undertaken voyage to southern seas, and described by Daudin."

6. In 1802 Daudin gave a very brief Latin diagnosis, located the three green spots on the head (one between the eyes and one small one on each tympanum), equated the digits and body form with those of *Pelodytes punctatus*, stated that it was " found under damp leaves in the mountains of the island and is in the galleries of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris." No significant additional information is added in the 1803 work, although he noted the death of Maugé on a later voyage to New Guinea with Capt. Baudin, and that he had amassed a " considerable collection " of birds, insects and terrestrial shellfish in Puerto Rico. No mention is made of herpetological collections. The proportions, size and coloration described and shown in his figure closely match those of *Eleutherodactylus richmondi* Stejneger, 1904, although the large green spots shown in the figure and described in his text are obviously artifacts effected in preservation. The habitat is the same, since Schmidt (1928: 62–64) found specimens " under stones or palm leaves on the trail or on damp ground " on the El Yunque, from 890 ft. to the peak of the mountain, to which it is " apparently confined ". No other species known from Puerto Rico agrees satisfactorily with the information available on *Rana maculata*. We therefore conclude that *Rana maculata* Daudin, 1801, is a senior synonym of *Eleutherodactylus richmondi* Stejneger, 1904.

7. In 1877 Brocchi described a *Rana maculata* as new from Totonicapam, Guatemala. In 1881 he redescribed and figured the species (1881: 13, pl. 3, fig. 2). Boulenger (1882: 42) recognized the species as valid in his early review of the genus (as did Günther, 1900: 201–2) but later (1920: 434) synonymized it with *Rana halecina* Daudin, 1803 (= *Rana pipiens* Schreber, 1782), where Kellogg left it (1932: 203). Schmidt and Stuart (1941: 239–241) distinguished it from *Rana pipiens* but did not allocate it to any well-recognized taxon. Smith (1959: 212–216) fixed the name with a well-characterized species, but Stuart (1963: 45) synonymized it with *Rana macroglossa* Brocchi, 1877, described in the same work as *Rana maculata*, on the ground that *macroglossa* " is fairly well entrenched in the literature ". Smith (*loc. cit.*) had recognized them as synonymous, but had exercised the choice of first reviser to select *Rana maculata*, the better-characterized form, with a precise type-locality, as the senior name. One of us (Lynch) has, through the courtesy of Dr. Jean Guibé, re-examined the syntypes (three each) of both nominal species, in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris. We here designate No. 6321 the lectotype of *Rana macroglossa* (the other specimens, Nos. 6321A-B, becoming lectoparatypes), and No. 6412A the lectotype of *Rana maculata* (the other specimens, Nos. 6412, 6412B, becoming lectoparatypes). The lectotype of *Rana macroglossa* clearly represents the species *Rana pipiens*, thus effectively eliminating the name *Rana macroglossa* from consideration in the present context. All specimens of *Rana maculata*, as well as the two lectoparatypes of *Rana macroglossa*, represent a distinct species for which *Rana maculata* Brocchi is the earliest name available. *Rana maculata* Brocchi, 1877, therefore, remains the valid name for a Central American and Mexican frog, except for its junior homonymy with *Rana maculata* Daudin, 1801.

8. It should be noted, although only of passing interest and not significant nomenclaturally, that *Rana maculata* Daudin, which we have shown belongs to another genus and should be cited in the context of present knowledge as *Eleutherodactylus maculatus* (Daudin), is a senior secondary homonym of *Hylodes maculatus* Agassiz, 1850 (= *Pseudacris triseriata maculata*), which was originally proposed in a nominal genus (*Hylodes* Fitzinger, 1843) now accepted as a junior synonym of *Eleutherodactylus* Fitzinger, 1841 (see Stejneger, 1904: 582). The 1961 Code fortunately prevents the necessity of replacement of junior secondary homonyms that are not in a state of homonymy at the time of discovery.

9. Inasmuch as the name *Rana maculata* Daudin, 1801, (1) would, if retained, replace through senior synonymy *Eleutherodactylus richmondi* Stejneger, 1904, which has remained stable for over 60 years; (2) would, if retained, require replacement through senior homonymy of *Rana maculata* Brocchi, 1877, by the name *Rana melanosoma* Günther, 1900, which has never been used since its original description as the valid name for any taxon; (3) is a *nomen oblitum* of over 150 years; and (4) has been considered a *nomen dubium* for over 150 years, we now request the Commission

(i) To exercise its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *maculata* as used in the combination *Rana maculata* Daudin, 1801, for purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy; and

(ii) To place the name *maculata*, as above, on the Official Index of Invalid and Rejected Species-Group Names in Zoology.

10. We refrain from asking that *Rana maculata* Brocchi and *Eleutherodactylus richmondi* Stejneger be added to the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology because their specific relationship to adjacent taxa remains to be determined with finality. Their conservation would, by explicit statement of the introduction to the List of Specific Names, require usage for the *species* to which they belong whether they are the earliest available names or not. Premature conservation therefore would jeopardize nomenclature, should the species, as ultimately understood, prove to contain an earlier but unconserved name. Until procedural rules are devised to prevent such occurrences we prefer to defer conservation wherever possible.

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THE GENERIC NAMES FOR THE GIANT SALAMANDERS: PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *PROTEOCORDYLUS* EICHWALD, 1831 AND *PALAEOTRITON* FITZINGER, 1837. Z.N.(S.) 1751 (AMPHIBIA, CAUDATA)

By Robert Mertens (*Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany*)

In the year 1837 Tschudi published two generic names within the group of giant salamanders:

(a) *Andrias* Tschudi (1837 : 545), was based on fossil specimens generally known as " Homo tristis diluvii testis "; type-species, by monotypy, *Andrias scheuchzeri* Tschudi, 1837 (= *scheuchzeri* Holl, 1831).

(b) *Megalobatrachus* Tschudi (1837 : 547) was based on material of the recent japanese giant salamander: type-species, by monotypy, *Megalobatrachus sieboldi* Tschudi, 1837 (= *japonicus* Temminck, 1837).

(2) A third generic name within this group of salamanders is based on the recent species of North America: *Cryptobranchus* Leuckart (1821 : 260), type-species, by monotypy, *Cryptobranchus salamandroides* Leuckart, 1821 (= *alleganiensis* Daudin, 1802).

(3) All these generic names are available names under the provisions of the code; their validity is a matter of taxonomy. Some authors (e.g. Bronn, 1838 : 1166; Thenius, 1954 : 174; Wahlert, 1965 : 35) recognize one genus only, *Cryptobranchus;* Thenius divides *Cryptobranchus* into subgenera *Cryptobranchus*, *Megalobatrachus* and *Andrias*. Others regard *Cryptobranchus* as a separate genus, different from the palaearctic representatives: *Megalobatrachus* and *Andrias*. Under the name *Andrias* these are grouped within a single genus, again and in recent times by Westphal (1958). Relative priority is given in this case to *Andrias*, one of the contemporaneous names; this preference is based on an action by H. v. Meyer (1860 : 51) which is valid under the provisions of Article 24a. Still others distinguish three different genera as they feel uncertain about the identity of the fossil *Andrias* and the recent *Megalobatrachus* (of which *all* anatomical details, ecology and ethology, including reproduction, are known).

(4) No action by the Commission is recommended as far as these three very well-known names, *Andrias*, *Megalobatrachus* and *Cryptobranchus*, are concerned. They are discussed here only for clarification of the nomenclatorical background and as the basis of related problems.

(5) In 1831, Eichwald published a generic name, *Proteocordylus;* he (1831 : 165) attributes this name to Cuvier, but Cuvier never published it. This generic name is based on the nominal species *Proteocordylus diluvii* Eichwald, 1831, which by monotypy, is its type-species. *P. diluvii* is an objective synonym of *Andrias scheuchzeri*. Consequently, *Proteocordylus* proves to be a senior objective synonym of *Andrias*. There is no doubt that a revival of the long forgotten name *Proteocordylus* (for the last time it has been used was by Stejneger, 1907 : 3) is highly undesirable. As a " nomen oblitum " it should be suppressed by the Commission.

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 23, Part 4. October 1966.

(6) There is still another name which potentially could disturb established usage of *Andrias*, i.e. of the names discussed in paragraphs (1) to (4): *Palaeotriton* Fitzinger (1837 : 186). This name is based on the nominal species *Salamandra gigantea* H. v. Meyer (1832 : 117), which is an objective synonym of *scheuchzeri* and a homonym of *Salamandra gigantea* Barton, 1808 (= *Cryptobranchus alleganiensis* Daudin, 1802). Both names, *Andrias* and *Palaeotriton*, were published within the same year; but it remains uncertain if *Palaeotriton* has been published earlier than September, 1837 (the date of *Andrias*). After its introduction into literature by the original author, *Palaeotriton* has never been used again as a valid name. So it seems an extreme of a " nomen oblitum " and consequently it is proposed that it should be suppressed, under its plenary powers, by the Commission.

(7) In detail, the following actions by the Commission are recommended:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following names:
  (a) *Proteocordylus* Eichwald, 1831;
  (b) *Palaeotriton* Fitzinger, 1837.

(2) to place the following names, suppressed under the plenary powers under (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:
  (a) *Proteocordylus* Eichwald, 1831, a senior objective synonym of *Andrias* Tschudi, 1837;
  (b) *Palaeotriton* Fitzinger, 1837, a contemporaneous name and an objective synonym of *Andrias* Tschudi, 1837.

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PHELSUMA ORNATUM GRAY, 1825 (SAURIA): PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL INDEX OF REJECTED AND INVALID SPECIFIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY. Z.N.(S.) 1752

By Robert Mertens (*Natur-Museum und Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany*)

The name *Phelsuma ornatum* was first introduced into literature by J. E. Gray (1825 : 199). The original description reads as follows: " Brown, back ornamented with six rows of red oval spots. Capt. King "; these few descriptive words seem to be totally insufficient, even for the time of their publication. Later on, the name *ornatum* (or the corrected form *ornata*) has been mentioned only two times by the original author: (a) in King's Report on his Voyage (1827 : 428) and (b) in Griffith's Animal Kingdom (1831 : 48). Then, in his " Catalogue " (1845 : 166), Gray declared *ornatum* a synonym of *Phelsuma cepedianus* (Merrem 1820). Beginning from this time, i.e. for more than 120 years, *ornatum* (or, corrected, *ornata*) never has been mentioned as a valid name, but in monographical treatments only in the synonymy of *Phelsuma cepediana* or *inunguis* (Boulenger 1885 : 211; Loveridge 1942 : 448; Mertens 1962 : 92).

(2) In recent times, Jean Vinson examined the type-specimen of *Phelsuma ornatum* in the collections of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.): he discovered that *ornatum* is not a synonym of *cepediana* (as established more than 120 years before by the original author) but a senior synonym of *vinsoni* Mertens (1963 : 353) as published in the combination *Phelsuma vinsoni.*

(3) *Phelsuma ornata* is a forgotten name, based on a totally insufficient diagnosis that has remained completely unused in the literature for more than 120 years. This is much more than a " nomen oblitum " as it has been defined in relevant discussions of the last years. In contrast to this the name *vinsoni* in the meantime has been used by various authors (Honegger, Mertens, Vinson), and also in a monographical treatment (Mertens, 1966); here *vinsoni* is regarded as the valid name of a polytypical species. So I ask the International Commission to use its plenary powers in order to suppress *ornatum* for the purposes of Priority but not for Homonymy and place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology:

ornatum J. E. Gray 1825, as published in the combination *Phelsuma ornatum* (*Ann. Philos.*, **10** : 199).

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HIPPOCAMPUS ERECTUS PERRY (1810) (PISCES): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1753

By Myvanwy M. Dick (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*)

The common seahorse of the Western Atlantic is listed under the name *Hippocampus hudsonius* De Kay, 1842, in virtually all the ichthyological literature of the last one hundred years. For instance it is the name used in the following ten authorative works:

1. *New York Fauna and Fishes*, 1842, p. 322
2. *History of the Fishes of Massachusetts.* Storer, 1867, p. 222
3. Fishes of North and Middle America. Jordan and Evermann, 1896, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* **47** (1) : 777
4. Catalogue of the Fishes of New York. T. Bean, 1903, *Bull. Univ. of the State of N.Y.:* 349–351.
5. Checklist of Fishes. *Rep. U.S. Comm. Fish.* 1928 (2) : 244
6. Review of the Seahorses. I. Ginsburg, 1937, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **83,** No. 2997 : 551–560
7. The Pelagic fish eggs and larvae of Block Island Sound. Merriman, D. and R. C. Sclar, *Bull. Bingham oceanogr. Coll.* **13,** 1952 : 180
8. Sound Production. Marie Fish, *Copeia* **1953** : 98–99
9. Fishes of the Gulf of Maine. Bigelow and Schroeder, 1953, *Fish. Bull. Fish and Wildlife Service* **53** : 315–316
10. *Guide to Marine Fishes.* Perlmutter, 1961 : 340–341.

Recently it has been suggested by Dr. James Böhlke of the Philadelphia Academy of Science that the name *Hippocampus erectus* Perry be revived, a name not used in the primary zoological literature in the preceding period of well over one hundred years. The description given by Perry is so vague and indeterminate that it is applicable to almost any species of seahorse. It contains no counts of meristic characters nor statements on proportions which are the chief diagnostic characters in the genus *Hippocampus.* The plate is an imaginary drawing which again does not contain any diagnostic features. There is no known type specimen. It must be considered an unidentifiable *nomen dubium.*

In order that the stability of nomenclature in the genus *Hippocampus* not be disturbed I herewith request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *erectus* Perry (1810) (*Arcana; or the Museum of Natural History:* pl. 1, Dec. 1810), as published in the binomen *Hippocampus erectus*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the specific name suppressed in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *hudsonius* De Kay, 1842 (*Zoology of New York*, Pt. 4, Fishes : 322, pl. 53, fig. 171), as published in the binomen *Hippocampus hudsonius*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 23, Part 4. October 1966.

TECTARIUS (MOLLUSCA: GASTROPODA) : REQUEST FOR VALIDATION IN ITS ACCUSTOMED SENSE. Z.N.(S.) 1754

A. Myra Keen (*Department of Geology, Stanford University, California* 94305, *U.S.A.*)

While revising the family Littorinidae for the " Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology ", I was obliged to conclude that the name *Tectarius*, as commonly applied to a taenioglossate group of prosobranch gastropods, is nomenclaturally invalid. The proposal of *Tectarius* is credited to Valenciennes, 1832 (" 1833 ") (" Voy. Intér. Amer. [Humboldt & Bonpland], Obs. Zool. II, 271 ", as cited by Sherborn and by Neave), although authors are not in agreement as to the type-species. The name was actually published in the report on a Voyage to the Americas by Humboldt and Bonpland. Clarification is required both for the status of the name and for the interpretation of the type-species. The proposal is in French, not Latin. One might translate pertinent passages as follows:

> TECTAIRE
>
> The genus *Monodonta* has been divided off by Lamarck from *Trochus* Linné but without separating this new genus, the Tectaires of Denis Montfort. Lamarck thought that the form of the shells places them near *Trochus*, with which he had united them previously. But Cuvier thinks otherwise; in dissecting the animal of *Monodonta* he has found that this gastropod is similar to *Turbo*. . . . This illustrious anatomist however keeps the genus *Tectaire* of Denis Montfort as a division of *Trochus*. Blainville is of the same opinion. I shall follow the procedure recommended by these two famous zoologists; and as the shell collected by Humboldt and Bonpland is similar to *Trochus tectum-persicum* of Linné, I am describing it as a new species of the genus Tectaire.
>
> " Tectaire couronné
>
> " *Tectarius coronatus*. . . . " [Here follows a formal specific description.]

When one examines the " Tectaire " of Montfort (1810, *Conch. Syst.* **2** : 186–187) one finds that the latinized form was spelled *Tectus*. The type-species of *Tectus*, by original designation, is *T. pagodalis* Montfort, figured on his page 186. This figure is recognizable as *Trochus mauritianus* Gmelin, 1791. The *Tectus* of Montfort is currently accepted as a genus in the rhipidoglossate family Trochidae, a division of Archaeogastropoda, whereas the Littorinidae are in Mesogastropoda. *Tectus* has nacreous shell material; *Tectarius* of authors does not, its shell material being porcelaneous.

The manner in which Valenciennes introduced the name *Tectarius* makes it an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Tectus*, for he merely latinized the vernacular " Tectaire " of Montfort in a different way. His intention to use Montfort's genus is obvious, and he nowhere gives indication that he wished to propose a new generic taxon. As a spelling error, then, *Tectarius* under Article 33 (b) of the Code has no status in nomenclature. Even if interpreted as an emendation [Art. 33 (a) (ii)], it would fall as a junior objective synonym.

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 23, Part 4 October 1966.

As to the interpretation of the type-species of the *Tectarius* of authors: Clench and Abbott in 1942 (*Johnsonia* **1** (4) : 1) were first to cite one of the two included specific names as type-species. They selected *T. coronatus*. However, this form has never been figured. Some authors have interpreted it as *T. pagodus* (Linné, 1758). Others have cited the name but not attempted a synonymy. Through the courtesy of Dr. Edouard Fischer-Piette, I have obtained a photograph of Valenciennes' type specimen, which is in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle de Paris. The form is easily recognizable as the one commonly called " *Trochus bullatus* Martyn 1784 " (a name published in a work rejected by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Opinion 456); the earliest available name for this specific taxon seems to be *Trochus grandinatus* Gmelin, 1791.

Junior synonyms are available that could replace *Tectarius* and that would stand in the way of disregarding *Tectarius* Valenciennes as a spelling error and dating it from its subsequent validation by a later author, such as Fischer, 1885. These are: *Echinella* Swainson, 1840 (*Treatise Malac.*: 221), type-species by subsequent designation of Herrmannsen, 1847, *Monodonta coronaria* Lamarck, 1816 [not preoccupied by *Echinella* Bory St. Vincent, 1824, a diatom], plus *Echinellopsis* Rovereto, 1899, *pro Echinella* as a supposed homonym; *Pagodus* Gray, 1839, and *Pagodella* Swainson, 1840, both based on *Turbo pagodus* Linné, 1758. None of these available names has been used for the group *Tectarius* of authors in the major zoological literature. On the contrary, *Tectarius* has had wide currency, the several species that have been assigned to it being distributed in the East and West Pacific and in the Caribbean.

Therefore, in the interests of stability of nomenclature, the Commission asked,

(1) Under the plenary powers to declare that *Tectarius* Valenciennes, 1832,[1] is to be considered a new name, although it was actually an incorrect spelling for *Tectus* Montfort, 1810;

(2) to place the generic name *Tectarius* Valenciennes, 1832 (gender : masculine), type-species by designation by Clench & Abbott, 1942, *Tectarius coronatus* Valenciennes, 1832, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *grandinatus* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Trochus grandinatus*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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[1] The title page of the Humboldt and Bonpland work is dated 1833, and this date has been accepted by some authors; however, according to Hertlein and Strong (1955), the publication was noticed by Ducles in May 1832 in the *Annales des Sciences Naturelle*, Paris, vol. 21, p. 110.

HIPPELLA MOERCH (MOLLUSCA: PELECYPODA): REQUEST FOR SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1755

A. Myra Keen (*Department of Geology, Stanford University, California* 94305, *U.S.A.*)

In 1859–61 O. A. L. Moerch published a report on a collection of mollusks from the west coast of Central America (*Malakozoologische Blätter* **6** : 102–26; **7** : 66–106, 170–213), describing, without illustrations, a number of new species and one new genus. All type specimens were deposited in the Museum of the University of Copenhagen. The new genus was named *Hippella* (p. 199, Jan. 1861), the type-species of which was *H. hippopus*, sp. nov. (monotypy), type locality, Puntarenas, Costa Rica. Other authors seem not to have studied the type material of *Hippella*, although search was made for it some years ago, it was not recovered until recently and the name has generally been ignored.

Moerch interpolated *Hippella* between *Crassatella* and *Kellia* in his list but did not assign it to a family. He compared it with *Chama*, *Hippopus*, and *Plicatula*, genera not closely related to each other and that have in common only a triangular form and widely spaced strong ribs. He also mentioned *Verticordia* Sowerby, 1844, but only to say that *Hippella* was not related to this genus, and he did not mention the brilliantly nacreous interior that is the hallmark of *Verticordia.* The first subsequent author to attempt identification of the genus was Dall, in 1903 (*Trans. Wagner Free Inst. Sci.* **3** (6) : 1509, 1513), who erroneously recorded the name of the type-species as " *H. hippagus*," and who arbitrarily placed *Hippella* in the synonymy of *Verticordia.* So far as I can find, the name has been cited only once since, by Thiele, 1934 (*Handbuch Weichtierkunde:* 944), who followed Dall's lead in synonymizing it. Because of Moerch's disclaimer of this relationship and because of other discrepancies between Moerch's description and the morphology of *Verticordia*—such as the structure of the hinge and the relative spacing of the ribs—I have had increasing doubts as to the correctness of this conclusion. Looking through a recently-published manual of bivalves from this general area (Olsson, 1961: *Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda*, Paleontological Research Institution: 191, pl. 77, fig. 4) I found a figure and description that matched, point for point, the characteristics Moerch had enumerated for *Hippella:* number of ribs (9); sculpture (granular), size (2 mm. in diameter); hinge details (presence of cardinal teeth); and—most importantly—the presence of a laminar ridge bounding the juvenile part of the shell. Until Olsson's figures became available, Moerch's description could not properly be understood. The timely recovery of Moerch's types now reinforces this identification, for Olsson's figure of a Panama specimen could have been made from one of Moerch's syntypes.

Olsson's species was described from a Pleistocene fossil in 1942 as *Condylocardia panamensis* (*Bulletins of American Paleontology* **27** (105) : 186, pl. 3, fig. 9). In his 1961 work, he refigured the species and recorded it also as living in Panama. Moerch's record thus would be a slight extension of geographic range northward. The genus *Condylocardia* to which Olsson assigned his species was described by Bernard in 1896 (*Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris* **2** : 193), type-species (subsequent designation, Bernard, 1897), *C. sancti-pauli*, from St. Paul Island in the southern Indian Ocean. This genus was known to Dall in 1903, but as at that time no American representatives were known, he, understandably, did not connect it with *Hippella.*

The generic name *Hippella* qualifies as a *nomen oblitum* because it has not been used in the major zoological literature and it has been a senior synonym for more than 50 years. *Condylocardia* is the type of the family-group CONDYLOCARDIIDAE Bernard, 1896, a family currently placed in the Carditacea. There are now two known species of *Condylocardia* on the West Central American coast, two or more in the Tertiary and Recent of the Western Atlantic, about six in the southern hemisphere (islands of the South Pacific and southern Indian Ocean), and at least one from the Eocene of the Paris Basin, France.

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked, in the interests of stability of nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Hippella* Moerch, 1861, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Priority;

(2) to place the generic name *Condylocardia* Bernard, 1896 (gender : feminine), type-species by designation by Bernard, 1897, *Condylocardia sanctipauli* Bernard, 1896, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

  (a) *sanctipauli* Bernard, 1896, as published in the binomen *Condylocardia sanctipauli* (type-species of *Condylocardia* Bernard, 1896);

  (b) *hippopus* Moerch, 1861, as published in the binomen *Hippella hippopus*;

(4) to place the family-group name CONDYLOCARDIIDAE Bernard, 1896, (correction of CONDYLOCARDIDÉS) (type-genus *Condylocardia* Bernard, 1896) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology;

(5) to place the generic name *Hippella* Moerch, 1861, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

PLANULINA DUMBLEI (APPLIN, 1925) (FORAMINIFERA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS IN FAVOUR OF *PLANULINA TAYLORENSIS* (CARSEY, 1926). Z.N.(S.) 1756

By J. D. McLean, Jr. (*Alexandria, Virginia, U.S.A.*)

In consideration of the nearly universal usage of the name *Planulina taylorensis* (Carsey) in the literature as opposed to *Planulina dumblei* (Applin), it is herewith petitioned that *Planulina dumblei* (Applin) be suppressed under the plenary powers. The species in question is a recognized marker or guide species for designating certain geological age units, and, as such, it will create undue confusion and hardship on those who refer to it if the usage-name is replaced by *P. dumblei*, its senior synonym.

In addition to the above major reason, the following additional details may be considered:

1. Prior to publication of the description of *Truncatulina dumblei* by Applin (in Applin, Ellisor, and Kniker, 1925, pp. 86–88, 99), Dumble and Applin (1924, p. 342) published a reference to the species *Truncatulina taylorensis*, indicating that the name had, for them and others, full validity.

2. Applin, in discussing *Truncatulina dumblei* in the article wherein she described and named the species, clearly indicated it to be a variant of *A. taylorensis*, whose sole reason for definition was in her belief, stated in the remarks, that the form could not have been reworked from Cretaceous beds as insisted upon by one co-author. The sole morphological character that she could give for discrimination of the supposed Miocene form from its Cretaceous equivalent, was a slight rounding of the apertural face.

3. It was subsequently established that the form is, in fact, reworked from the Cretaceous, and is so conceded by Applin. This not only removes the major reason for description as *T. dumblei*, but it also establishes the fact that the " type " of *T. dumblei* came from material unsuitable for description as a type locality, since its occurrence is entirely haphazard and out of normal position.

4. From her remarks and descriptive work, Applin clearly never challenged the prior existence of *A. taylorensis* as a valid and acceptable species: at best *T. dumblei* Applin must be regarded as a variant of *A. taylorensis*, and it should be relegated to the status of an unusable synonym erected on unsupportable premise as to occurrence, instead of true morphological variation.

5. At the time of description of *T. dumblei*, and the delay in formal description of *A. taylorensis*, the rigid and formalized descriptive requirements of the Commission on Zoological Nomenclature were imperfectly known to the pioneers in the Gulf area, and formal publication was considered a side issue to the work of actually establishing the faunal sequences of Foraminifera throughout the geological column of the region. For this reason, a large body of " established " species owed their definition to interchange of information between working laboratories. The well-established journals of today were then just beginning to come into existence, and publication of formal descriptions

was a matter of expediency and opportunity, in contradiction to modern practice and opportunity.

6. Of the 28 references listed, the term *Anomalina taylorensis* appears nine times, the term *Planulina taylorensis* occurs seventeen times, and the term *Planulina dumblei* occurs twice. Since *Anomalina taylorensis* and *Planulina taylorensis* are practically the same name, and differ only in generic decision by individual authors, this means that 26 out of 28 times the term *taylorensis* predominates over *dumblei*. It may be stated that these represent only the available references so far gathered. The final analysis would probably indicate that *Planulina taylorensis* as a term predominates even more heavily over *Planulina dumblei* than would be suspected from the above list.

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *dumblei* Applin, 1925, as published in the binomen *Truncatulina dumblei*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the specific name *taylorensis* Carsey, 1926, as published in the binomen *Anomalina taylorensis*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *dumblei* Applin, 1925, as published in the binomen *Truncatulina dumblei* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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SUPPORT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF *TRUNCATULINA DUMBLEI* APPLIN

[The following letter was addressed to Dr. J. D. McLean, Jr., by Mrs. Esther R. Applin]:

I am completely in accord with your efforts relating to the suppression of the name *Planulina dumblei* (Applin) in favor of the *Planulina taylorensis* (Carsey).

As I have stated many times, when I described *P. dumblei* I recognized its close similarity to the fossil at that time commonly referred to as *Anomalina taylorensis*, a then undescribed, but already well known characterizing fossil of the Taylor (Campanian) Group of Texas. However, because of the perfection of its preservation, a marked difference in the character of the shell structure, and other details given in the data presented with your petition, I felt justified, at the time, in giving a new name to the varietal form I described.

I was pleased when Mrs. Carsey published her description of *Anomalina taylorensis*, thus, as I believed, authenticating the name already in common use for the Taylor (Cretaceous) species.

The whereabouts of the type of the variety I described, and of the materials from which it was selected, are now unknown.

I am most grateful for your assistance in this matter and trust that your petition will be favorably received.

GRACILARIA HAWORTH, 1828 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES.

Z.N.(S.) 1757

By Elwood C. Zimmerman (*Bishop Museum, Honolulu*) and N. D. Riley (*British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

The purpose of this application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place on the Official List the names *Gracilaria* (Haworth, 1828) Zeller, 1839, emendation, and GRACILARIIDAE Stainton, 1854, and to place on the Official Index the generic spelling *Gracillaria* and its derivative GRACILLARIIDAE. The facts are as follows:

1. Haworth (1828: 527) proposed the generic name *Gracillaria*, but in so doing he misspelled the word which is derived from the Latin *gracilis*. He should have used a single " l "—*Gracilaria*.

2. Zeller (1839: 208) emended the spelling, without specifically stating that he was so doing, to *Gracilaria* which is classically correct and was a justified emendation (Art. 33a (i)). Such an emendation comes within the accepted rules of the Code (Articles 32 and 33). The spelling *Gracilaria* was accepted by the Oxford and Cambridge University experts who assembled " An Accentuated List of the British Lepidoptera with Hints on the Derivation of the Names ", 1858, by Edward Meyrick, who was a teacher of classics, and by numerous other authors.

3. Considerable confusion exists in literature because of the variant spellings of this generic and family-group name. Therefore, in the interest of stability, the Commission is asked:

(1) to place the generic name *Gracilaria* (emend. of *Gracillaria*) Haworth, 1828 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Curtis, 1833, *Gracillaria anastomosis* Haworth, 1828, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(2) to place the specific name *syringella* Fabricius, 1794, as published in the binomen *Tinea syringella*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology. [A senior subjective synonym of *Gracillaria anastomosis* Haworth, 1828];

(3) to place the family-group name GRACILARIIDAE Stainton, 1854 (type-genus *Gracilaria* Haworth, 1828) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the generic name *Gracillaria* Haworth, 1828 (an incorrect original spelling for *Gracilaria*) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(5) to place the family-group name GRACILLARIIDAE Morris, 1870 (type-genus *Gracilaria* Haworth, 1828) (an incorrect spelling for GRACILARIIDAE Stainton, 1854) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 23, Part 4. October 1966.

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NEOLYCAENA DeNICÉVILLE, 1890 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA, LYCAENIDAE): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1758

By Lieut.Col. C. F. Cowan (*Berkhamsted, Herts., England*)

DeNicéville described in detail the new genus *Neolycaena*, concluding " Type *Lycaena sinensis* Alphéraky." (*Butterflies of India, Burmah & Ceylon* **3** : 64, 1890). On the following page he discussed the species *Neolycaena sinensis* by giving a translation of the whole of Alphéraky's description. He then added:

> " My knowledge of this species is confined to a single specimen taken by Lieutenant E. Y. Watson on 21 June 1885 at Gunduk, which is situated in the Sarakola Pass, to the N.E. of Quetta, Biluchistan. Half of this specimen has been bleached for examination of the neuration. The figure (*l.c.*, pl. 26, fig. 166) shows both sides of this specimen, which is in my own collection."

This half-specimen, a female with damaged abdomen, survives in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) collection, together with a further sixteen also taken in the mountains near Quetta by Evans, who pointed out that it is abundantly distinct from *sinensis* (see *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **36** : 207, No. 92; 1932), and had just named it *Neolycaena connae* (*Identification of Indian Butterflies*: 247; 1932). The male holotype of *connae* Evans is in the type collection at the British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

It is clear that *connae* Evans was the species which deNicéville had before him when introducing *Neolycaena*. It is arguable, however, that his subsequent full quotation of the original description validates his positive nomination of *sinensis* as the type-species. (The type-locality of *sinensis* Alphéraky 1881, *Hor. ent. Ross.* **16** : 383, pl. 14, fig. 7, is Koulja, Sinkiang, 1200 miles from Quetta).

No recent publications can be found on this small genus, to provide a basis on which to stabilise nomenclature, but a decision on the fixation of the type-species is desirable in order to avoid future uncertainty. No other generic name is applicable to either species.

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore, in accordance with Article 70(a) of the Rules of Nomenclature, requested either (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Neolycaena* deNicéville, 1890, made prior to the ruling now proposed and, having done so, to designate as the type-species of that genus the species *Neolycaena connae* Evans, 1932;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, the generic name *Neolycaena* deNicéville, 1890, *Butterflies of India, Burmah & Ceylon* **3** : 64 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Neolycaena connae* Evans, 1932, *Identification of Indian Butterflies:* 247;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, the specific name *connae* Evans, 1932, as published in the binomen *Neolycaena connae* (type-species of *Neolycaena* deNicéville, 1890);

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 23, Part 4. October 1966.

or (1) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Neolycaena* deNicéville, 1890, *Butterflies of India, Burmah & Ceylon* **3** : 64 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Lycaena sinensis* Alphéraky, 1881, *Hor. ent. Ross.* **16** : 383;

(2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *sinensis* Alphéraky, 1881, as published in the binomen *Lycaena sinensis* (type-species of *Neolycaena* deNicéville, 1890).

ANOPHELES ERRABUNDUS (SWELLENGREBEL, 1925) (INSECTA, DIPTERA); PROPOSED SUPPRESSION AS A SPECIFIC NAME UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1760

By J. A. Reid (*c/o Department of Entomology,*
British Museum (*Natural History*), *London*)
and J. Bonne-Wepster (*Adviser on Medical Entomology,*
Institute for Tropical Hygiene, Amsterdam)

Swellengrebel (*Ned. Tijdschr. Geneesk.* **69** : 1913, 1925), under the name *Cellia errabunda*, described a new species of *Anopheles* based on four females said to have been captured in South-East Borneo. He pointed out the very close resemblance of the specimens to the South American species *Anopheles argyritarsis*, and named the new species *errabunda*, or vagrant, because it seemed to have wandered far from home.

2. Edwards (*Gen. Insect.* 194, 1932) and Christophers (*Faun. Brit. India. Diptera* **4**, *Anophelini*, 1933), who do not appear to have seen any of the specimens, treated *errabundus* as a possible synonym of *Anopheles philippinensis*, a common Oriental species which *errabundus* superficially resembles.

3. No further specimens of *errabundus* have been collected in Borneo or anywhere else in the Oriental region, and later workers have followed Edwards and Christophers in treating it as close to *philippinensis*, e.g. Gater (*Aids to the identification of anopheline imagines in Malaya*, Singapore, 1935), and Bonne-Wepster and Swellengrebel (*The anopheline mosquitoes of the Indo-Australian region*, Amsterdam, 1953).

4. Examination of Swellengrebel's four specimens of *errabundus* shows that they are not related to *philippinensis;* for example they possess well marked propleural setae which are always lacking in *philippinensis* and other species of the Neocellia series of subgenus *Cellia*.

5. In our opinion all four specimens belong to the purely South American subgenus *Nyssorhynchus* and to the species known as *Anopheles darlingi* Root, 1926, which is an important vector of malaria and which resembles *argyritarsis* as Swellengrebel pointed out. Doctors M. T. Gillies, P. F. Mattingly and Alan Stone, who have kindly examined one or more of the specimens, agree that *errabundus* is the same as *darlingi*, of which it is therefore a senior synonym.

6. Evidently the specimens were not collected in Borneo, but our enquiries suggest that they were accidentally mixed with a collection of mosquitoes received from Borneo.

7. In view of the importance of the name *darlingi* in public health, and to avoid confusion and maintain stability, application is made to the Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *errabunda* Swellengrebel, 1925, as used in the binomen *Cellia errabundus* for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the name suppressed in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

ENITHARES SPINOLA, 1837 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA): PROPOSED USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A TYPE-SPECIES. Z.N.(S.) 1762

By I. Lansbury (*Hope Department of Entomology, University Museum, Oxford, England*)

Spinola in 1837 (*Essai sur les Genres d'Insectes, appartenants á l'order des Hémiptères, Lin. Genes:* 60) proposed the genus *Enithares* and included two species, *Notonecta indica* Fabricius, 1803, from " De Bombay, envoyée par M. Dupont " and a new species *E. brasiliensis* from " Du Brésil, envoyée par M. Buquet ".

2. Kirkaldy in 1897 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1897** : 393) designated, by a footnote, the type-species of *Enithares* Spinola, 1837, in the following phrase " I am not aware that any author has indicated a type for this genus, and therefore now set apart *E. indica* for that purpose ". Kirkaldy in the same page in the main text made a lapsus calami in referring to Spinola's *indica* as *N. indica* Linnaeus, whereas Spinola, 1837, clearly states his *indica* is that of Fabricius, 1803.

3. I have examined the male holotype of *N. indica* Fabricius, 1803 (*Syst. Rhyngotorum:* 102) from Sumatra, Dom Daldorff, preserved in the Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, København. It is an earlier name for *Enithares intricata* Breddin, 1905. However, the Fabrician name is preoccupied by *Notonecta indica* Linnaeus, 1771 (*Mantissa Plantarum:* 534) and therefore *Enithares intricata* must continue to be used as the next available name. It has been found after studying extensive collections of *Enithares* that *E. intricata* is distributionally limited to Sumatra and Java; it is therefore clear that Spinola (para. 1) was in error in referring to the Bombay specimen as *N. indica* Fabricius, 1803.

4. Fabricius in 1798 (*Suppl. Ent. syst.:* 524–525) described *Notonecta ciliata* from Indiae aquis, Dom Daldorff. Fieber in 1852 (*Rozpr. mat. -přír. K. české Spol. Nauk* (5)**7** : 470–472) over-looked this species and Kirkaldy in 1904 (*Wien. ent. Ztg.* **23** : 95–110, 113) erroneously included it in the genus *Anisops* Spinola, 1837. Lundblad in 1933 (*Arch. Hydrobiol.* Suppl. **12** : 148) pointed out that *N. ciliata* was an *Enithares.* I have examined the holotype female of *N. ciliata* which is preserved in the Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, København. The specimen is very badly damaged, all that remains is the thorax with the median and one hind leg and the elytra. There are however, sufficient diagnostic features left, i.e. metaxyphus and nodal furrow, to show that *N. ciliata* is an earlier name for *Notonecta abbreviata* Kirby (1891, *J. Linn. Soc.* (Zool.) **24** : 126).

5. Kirkaldy in 1900 (*Entomologist* **33** : 10) considered that as *N. indica* Fabricius, 1803, was preoccupied by *N. indica* Linnaeus, 1771, that the former should take the next available name which Kirkaldy thought was *N. abbreviata.* As has previously been mentioned, *N. indica* F. = *E. intricata* Breddin is confined to Sumatra and Java. *N. abbreviata* = *N. ciliata* is a widespread

Indian and South East Asian species. I have compared the holotype of *N. ciliata* with the type of *N. abbreviata* preserved in the British Museum (Natural History) and find them conspecific; comparison of the holotype of *N. indica* Fabricius with *N. ciliata* Fabricius and *N. abbreviata* Kirby shows that *N. indica* is clearly distinct.

6. It is considered that *N. indica* Fabricius sensu Spinola 1837, is a misidentification. Of the five species of *Enithares* recorded from India three, *E. triangularis* (Guérin Méneville), *E. hungerfordi* Brooks and *E. fusca* Brooks are all confined to Southern India, that is south of Madras; the fourth *E. lineatipes* Hórvath is restricted to the Punjab, Baluchistan etc., only *N. ciliata* is common and widespread.

7. With the facts set out in para. 6, it is quite clear that Kirkaldy (1897) unwittingly based his type-species designation for *Enithares* (para. 2) on a misidentification of Spinola (para. 1).

8. Since no change of generic name is involved in the determination of the type-species of the genus I ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Enithares* Spinola, 1837, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate *Notonecta ciliata* Fabricius, 1798, as type-species of that genus;

(2) to place the generic name *Enithares* Spinola, 1837 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Notonecta ciliata* Fabricius, 1798, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *ciliata* Fabricius, 1798, as published in the binomen *Notonecta ciliata* (type-species of *Enithares* Spinola, 1837) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting*.—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers*.—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin:*

(1) Suppression of *Salpa* G. Edwards, 1771 (Pisces); Designation of type-species for *Thalia* Blumenbach, 1798 (Tunicata). Z.N.(S.) 1651.

(2) Designation of a type-species for *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923 and of neotypes for *Acridium assectator* Fischer von Waldheim, 1833, and *Gryllus succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763 (Insecta, Orthoptera). Z.N. (S.) 1761.

(3) Designation of a type-species for *Proteinus* Latreille, 1796 (Insecta, Coleoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1763.

(4) Suppression of *Musca lateralis* Linnaeus, 1758 (Insecta, Diptera). Z.N.(S.) 1764.

(5) Suppression of *Ratton*, *R. agreste*, *R. blancodebaxo*, *R. colibreve*, *R. espinoso*, *R. tucotuco*, all of Brants, 1827. (Mammalia). Z.N. (S.) 1775.

(6) Suppression of *Leptoclinum* Milne Edwards, 1841 (Ascideacea). Z.N.(S.) 1766.

(7) Designation of a type-species for *Thrix* Doherty, 1891 (Insecta, Lepidoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1768.

(8) Suppression of *Attus obscurus* Taczanowski, 1872 (Araneae). Z.N.(S.) 1770.

(9) Designation of a type-species for *Hypaeus* Simon, 1900 (Araneae). Z.N.(S.) 1771.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England.
October 1966

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSAL TO GIVE *COLLIGNONICERAS* BREISTROFFER, 1947, PRIORITY AS FROM 1876. Z.N.(S.) 1738

(see this volume, pages 57–59)

By R. V. Melville (*London*)

I support the underlying purpose of this proposal, but not the method whereby it is proposed to achieve it. The situation is that whereas *Collignoniceras* was proposed expressly as a replacement-name for *Prionotropis* Meek, 1876, *non* Fieber, 1853, *Selwynoceras* was not, and has a type-species which can never be the nominal type-species of *Collignoniceras*. *Selwynoceras* is therefore a valid replacement for *Prionotropis* Meek, non Fieber only for those who hold *Ammonites woolgari* Mantell and *Prionotropis*? *borealis* Warren to be congeneric and consubgeneric. Wright and Matsumoto hold that for these palaeontologists, *Collignoniceras* Breistroffer, 1947, should have priority over *Selwynoceras* Warren and Stelck, 1940.

This object could surely be achieved without going to the lengths of giving *Collignoniceras* priority as from the date (1876) of the name it replaced, thereby accepting a particular case of a general rule that was struck out of the Code by the Washington (1963) Congress. It would be sufficient for the Commission, in placing *Collignoniceras* Breistroffer, 1947, on the Official List, to direct that it be given priority over *Selwynoceras* Warren and Stelck, 1940, by those authors who hold the two names to be synonymous at any level within the genus-group.

COMMENT ON CHRYSOPINAE IN NEUROPTERA AND DIPTERA, Z.N.(S.) 1725

(see volume 22, pages 332–333)

By Curtis W. Sabrosky (*U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.*)

The proposal to distinguish the dipterous group by the spelling Chrysopsinae is reasonable and appropriate. Opinion 140 (1943) established a precedent for such cases, when it distinguished Meropidae from *Merops* and Meropeidae from *Merope*. For a similar proposal see Sabrosky and Zimmerman, 1966, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** : 46–47, who propose Trypetesinae and Trypetesini (from *Trypetes* Schoenherr) to avoid homonymy with group names based on *Trypeta* Meigen.

The subfamily name Chrysopinae in Diptera dates from Lutz, 1905, *Rev. Soc. Sci. Sao Paulo* **1** : 21. Actually, the earliest use of a group name based on *Chrysops* antedates that based on *Chrysopa*, but it was in a vernacular form: Chrysopites Blanchard, 1840, *Histoire naturelle des Insectes* (volume 3 of Castelnau's *Histoire naturelle des Animaux Articulés*): 588, 590. In a later work (1845, *Histoire des Insectes* **2** : 471, 474), Blanchard emended the name to Chrysopsites, still in the vernacular but foreshadowing the proposal by Tjeder.

Chrysops should be recorded as of masculine gender on several grounds. It was decided by the Commission at its meeting in Washington in 1963 to issue a Declaration (still not formulated) that *-ops* names are to be considered of masculine gender (1964, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 172, Case 18). Furthermore, although the sole originally included species, *caecutiens*, did not indicate the gender of *Chrysops*, in Meigen's subsequent treatment of the genus (1820, *Systematische Beschreibung der bekannten europäischen zweiflügeligen Insekten*, **2** : 65–75), he clearly and consistently used *Chrysops* as masculine (*italicus*, *relictus*, *pictus*, *quadratus*, etc.). Still earlier, Fabricius (1805, *Systema Antliatorum:* 110–113) had also treated it as masculine (*ferrugatus*, *fenestratus*, *costatus*, *viduatus*, *pellucidus*).

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *PHLAEOTHRIPS* UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1741

(see present volume, pages 126–128)

By Lewis J. Stannard (*Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.*)

The request by L. A. Mound for invoking the plenary powers to suppress all previous type designations for *Phlaeothrips* Haliday, 1836, and instead to designate *Phlaeothrips coriacea* Haliday, 1836, and to ratify the long accepted designation of *Trips corticis* De Geer, 1773, nec Amyot and Serville, 1843, as the type-species of *Hoplothrips* are solutions to nomenclatural problems that require decision under the present Code. Previously in 1957 I proposed, as an alternative solution, that the species named by Blanchard, *Thrips ulmi* Fabricius, 1781, be recognized as the valid type-species for *Phlaeothrips*. I had followed Hood's line of reasoning (1915) when he attempted to fix *Trips corticis* De Geer as the type-species of *Hoplothrips* regardless of Karny's misidentification. My original solution for *Phlaeothrips* is still acceptable under Article 70a(iii), regardless of Blanchard's misidentification.

However, because the bulk of literature on *Phlaeothrips* is based on *coriaceus* Haliday and much modern literature on *Hoplothrips* is based on *corticis* De Geer, according to the zoological concepts currently applied to these species, and because most thysanopterists continue to reject *Thrips ulmi* as being the proper type-species for *Phlaeothrips* for reasons within or without the limits of any Rules or Codes, nomenclatural stability and uniformity would be favoured by adopting Mound's suggestions.

Accordingly I yield to the dictates of my fellow thysanopterists in these matters and recommend that Mound's requests be adopted.

REFERENCE

(in addition to those given by Mound)

HOOD, J. D. 1915. *Hoplothrips corticis:* A problem in nomenclature. *The Entomologist* **48** : 102–107.

COMMENT ON PROPOSED EMENDATION OF THE CODE TO COVER DESIGNATION OF TYPES FROM DOUBTFULLY SYNTYPICAL MATERIAL. Z.N.(S.) 1571

(see volume 23, pages 110–113)

By Ernst Mayr (*Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.*)

I strongly endorse the views expressed by Mr. Boeseman concerning the question whether the neotype or lectotype definition in the Code should be modified in order to cope with situations as described by Lockett.

As Boeseman states correctly such cases can be handled quite well by the modification of the definition of lectotypes as suggested by him. To water down the definition of neotypes as well as to weaken the provisions for the designation of neotypes would open the door to the wholesale creation of neotypes.

It must be remembered that the concept of types was exceedingly vague until the middle of the last century and it was standard practice to add " typical specimens " to the original type series. This was completely consistent with the Aristotelian concept of " typical " adhered to by Linnaeus and his followers.

As a matter of fact, the procedure proposed by Boeseman has on the whole been standard practice among zoologists for many generations. This, indeed, includes lectotypes based on so-called Linnaean material.

ON DR. SABROSKY'S OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *PHASIA* LATREILLE. Z.N.(S.) 1706

(see volume 23, pages 9–11)

By B. Herting (*Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, European Station, Délémont, Switzerland*)

Dr. Curtis W. Sabrosky has brought forward a number of important arguments against my proposal concerning the type-species of *Phasia* Latr. Unfortunately, I cannot agree with his conclusions, so I would like to make the following comments on his statements.

2. It is not true that the genera and species involved are members of the tribe Phasiini in a restricted sense. Dupuis (1963) has classified them in different tribes, and his view is supported by the striking biological differences between the two groups; the *crassipennis*-complex and its relatives lay hard-shelled flat eggs on the host, whereas *subcoleoptrata* and the other *Alophora* (s. lat.) inject cylindrical eggs into the host by means of a piercing ovipositor. Dupuis was aware of the fact that the change in the meaning of *Phasia*, as adopted by him would create confusion, and he therefore did not use this name for the two tribes concerned. He calls them Ectophasiini and Allophorini, though the latter comprises the type-genus *Phasia* in the sense of Dupuis and Sabrosky.

3. Sabrosky says (paragraph 5): " The existence of the name on a certain specimen in the Fabrician collection does not automatically assure us of the entire usage of that name." But *Thereva subcoleoptrata* Fabricius is the type-species of the genus *Phasia*, and the statement of Meigen (1824, p. 186) is the only available information on what Fabricius identified as *Th. subcoleoptrata*. The description of *subcoleoptrata* by Fabricius will be discussed below (paragraph 7).

4. I agree that the most relevant material should be in the Bosc collection because Fabricius refers to this. Unfortunately, this material seems to be lost, and there is no information about its identity. It is, however, possible that Fabricius obtained the specimen(s) present in his own collection, from Bosc, because he refers only to Bosc and does not mention other material of *subcoleoptrata*, even in his latest paper of 1805. The species to which the material in the Fabrician collection belongs, *Phasia* (*Ectophasia*) *rubra* Girschner, exists in France and is locally common there.

5. I do not understand how Sabrosky is able to conclude from the facts he mentions (paragraph 6) that Latreille knew the true *subcoleoptrata* of Linné. Mr. Cl. Dupuis who certainly knows more than I about the classic French zoologists, wrote me in a letter of April 17, 1963: " *subcoleoptrata* n'existe pratiquement pas en France et Latreille n'a travaillé que sur des textes."

6. The fact that Meigen (1824, p. 190) cited under *subcoleoptrata* Linné the bibliographic references to Fabricius and Latreille cannot be considered as a denial or withdrawal of what he stated in unmistakable words a few pages before. Fabricius, of course, referred to the Linnean species in as far as he quoted Linné, but he himself misidentified it, and Latreille worked from texts only. Moreover, the description by Fabricius and that by Meigen do not agree.

7. The description of *subcoleoptrata* by Fabricius is short and does not mention relevant characters (e.g. wing venation). The words " alae magnae, crassae " and the description of wing coloration indicate that it applies to males only. " Abdomen variat forte sexu colore rufo aut nigro " thus refers to the male polymorphism, not to a sexual difference. The material in the Bosc collection, on which this description was probably based, must therefore have comprised a sufficient number of specimens to show this polymorphism. But the true *subcoleoptrata* is a rare species and it is unlikely that Bosc had in his collection several specimens of this species which does not exist in France. Meigen (1824, p. 190) described his true *subcoleoptrata* material from Sweden as: " abdomine fusco-cinerascente " without indication of variability. The occurrence of males with ferrugineous (not rufous) abdomen is first mentioned by

Zetterstedt (1844, p. 1246), who had seen further material collected by Dahlbom' Gyllenhal and Wahlberg. On the other hand, Bosc could easily have gathered series of polymorphic males of the common *crassipennis*-complex with abdominal colours varying from entirely red (*rubra* Girschner) to entirely black (certain smaller males of *crassipennis* F.). The big males with a black median vitta on the ferrugineous abdomen were described by Fabricius as *crassipennis*, and *Thereva analis* Fabr. is the female sex which exhibits no polymorphism.

8. The conclusion remains that Fabricius used the name *subcoleoptrata* erroneously for certain male varieties of the *crassipennis*-complex, and there is no valid argument against designating *rubra* Girschner as type-species of *Phasia* Latreille on the basis of Meigen's statement about *Thereva subcoleoptrata* in the Fabrician collection, thus preserving the preponderant usage of the name *Phasia*. The changed meaning has, unfortunately, been used by Dupuis, Sabrosky and Arnaud, but other specialists, e.g. Draber-Monko (1965) in her monograph of the genus *Alophora* R.D. (s. lat.), have not accepted it.

REFERENCES

DRABER-MONKO, A. 1965. Monographie der paläarktischen Arten der Gattung *Alophora* R.D. (Diptera, Larvaevoridae). *Annales Zoologici*, **23** : 69–194.

ZETTERSTEDT, J. W. 1844. Diptera Scandinaviae, t. III, 895–1280.

DECLARATION 42

ABBREVIATIONS IN COMPOUND NAMES: AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 26 OF THE INTERNATIONAL CODE OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

DECLARATION.—Article 26 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature is hereby amended by the addition of the following paragraph:

(d) **Abbreviations in compounds.**—An abbreviated word forming part of a compound name is to be written in full and united with the remainder of the name.

Examples.—sanctijohannis and *sanctaecatharinae*, not *s. johannis*, *st. johannis*, *sti johannis* or any hyphenated variant such as *s.-johannis*.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1667)

The present case for amendment of Article 26 was submitted to the office of the Commission by Burt L. Munroe, Jr. (*Museum of Zoology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, U.S.A.*) and Eugene Eisenmann (*Department of Ornithology, American Museum of Natural History, New York, U.S.A.*) in October 1964. The application of Munroe and Eisenmann was as follows:

> " Proposal for the Amendment of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature in regard to Abbreviations in Compound Names by adding a New Subdivision to Article 26; and Request that in the Interim a Declaration be Issued Pursuant to Article 78 (a).

" Article 26 of the Code provides that names based on compound names, originally published as two words, must be written as one word without a hyphen, and Article 32 (c) requires that such names be so corrected. No provision expressly provides for the correct orthography when one of the words in the compound name was originally published as an abbreviation. The common case of this sort is a compound species-group name consisting in part of the Latin word for saint or holy, *sanctus* or *sancta* (usually in the genitive case: *sancti*, masculine; *sanctae*, feminine) preceding the personal name of a saint. In many names the word *sancti* was published in the abbreviated form '*s*', '*st*' or '*sti*', sometimes with, sometimes without, a period or other punctuation mark. For example, various animals have been described with the specific name spelled '*s. johannis*', '*st. johannis*' or '*sti johannis*', all intended as abbreviations for *sancti johannis*, and so pronounced and treated in the past. The question is whether in correcting such compound names into one word, pursuant to Articles 26 (a) and 32 (c), one writes *sanctijohannis* in accordance with intent and usage, or instead creates the novel barbarisms *sjohannis*, *stjohannis*, and *stijohannis*, depending on the spelling of the original abbreviation.

" We believe that the correct orthography under the Code is to write out in full the word originally abbreviated. This is supported by well established usage prior to the Code, by the function of the abbreviation (which is merely a symbol of a word, designed to save space or type, not to change the word or its pronunciation), and by the analogous provisions of the Code applicable to symbols. Thus Article 26 (b) requires that numerals in compound names be written out as words; and Article 11 (g) forbids names that 'include a sign that cannot be spelled out in Latin.' The implication is that an abbreviation (which is really a ' sign ' for a Latin word) should be spelled out. The other possible treatment, adding the letters of the abbreviation to the adjoining word (after omission of the punctuation mark, if any, and without a hyphen), would result in an almost unpronounceable and meaningless word, concealing the identity of the original abbreviated word, and possibly affecting homonymy. Thus, for example, *s. johannis*, *st. johannis* and *sti johannis*, all understood and intended to be *sancti johannis*, would become respectively *sjohannis*, *stjohannis* and *stijohannis*, seemingly different names. The complications that might result in regard to homonymy are evident.

" A definitive ruling is desirable to indicate the correct orthography. Even before the Code, there was great uncertainty (although nobody added the letters of the abbreviation to the subsequent word without a hyphen or punctuation intervening). For example, in the case of a well-known North American subspecies of a holarctic bird of prey, *Buteo lagopus*, the Roughlegged Hawk or Buzzard (Aves: Accipitridae), there has been much variation in spelling. Gmelin in 1788 described the American race as *Falco S. Johannis.* As early as 1817 Cuvier spelled out the name in full as *sancti-johannis.* Cuvier's spelling, or its variants *sancti johannis* (without hyphen) and *sanctijohannis* (one word), was almost universally used until 1931. Judging from the long synonymy in Friedmann's ' Birds of North and Middle America ', vol. 11, pp. 328–336, 1950, the orthography most often employed was *sanctijohannis*—which is the form we believe correct under the Code. In 1931, following a policy of ' strict ' adherence to original spelling, the ' A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds ' adopted the form *s. johannis*, so that the full name, *Buteo lagopus s. johannis* suggested a quadrinomial. Some other recent authors have used *s.-johannis.* Clearly neither of these abbreviated spellings complies with the provisions of Article 26 of the Code, requiring one word.

" Similar variations in the spelling of other (or the same) abbreviations in compound names are to be found in many of the major zoological classes. In the interest of uniformity and consistency, a ruling is required clarifying Article 26. Such clarification is likely to get widest publicity if embodied in an additional subdivision to Article 26 (thus not affecting numbering) by Amendment of the Code.

" Meanwhile, pending the action required by the International Congress, it is urged that, pursuant to Article 78 (a), the International Commission issue as a Declaration and recommend for adoption at the next Congress, the following Amendment to the Code:

> Article 26 (d) Abbreviations in compounds.—An abbreviated word forming part of a compound name is to be written out in full and united with the remainder of the name without any punctuation or hyphen (e.g., *sanctijohannis*, not *s. johannis*, *st. johannis* or *sti johannis; sanctithomae*, not *st: thomae* or *sancti-thomae; sanctaecrucis*, not *st. crucis; sanctaecatharinae*, not *s catharinae* or *st. catharinae*)."

The above application was circulated to members of Council and President Alden H. Miller instructed the Secretary to the Commission to submit it to the Commission for a vote.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 March 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)13 either for or against the proposed amendment to Article 26 of the Code as proposed by Munroe and Eisenmann in the accompanying application. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 June 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: Evans, China, Brinck, Holthuis, Sabrosky, Kraus, Mayr, Hubbs, Simpson, Jaczewski, Obruchev, Boschma, Lemche, Binder, Uchida, Bonnet, Vokes, Mertens, Alvarado, Forest.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—five (5): do Amaral, Munroe, Ride, Stoll, Tortonese.

In returning his Voting Paper Mr. C. W. Sabrosky made the following comments: " I would suggest several editorial changes, partly for brevity and partly to fit the style of the Code:

" 1. omit ' out '; it is redundant in the expression ' written in full '.

" 2. I suggest omission of the words ' without any punctuation or hyphen'. The combination of ' united with the remainder of the name ' and examples of what *not* to use should make the words unnecessary.

" 3. examples: I believe there are too many examples, and too much repetition of the ' st.' example. The *sancti-thomae* example should not be used in any case; it is not an abbreviation and is covered elsewhere. I suggest something like this: (e.g., *sanctijohannis* and *sanctaecatharinae*, not *s. johannis*, *st. johannis*, *sti johannis* or any hyphenated variant such as *s.-johannis*)."

Mr. Sabrosky's suggestions have been adopted.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)13 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Declaration 42.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
13 *June* 1966

OPINION 784

CARDINALIS BONAPARTE, 1838 (AVES): VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Cardinalis* Jarocki, 1821, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Cardinalis* Bonaparte, 1838 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Gray, 1840, *Cardinalis virginianus* Bonaparte, 1838, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1728.

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *cardinalis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Loxia cardinalis* (type-species of *Cardinalis* Bonaparte, 1838) (Name No. 2160);

(b) *sinuatus* Bonaparte, 1838, as published in the binomen *Cardinalis sinuatus* (Name No. 2161).

(4) The family-group name CARDINALINAE Sushkin, 1925 (type-genus *Cardinalis* Bonaparte, 1838) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 415.

(5) The generic name *Cardinalis* Jarocki, 1821 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1815.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1608)

The present case was one of a number of cases submitted to the office of the Commission by the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature of the International Ornithological Congress (Chairman: Finn Salomonsen) in May 1958. A revised proposal by Prof. Ernst Mayr, Dr. J. T. Marshall, Jr., and Dr. Robert K. Selander was sent to the printer on 17 October 1963 and was published on 23 April 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 133–136. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to twelve ornithological serials. The application was supported by Professor Walter Bock, Dr. Jean Dorst, Miss B. P. Hall (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 416), Professor G. Niethammer and Dr. Allan R. Phillips.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 10 March 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)14 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 135–136. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 10 June 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Boschma, Obruchev, Lemche, Mayr, Binder, Simpson, Uchida, Bonnet, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Vokes, Forest, Alvarado, Kraus, Mertens, Brinck, Evans, do Amaral.

Negative votes—one (1): Sabrosky.

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Hubbs, Munroe, Ride.

Dr. N. R. Stoll returned a late affirmative vote. In returning his negative vote Mr. Sabrosky made the following statement: " I am astonished that advocates of usage wish to turn the clock back to *Cardinalis*, in view of the well established usage of the admittedly ' widely used name ' *Richmondena*. If predominant and wide-spread usage is important, then it would be more reasonable to suppress *Pyrrhuloxia* in favour of *Richmondena*, which is adopted in such standard and widely quoted and followed works as the *Check List of the American Ornithologists' Union* (last two editions, 1931, 1957) and other major works (paragraph 7 of the Mayr-Marshall-Selander application).

" It is interesting to note that the majority vote for *Cardinalis* in the 3–1 vote of the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature of the International Ornithological Congress consisted of three Europeans, against the minority of one American (the late A. H. Miller). Inasmuch as the cardinals are American birds, it would seem appropriate, and would have been more relevant, to have had a vote of the Nomenclatural Committee of the American Ornithologists' Union, or of the Union's membership. The application does not necessarily represent a majority view of American ornithologists. For example, I am informed by Dr. Alexander Wetmore, distinguished ornithologist, former president of the International Ornithological Congress, and editor of the last AOU Check List, that he is strongly opposed to the proposal to go back to *Cardinalis*.

" Incidentally, Dr. Wetmore tells me also that he considers it premature to conclude that *Richmondena* and *Pyrrhuloxia* are congeneric despite the positive statements of paragraphs 9 and 10 of the application. A brief examination of the osteology suggests that there may be fundamental differences. The Mayr and Amadon (1951) conclusion of congeneric status was not accepted for the 1957 Check List."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

CARDINALINAE Sushkin, 1925, *Auk* **42** : 260

Cardinalis Bonaparte, 1838, *Proc. zool. Soc. London* **1837** : 111

Cardinalis Jarocki, 1821, *Zoologiia* **2** : 133

cardinalis, *Loxia*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 172

sinuatus, *Cardinalis*, Bonaparte, 1838, *Proc. zool. Soc. London* **1837** : 111

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Cardinalis* Bonaparte, 1838: Gray, 1840, *List Genera Birds:* 43

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)14 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted

under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 784.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
14 *June* 1966

OPINION 785

PSEUDOSQUILLA DANA, 1852, AND *GONODACTYLUS* BERTHOLD, 1827 (CRUSTACEA, STOMATOPODA): DESIGNATION OF TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) the generic name *Smerdis* Leach, 1817, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(b) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Pseudosquilla* Dana, 1852, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Squilla ciliata* Fabricius, 1787, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus;

(c) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Gonodactylus* Berthold, 1827, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Squilla chiragra* Fabricius, 1781, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Coronida* Brooks, 1886 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Balss, 1938, *Squilla bradyi* A. Milne Edwards, 1869 (Name No. 1729);

(b) *Coronis* Desmarest, (September) 1823 (gender : feminine), type-species, by subsequent monotypy, *Coronis scolopendra* Latreille, 1828 (Name No. 1730);

(c) *Gonodactylus* Berthold, 1827 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(c) above, *Squilla chiragra* Fabricius, 1781 (Name No. 1731);

(d) *Hemisquilla* Hansen, 1895 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Gonodactylus styliferus* H. Milne Edwards, 1837 (Name No. 1732);

(e) *Pseudosquilla* Dana, 1852 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, *Squilla ciliata* Fabricius, 1787 (Name No. 1733).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *bradyi* A. Milne Edwards, 1869, as published in the binomen *Squilla bradyi* (type-species of *Coronida* Brooks, 1886) (Name No. 2162);

(b) *chiragra* Fabricius, 1781, as published in the binomen *Squilla chiragra* (type-species of *Gonodactylus* Berthold, 1827) (Name No. 2163);

(c) *ciliata* Fabricius, 1787, as published in the binomen *Squilla ciliata* (type-species of *Pseudosquilla* Dana, 1852) (Name No. 2164);

(d) *ensiger* Owen, 1832, as published in the binomen *Gonodactylus ensiger* (Name No. 2165);

(e) *scolopendra* Latreille, 1828, as published in the binomen *Coronis scolopendra* (type-species of *Coronis* Desmarest, 1823) (Name No. 2166).

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 23, Part 5. December 1966.

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Coroniderichthus* Hansen, 1895 (a junior objective synonym of *Coronida* Brooks, 1886) (Name No. 1816);

(b) *Coronis* Hübner, (21 December) 1823 (a junior homonym of *Coronis* Desmarest, 1823) (Name No. 1817);

(c) *Gonerichthus* Brooks, 1886 (a junior objective synonym of *Gonodactylus* Berthold, 1827) (Name No. 1818);

(d) *Pseuderichthus* Brooks, (May) 1886 (a junior objective synonym of *Pseudosquilla* Dana, 1852) (Name No. 1819);

(e) *Pseudosquille* Eydoux & Souleyet, 1842 (a vernacular (French) name) (Name No. 1820);

(f) *Pseuderichthus* Dames, (after September) 1886 (a junior homonym of *Pseuderichthus* Brooks, 1886) (Name No. 1821);

(g) *Alimerichthus* Claus, 1871 (a junior homonym of *Alimerichthus* Guérin, 1855) (Name No. 1822);

(h) *Smerdis* Leach, 1817 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above) (Name No. 1823);

(i) *Coronis* Gloger, 1827 (a junior homonym of *Coronis* Desmarest, 1823) (Name No. 1824).

(5) The family-group name SQUILLIDAE (correction of SQUILLARES) Latreille, [1802–1803] (type-genus *Squilla* Fabricius, 1787) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 416.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1609)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. L. B. Holthuis and Dr. Raymond B. Manning in November 1963. The application was sent to the printer on 17 December 1963 and was published on 23 April 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 137–143. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to one specialist serial.

In a letter to the Secretary Professor Ernst Mayr suggested that *Coronis* Gloger, 1827 (Aves) should be placed on the Official Index of Rejected Names as a junior homonym of *Coronis* Desmarest, 1823. Gloger's name is a junior synonym of *Coracina* Vieillot, 1816. No other comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 10 March 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)15 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 141–143 together with the addition to the Official Index of *Coronis* Gloger, 1827. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 10 June 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Boschma, Jaczewski, Obruchev, Lemche, Mayr, Binder, Simpson, Uchida, Bonnet, Tortonese, Vokes, Forest, Alvarado, Sabrosky, Kraus, Mertens, Brinck, Evans, do Amaral.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Hubbs, Munroe, Ride.

Dr. N. R. Stoll returned a late affirmative vote.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Alimerichthus Claus, 1871, *Abh. Ges. Wiss. Göttingen* **16** : 146
bradyi, *Squilla*, A. Milne Edwards, 1869, *in* De Folin & Périer, *Fonds de la Mer* **1** : 137
chiragra, *Squilla*, Fabricius, 1781, *Spec. Ins.* **1** : 515
ciliata, *Squilla*, Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* **1** : 333
Coronida Brooks, 1886, *John Hopkins Univ. Circ.* **5**(49) : 84
Coroniderichthus Hansen, 1895, *Ergebn. Plankton-Exped.* **2**(G) (c) : 81, 83, 98, 102
Coronis Desmarest, 1823, *Dict. Sci. nat.* **28** : 345
Coronis Gloger, 1827, *Notizen* (Froriep) **16** : 277
Coronis Hübner, 1823, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (17) : 265
ensiger, *Gonodactylus*, Owen, 1832, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.*, **1832** : 6
Gonerichthus Brooks, 1886, *John Hopkins Univ. Circ.* **5**(49) : 83
Gonodactylus Berthold, 1827, *in* Latreille, *Natürl. Fam. Thierr.* : 271
Hemisquilla Hansen, 1895, *Ergebn. Plankton-Exped.* **2**(G) (c) : 72
Pseuderichthus Brooks, 1886, *John Hopkins Univ. Circ.* **5**(49) : 83
Pseuderichthus Dames, 1886, *Zeitschr. Deutsch. geol. Ges.* **38** : 571
Pseudosquilla Dana, 1852, *U.S. Explor. Exped.* **13** : 615, 621
Pseudosquille Eydoux & Souleyet, 1842, *Voy. Bonite* (Zool.) **1**(2) : 263
scolopendra, *Coronis*, Latreille, 1828, *Ency. méth.* **10** (Ins.): 474
Smerdis Leach, 1817, *Tuckey's Narrat. Exped. River Zaire* (app. 4): unnumbered plate
SQUILLIDAE Latreille, [1802–1803], *Hist. nat. Crust. Ins.* **3** : 36

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Coronida* Brooks, 1886: Balss, 1938, Bronn's *Klassen Ord. Tierr.* **5**(1) (6) (2): 130.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)15 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 785.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
14 *June* 1966

OPINION 786

GRISELDA RADICANA HEINRICH, 1923 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *Griselda radicana* Heinrich, 1923, is hereby made available, despite the fact that this was a misidentification and that Heinrich had no intention of publishing a new name, and that species is hereby designated to be the type-species of *Griselda* Heinrich, 1923.

(2) The generic name *Griselda* Heinrich, 1923 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Griselda radicana* Heinrich, 1923, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1734.

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *radicana* Heinrich, 1923, as published in the binomen *Griselda radicana* (type-species of *Griselda* Heinrich, 1923) (Name No. 2167);

(b) *radicana* Walsingham, 1879, as published in the binomen *Paedisca radicana* (Name No. 2168).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1612)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Nicholas S. Obraztsov in September 1963. The application was sent to the printer on 17 December 1963 and was published on 23 April 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 144–145. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin*, as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to eight entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 10 March 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)16 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 145. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 10 June 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—eighteen (18), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Boschma, Obruchev, Lemche,* Mayr, Binder, Uchida, Bonnet, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Vokes, Forest, Alvarado, Sabrosky, Kraus, Mertens, Evans.

Negative votes—two (2): Simpson,* do Amaral.

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Hubbs, Munroe, Ride.

Prof. P. Brinck and Dr. N. R. Stoll returned late affirmative votes. The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes.

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* A qualified vote. See below.

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (16.iii.66): " Heinrich's (1923) use of *Paedisca radicana* Walsingham, 1879, prevents that name from falling under the definition of a *nomen oblitum*."

Dr. Henning Lemche (4.iv.66): " The reasons given for reviving a forgotten name (*radicana* Walsingham) are quite insufficient. Their acceptance would undermine the whole idea of rejecting *nomina oblita*."

Prof. G. G. Simpson (18.iv.66): " This involves two proposals, which should not have been combined in one vote. I favour (1) (2) and (3) (a) but oppose (3) (b). On evidence submitted, placing this *nomen oblitum* on the Official List would be counter to stability of current nomenclature."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Griselda Heinrich, 1923, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* 123 : 186, pl. 7, fig. 36, pl. 49, fig. 329

radicana, *Griselda*, Heinrich, 1923, *Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* 123 : 186, pl. 7, fig. 36, pl. 49, fig. 329

radicana, *Paedisca*, Walsingham, 1879, *Illustr. Lepid. Heter. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 53, pl. 72, fig. 5.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)16 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 786.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
15 *June* 1966

OPINION 787

BAETIS [LEACH, 1815] (INSECTA, EPHEMEROPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS TOGETHER WITH SUPPRESSION OF *EPHEMERA BIOCULATA* LINNAEUS, 1758

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Baetis* [Leach, 1815] made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Ephemera fuscata* Linnaeus, 1761, is hereby designated to be the type of that genus;

(b) the specific name *bioculata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Ephemera bioculata*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Baetis* [Leach, 1815] (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above, *Ephemera fuscata* Linnaeus, 1761, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1735.

(3) The specific name *fuscata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Ephemera fuscata*, as interpreted by the male neotype specimen designated by Müller-Liebenau, 1965 (type-species of *Baetis* [Leach, 1815]) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2169.

(4) The specific name *bioculata* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Ephemera bioculata* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 876.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1620)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. D. E. Kimmins in December 1963. Mr. Kimmins' application was sent to the printer on 17 December 1963 and was published on 23 April 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 146–147. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials.

The application was supported by Prof. P. Brinck and Dr. Ingrid Müller-Liebenau (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 119–122, pls. 1–4) who submitted additional proposals concerning the suppression under the plenary powers of *Ephemera bioculata* Linnaeus, 1758, and designated a neotype for *Ephemera fuscata* Linnaeus, 1761.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 10 March 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)17 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 146–147; **22** : 119. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 10 June 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Boschma, Jaczewski, Obruchev, Lemche, Mayr, Binder, Simpson, Uchida, Bonnet, Tortonese, Vokes, Forest, Alvarado, Sabrosky, Kraus,* Mertens,* Brinck, Evans, do Amaral.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Hubbs, Munroe, Ride.

Dr. N. R. Stoll returned a late affirmative vote. In returning their votes two Commissioners made comments as follows:

Dr. O. Kraus (6.vi.66): I only vote for the original proposal, but I regret that I must vote against the supplement application published in vol. 22 of the *Bulletin:* on page 122 the Commission is asked to agree with the selection of two neotypes for one and the same species!

Prof. Dr. R. Mertens (6.vi.66): I vote for the original proposal, not for the supplementary application, where the Commission is asked to agree with the selection of two neotypes for the same species.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Baetis [Leach, 1815], *in* Brewster's *Edinb. Ency.* **9** : 137
bioculata, *Ephemera*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 577
fuscata, *Ephemera*, Linnaeus, 1761, *Fauna svec.* (ed. 2) : 376

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)17 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 787.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
15 *June* 1966

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* An affirmative vote in part only. See below.

OPINION 788

MEGALOPTA SMITH, 1853 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Megalopta* Smith, 1853, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Megalopta idalia* Smith, 1853, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Megalopta* Smith, 1853 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Megalopta idalia* Smith, 1853 (Name No. 1736);

(b) *Reepenia* Friese, 1909 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Nomia variabilis* Friese, 1909 (Name No. 1737).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *idalia* Smith, 1853, as published in the binomen *Megalopta idalia* (type-species of *Megalopta* Smith, 1853) (Name No. 2170);

(b) *variabilis* Friese, 1909, as published in the binomen *Nomia variabilis* (type-species of *Reepenia* Friese, 1909) (Name No. 2171).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1624)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Prof. Charles D. Michener and J. S. Moure, C.M.F., in December 1963. The application was sent to the printer on 17 December 1963 and was published on 23 April 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 148–149. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 10 March 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)18 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 148–149. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 10 June 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Holthuis, Boschma, Obruchev, Lemche, Jaczewski, Mayr, Binder, Simpson, Uchida, Bonnet, Tortonese, Vokes, Forest, Alvarado, Sabrosky, Kraus, Mertens, Evans, do Amaral.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Hubbs, Munroe, Ride.

Commissioners Brinck and Stoll returned late affirmative votes.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

idalia, Megalopta, Smith, 1853, *Cat. hymenopt. Ins. Coll. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 83
Megalopta Smith, 1853, *Cat. hymenopt. Ins. Coll. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 83
Reepenia Friese, 1909, *Ann. Mus. nat. Hist. Hung.* **7** : 205
variabilis, Nomia, Friese, 1909, *Ann. Mus. nat. Hist. Hung.* **7** : 205

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)18 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 788.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
15 *June* 1966

OPINION 789

REJECTION OF THE PAMPHLET BY J. HÜBNER, 1808, ENTITLED *ERSTE ZUTRÄGE ZUR SAMMLUNG EXOTISCHER SCHMETTERLINGE*

RULING.—(1) It is hereby Ruled that the incomplete pamphlet of Jacob Hübner, dated 1808, entitled *Erste Zuträge zur Sammlung exotischer Schmetterlinge*, has not been published within the meaning of Article 8 of the Code, and therefore that neither the generic nor the specific names used in that pamphlet are available for nomenclatorial purposes.

(2) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Hypercompe* Hübner, [1819], made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Phalaena icasia* Cramer, 1777, is hereby designated to be the type of that genus.

(3) The generic name *Hypercompe* Hübner, [1819] (gender : neuter), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (2) above, *Phalaena icasia* Cramer, 1777, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1738.

(4) The specific name *icasia* Cramer, 1777, as published in the binomen *Phalaena icasia* (type-species of *Hypercompe* Hübner, [1819]) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2172.

(5) The following entry is hereby made on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature with the Title Number 72:

Hübner, J., 1808. *Erste Zuträge zur Sammlung exotischer Schmetterlinge* (rejected for nomenclatorial purposes because not properly published in the manner prescribed by Article 8 of the Code).

(6) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Achatia* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1825);
(b) *Agrotis* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1826);
(c) *Apatele* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1827);
(d) *Ascalapha* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1828);
(e) *Blephara* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1829);
(f) *Blepharum* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1830);
(g) *Blepharidia* Püngeler, 1900 (a junior homonym of *Blepharidia* Hübner, 1822) (Name No. 1831);
(h) *Chrysaor* Hübner, [1809] (a junior homonym of *Chrysaor* Montfort, 1808) (Name No. 1832);

(i) *Chrysaor* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1833);
(j) *Diphthera* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No, 1834);
(k) *Diphthera* Sluiter, 1888 (a junior homonym of *Diphthera* Hübner, [1809]) (Name No. 1835);
(l) *Elasmion* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1836);
(m) *Elasmia* Hübner, 1822 (an incorrect original spelling for *Elasmion* Hübner, 1822) (Name No. 1837);
(n) *Epirrita* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1838);
(o) *Erastria* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1839);
(p) *Erastria* Ochsenheimer, 1816 (a junior homonym of *Erastria* Hübner, [1813]) (Name No. 1840);
(q) *Erpyzon* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1841);
(r) *Euclidia* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1842);
(s) *Glaucopis* Fabricius, 1807 (a junior homonym of *Glaucopis* Gmelin, 1788) (Name No. 1843);
(t) *Glaucopis* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1844);
(u) *Glaucopis* Bonaparte, 1854 (a junior homonym of *Glaucopis* Gmelin, 1788) (Name No. 1845);
(v) *Gloee* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1846);
(w) *Glaea* Curtis, 1829 (an incorrect spelling for *Gloia* Hübner, 1822) (Name No. 1847);
(x) *Hamadryas* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1848);
(y) *Hamadryas* Mikan, 1821 (a junior homonym of *Hamadryas* Hübner, [1806]) (Name No. 1849);
(z) *Hamadryas* Boisduval, 1832 (a junior homonym of *Hamadryas* Hübner, [1806]) (Name No. 1850);
(aa) *Hamadryas* Cantor, 1838 (a junior homonym of *Hamadryas* Hübner, [1806]) (Name No. 1851);
(bb) *Hamadryas* Lesson, 1840 (a junior homonym of *Hamadryas* Hübner, [1806]) (Name No. 1852);
(cc) *Hamadryas* Albers, 1850 (a junior homonym of *Hamadryas* Hübner, [1806]) (Name No. 1853);
(dd) *Hamadryas* Clemens, 1864 (a junior homonym of *Hamadryas* Hübner, [1806]) (Name No. 1854);
(ee) *Heliaca* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1855);

(ff) *Heliaca* Herrich-Schäffer, [1851] (a junior homonym of *Heliaca* Hübner, 1822) (Name No. 1856);
(gg) *Heliothis* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1857);
(hh) *Hipocrita* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1858);
(ii) *Hipocrita* Hübner, [1810] (an incorrect spelling for *Hypocrita* Hübner, [1807]) (Name No. 1859);
(jj) *Hypocrita* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1860);
(kk) *Hypocrita* Saussure, 1868 (a junior homonym of *Hypocrita* Hübner, [1807]) (Name No. 1861);
(ll) *Hypercompe* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1862);
(mm) *Idia* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1863);
(nn) *Idia* Lamouroux, 1816 (a junior homonym of *Idia* Hübner, [1813]) (Name No. 1864);
(oo) *Idia* Wiedemann, 1820 (a junior homonym of *Idia* Hübner, [1813]) (Name No. 1865);
(pp) *Idia* Fieber, 1866 (a junior homonym of *Idia* Hübner, [1813]) (Name No. 1866);
(qq) *Jaspidia* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1867);
(rr) *Mancipium* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1868);
(ss) *Najas* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1869);
(tt) *Nereis* Hübner, [1806] (a junior homonym of *Nereis* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1870);
(uu) *Nereis* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1871);
(vv) *Nereis* Conrad, 1860 (a junior homonym of *Nereis* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1872);
(ww) *Nereis* Warren, 1908 (a junior homonym of *Nereis* Linnaeus, 1758) (Name No. 1873);
(xx) *Oreas* Hübner, [1807] (a junior objective synonym of *Haetera* Fabricius 1807) (Name No. 1874);
(yy) *Oreas* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1875);
(zz) *Oreas* Montfort, 1808 (a junior homonym of *Oreas* Hübner, [1807]) (Name No. 1876);
(aaa) *Oreas* Desmarest, 1822 (a junior homonym of *Oreas* Hübner, [1807]) (Name No. 1877);
(bbb) *Oreas* Agassiz, 1846 (a junior homonym of *Oreas* Hübner, [1807]) (Name No. 1878);

(ccc) *Palpita* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1879);
(ddd) *Petrophora* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1880);
(eee) *Ptilodon* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1881);
(fff) *Prophyla* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1882);
(ggg) *Rusticus* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1883);
(hhh) *Sphecomorpha* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1884);
(iii) *Terpne* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1885);
(jjj) *Tetrachila* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1886);
(kkk) *Tribonophora* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1887);
(lll) *Xanthia* Hübner, 1808 (included in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) (Name No. 1888);
(mmm) *Xanthia* Fairmaire, 1893 (a junior homonym of *Xanthia* Ochsenheimer, 1816) (Name No. 1889).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1611)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. I. W. B. Nye in July 1963. Dr. Nye's application was sent to the printer on 17 October 1963 and was published on 25 March 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 58–80. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the designation of a type-species for *Hypercompe* Hübner, [1819], was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to eight entomological serials.

The proposals were supported by Prof. M. Beier, Dr. D. F. Hardwick, Dr. E. L. Todd, Dr. I. F. B. Common (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 333–335), Mr. W. H. T. Tams (*ibid.* **22** : 137–8), Mr. A. Watson, Dr. H. Inoue, Mr. R. J. Collins and Mr. D. S. Fletcher. Objections were received from Dr. Ch. Boursin (*ibid.* **21** : 333), Dr. E. Berio (*ibid.* **22** : 154–5, 341–2), Dr. L. Sheljuzhko, Dr. W. Forster, Dr. H. Reisser, Dr. F. Kasy and Dr. H. J. Hannemann.

In December 1965 Dr. Nye provided a correction to his application as follows: "There is a use of *Idia* by Hübner, [1813], which antedates that by Lamouroux, 1816. The application should therefore be amended as follows:

(u) *Idia* Hübner [1806], Tentamen: 2. Used in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes in Opinions 97 and 278.

Idia Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr.* : 5, *nomen nudum* until [1809]–[1813], *Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : fig. 131–132. Used in an unpublished work and therefore to be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

Idia Hübner [1813], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : pl. [212] (gender : feminine) (type-species, by monotypy: *Noctua aemula* [Denis & Schiffermüller] [1775], *Ankündung Syst. Werkes Schmett. Wien:* 314) (Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera).

To be placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

Idia Lamouroux, 1816, *Hist. Polyp.*: 199. A junior homonym of *Idia* Hübner [1813] and therefore to be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology."

At the request of Professor Mayr, Dr. Nye listed the homonyms of the names dealt with in his applications:

(d) *Ascalapha* Anderson, 1872, as cited in Neave is an incorrect spelling of *Ascalaphia* Geoffroy, 1837, and not a homonym of *Ascalapha* Hübner.

(f) *Blepharum* Thomson, 1878 (Coleoptera)—has been replaced by *Euleptodema* Obenberger, 1928.

Blepharidia Püngeler, 1900 (Lepidoptera)—a junior homonym of *Blepharidia* Hübner—to be placed on the Official Index.

(h) *Diphthera* Sluiter, 1888 (Coelenterata)—to be placed on the Official Index.

(k) *Erastria* Ochsenheimer, 1816 (Lepidoptera)—to be placed on the Official Index.

(n) *Glaucopis* Fabricius, 1807—already included in application.

Glaucopis Bonaparte, 1854 (Aves)—to be placed on the Official Index.

(p) *Hamadryas* Mikan, 1821 (Lepidoptera); *Hamadryas* Boisduval, 1832 (Lepidoptera); *Hamadryas* Cantor, 1838 (Reptilia); *Hamadryas* Lesson, 1840 (Mammalia); *Hamadryas* Albers, 1850 (Mollusca); *Hamadryas* Clemens, 1864 (Lepidoptera)—all junior homonyms and to be placed on the Official Index.

(q) *Heliaca* Herrich-Schäffer, [1851] (Lepidoptera)—to be placed on the Official Index.

(s) *Hypocrita* Saussure, 1868 (Orthoptera)—to be placed on the Official Index.

(u) *Idia* Wiedemann, 1820 (Diptera); *Idia* Fieber, 1866 (Hemiptera)—to be placed on the Official Index.

(v) *Jaspidia* Boisduval, 1840, cited by Neave is the same generic concept as *Jaspidia* Hübner, 1822.

(z) *Nereis* Conrad, 1860 (Mollusca); *Nereis* Warren, 1908 (Lepidoptera)—to be placed on the Official Index.

(aa) *Oreas* Montfort, 1808 (Protozoa); *Oreas* Desmarest, 1822 (Mammalia); *Oreas* Agassiz, 1846 (Aves); *Oreas* Felder, 1865 (Lepidoptera)—all to be placed on the Official Index.

Haetera Doubleday, 1845, cited by Neave is the same generic concept as *Haetera* Fabricius, 1807.

(ll) *Xanthia* Fairmaire, 1893 (Coleoptera)—to be placed on the Official Index.

The above information was given to Commissioners at the time of voting.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 10 March 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)21 either for or against proposals in para. 1(a)–(c) in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 58, with the addition to the Official Index of certain junior homonyms as set out on a sheet attached to the Voting Paper (see above). At the close of the prescribed voting period on 10 June 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—seventeen (17), received in the following order: China, Boschma, Lemche,* Mayr, Binder,* Simpson, Uchida, Obruchev, Bonnet, Jaczewski, Vokes, Forest, Alvarado, Kraus, Mertens, Evans, do Amaral.

Negative votes—three (3): Holthuis, Tortonese, Sabrosky.

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Hubbs, Munroe, Ride.

Commissioners Brinck and Stoll returned late affirmative votes. The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (16.iii.66): " In voting against the proposal of Dr. Nye I do so because Dr. Nye and others have only brought forward some arguments in favour of considering Hübner's (1808) pamphlet ' *Erste Zuträge* . . . ' a printer's proof and therefore not a publication. However, all these arguments are rather feeble and certainly no definite proof has been given for their contention. In this way there will always remain dispute about the fact whether or not this publication was legally put on the Index. Dr. Nye's objective would have been more satisfactory, and much more easily attained, had he simply requested the suppression of the pamphlet under the plenary powers of the Commission."

Dr. H. Lemche (4.iv.66): " In the past, much confusion has arisen from gross adoption of names not sufficiently scrutinized before being proposed. In the present case, even a number of names relating to other phyla are proposed for addition to the Official List and Index, without a single word on the interesting question as to whether these names are wanted or not by the specialists in these groups."

Dr. G. G. Simpson (18.iv.66): " The great amount of labour put into this case by Berio is to be appreciated, but his historical and legalistic points seem to me to be less important than the always overriding consideration of stability."

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky (6.vi.66): " It does not appear to me to be conclusively proved that the *Erste Zuträge* was not published, and as long as the possibility exists that it *might* have been published I cannot in good conscience vote to regard it as unpublished.

" Whether it should be suppressed is a different question. Opinion is divided, obviously, and a decision either way will upset some usage. Equally obviously, divided usage does not contribute to stability and universality, and some action is imperative. I am informed that more upsetting and far reaching changes would be required by acceptance of the *Erste Zuträge* than by its rejection. Accordingly I would support use of the plenary powers to suppress it, to avoid what Hardwick has aptly described as ' disruptive changes in a presently fairly stable interpretation of names.'

" I agree strongly with the comment of Todd on (1) (b) (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 335). En masse placement of names on Official Lists may unwittingly borrow trouble for the future, even though Nye's work on these names appears to be admirably thorough and careful."

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* An affirmative vote in part only. See below.

Dr. P. Brinck (14.vi.66): " Dr. Nye's detailed examination of the case means a stable basis for a decision. In spite of the fact that I was impressed by some of the objections presented in the *Bulletin*, I feel a positive decision as proposed by Dr. Nye is the better way."

Dr. E. Binder (18.iv.66): " I vote in favour of 1(a) and (c) and against 1(b)."

Since a number of Commissioners declared themselves against the addition of names to the Official List in the present case, it was decided, in consultation with Dr. Nye, that that part of his application should be withdrawn. The name of the genus *Hypercompe* Hübner, [1819], the type-species of which has been designated by the Commission under the plenary powers, however, must be placed on the List.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Achatia Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 4, 6
Agrotis Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 4
Apatele Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 5
Ascalapha Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 4–6
Blephara Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 4
Blepharidia Püngeler, 1900, *Dtsch. ent. Z.* **13** : 122
Blepharum Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 4
Chrysaor Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 4
Chrysaor Hübner, [1809], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [161]
Diphthera Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.*: 4
Diphthera Sluiter, 1888, *Natuurk. Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind.* **48** : 233
Elasmia Hübner, 1822, *Syst.-alph. Verz.:* 62
Elasmion Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 6
Epirrita Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 4
Erastria Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 5
Erastria Ochsenheimer, 1816, *Schmett. Europa* **4** : 92
Erpyzon Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 4, 5
Euclidia Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 3
Glaea Curtis, 1829, *Brit. Ent.* **6** : 268
Glaucopis Bonaparte, 1854, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris (Zool.) (4) **1** (3) : 137
Glaucopis Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 289
Glaucopis Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 3, 4, 5, 6
Gloee Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 4, 5
Hamadryas Albers, 1850, *Die Heliceen* : 155
Hamadryas Boisduval, 1832, *in* d'Urville, *Voy.* " *Astrolabe* ", Ent. **1** : 91
Hamadryas Cantor, 1838, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **6** : 73
Hamadryas Clemens, 1864, *Proc. ent. Soc. Philad.* **2** : 422
Hamadryas Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.*: 4
Hamadryas Lesson, 1840, *Spec. Mamm.*: 107
Hamadryas Mikan, 1821, *Del. Brasil.*: expl. pl. [2]
Heliaca Herrich-Schäffer, [1851], *Syst. Bearbeit. Schmett. Europ.* **2** : 370
Heliaca Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.*: 5
Heliothis Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.*: 5

Hipocrita Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 4, 5
Hipocrita Hübner, [1810], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [189]
Hypocrita Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.*: 4
Hypocrita Saussure, 1868, *Rev. Mag. Zool.* (2) **20** : 99
Hypercompe Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 3
Hypercompe Hübner, [1819], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [191]
icasia, Phalaena, Cramer, 1777, *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** : 130, pl. 181, fig. E
Idia Fieber, 1866, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **16** : 509
Idia Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 5
Idia Lamouroux, 1816, *Hist. Polyp.:* 199
Idia Wiedemann, 1820, *Nov. Dipt. Gen.:* 21
Jaspidia Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 4, 5
Mancipium Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.*: **4**, 5
Najas Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 3
Nereis Conrad, 1860, *J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* (2) **4** : 289
Nereis Hübner, [1806], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [1], [2], [5–8], [12], [15]
Nereis Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.*: 4–6
Nereis Warren, 1908, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **34** (1601): 110
Oreas Agassiz, 1846, *Nomencl. zool. Index Univ.*
Oreas Desmarest, 1822, *Ency. méth.* (Mamm.) **2** : 471
Oreas Hübner, [1807], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [82]
Oreas Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.* : 3
Oreas Montfort, 1808, *Conch. syst. Class. méth. Coquilles* **1** : 94
Palpita Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 5, 6
Petrophora Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 5
Prophyla Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 4
Ptilodon Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 4
Rusticus Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 5, 6
Sphecomorpha Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.:* 4
Terpne Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.*: 6
Tetrachila Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.*: 5
Tribonophora Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.*: 5
Xanthia Fairmaire, 1893, *Ann. Soc. ent. France* **62** : 31
Xanthia Hübner, 1808, *Erste Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.*: 4

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)21 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 789.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
22 *June* 1966

OPINION 790

AXOPORA MILNE EDWARDS & HAIME, [1850] (HYDROZOA): VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Holaraea* Milne Edwards & Haime, 1849, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Axopora* Milne Edwards & Haime, [1850] (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Geodia pyriformis* Michelin, [1847], is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1739.

(3) The specific name *pyriformis* Michelin, [1847], as published in the binomen *Geodia pyriformis* (type-species of *Axopora* Milne Edwards & Haime, [1850]) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2173.

(4) The family-group name AXOPORIDAE Boschma, 1951 (type-genus: *Axopora* Milne Edwards & Haime, [1850]) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 417.

(5) The generic name *Holaraea* Milne Edwards & Haime, 1849 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1890.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1610)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Professor H. Boschma in September 1963. Dr. Boschma's application was sent to the printer on 17 December 1963 and was published on 7th August 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 225. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 May 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)24 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 225. At the close of the prescribed Voting Period on 3 August 1966 the state of the Voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: China, Simpson, Mayr, Holthuis, Bonnet, Boschma, Brinck, Vokes, Lemche, Uchida, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Sabrosky, do Amaral, Mertens, Forest, Alvarado, Munroe, Ride, Stoll, Kraus, Evans, Binder.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Obruchev.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Axopora Milne Edwards & Haime, [1850], *Mon. Brit. foss. Corals*: lix
AXOPORIDAE Boschma, 1951, *Zool. Verh.*, Leiden **13** : 2
Holaraea Milne Edwards & Haime, 1849, *C.R. Acad. Sci.*, Paris **29** : 259
pyriformis, *Geodia*, Michelin, [847], *Iconogr. zoophyt.*: 178.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)24 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 790.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
15 *August* 1966

OPINION 791

PARATYLENCHUS ELACHISTUS STEINER, 1949 (NEMATODA): REJECTION OF A NEOTYPE SPECIMEN

RULING.—(1) The specimen of *Paratylenchus elachistus* Steiner, 1949, designated by Tarjan, 1960, as neotype of that species, is hereby set aside.

(2) The specific name *elachistus* Steiner, 1949, as published in the binomen *Paratylenchus elachistus*, as interpreted by the lectotype designated by Tarjan & Golden, 1964, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2174.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1615)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. A. C. Tarjan and Dr. A. M. Golden in August 1963. The application was sent to the printer on 28 February 1964 and was published on 7 August 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 226. The application was supported by Dr. R. H. Mulvey.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 May 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)25 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 226. At the close of the prescribed Voting Period on 3 August 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: China, Simpson, Mayr, Holthuis, Bonnet, Boschma, Brinck, Vokes, Lemche, Uchida, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Sabrosky, do Amaral, Mertens, Forest, Alvarado, Ride, Munroe, Stoll, Kraus, Evans, Binder.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Obruchev.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their Voting Papers:

Prof. Ernst Mayr (10.v.66): " This proves again how dangerous it is to designate neotypes needlessly. It is very doubtful that the original neotype designation of Tarjan 1960 met the rigorous conditions of Art. 75."

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (1.vii.66): " This case may emphasize a point: Was the neotype really ' necessary ' (Code, 75a) in the first place? "

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following is the original reference for the name placed on the Official List by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

elachistus, *Paratylenchus*, Steiner, 1949, *Proc. Soil Sci. Soc. Fla.* (1942) **4-B** : 72–117

The following is the original reference for the designation of a lectotype for a nominal species concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Paratylenchus elachistus* Steiner, 1949: Tarjan & Golden, 1964, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 226

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)25 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the Present Opinion No. 791.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
15 *August* 1966

OPINION 792

CERTHIA CHRYSOTIS LATHAM, 1801 (AVES): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *chrysotis* Latham, 1801, as published in the binomen *Certhia chrysotis*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *chrysotis* Latham, 1801, as published in the binomen *Certhia chrysotis* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 877.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1653)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature of the International Ornithological Congress in May 1964. The application was sent to the printer on 7 July 1964 and was published on 7 August 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 240. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to twelve ornithological serials. No comments were received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 May 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)27 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 240. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 August 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: China, Simpson, Mayr, Holthuis, Bonnet, Boschma, Brinck, Vokes, Lemche, Uchida, Jaczewski, Tortonese, do Amaral, Mertens, Forest, Alvarado, Munroe, Ride, Stoll, Kraus, Evans, Binder.

Negative votes—one (1): Sabrosky.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Obruchev.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following is the original reference for a specific name placed on the Official Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

chrysotis, *Certhia*, Latham, 1801, *Index Ornith.*, Suppl.: 38.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)27 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted

under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 792.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

London
16 *August* 1966

OPINION 793

NANA SCHUMACHER, 1817 (GASTROPODA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Nana* Schumacher, 1817, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Cyclope* Risso, 1826 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Keen, 1964, *Cyclope neritoidea* Risso, 1826 is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1740.

(3) The specific name *neriteum* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Buccinum neriteum*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2175.

(4) The generic name *Nana* Schumacher, 1817 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1891.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1622)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Myra Keen in December 1963. Dr. Keen's application was sent to the printer on 28 February 1964 and was published on 16 October 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 303–304. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. Allyn G. Smith.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 3 May 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)28 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 303–304. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 3 August 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: China, Simpson, Mayr, Holthuis, Bonnet, Boschma, Brinck, Vokes, Lemche, Uchida, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Sabrosky, do Amaral, Mertens, Forest, Alvarado, Munroe, Ride, Stoll, Kraus, Evans, Binder.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Obruchev.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Cyclope Risso, 1826, *Hist. nat. princip. Prod. Europ. mérid.* **4** : 170, 271
Nana Schumacher, 1817, *Essai nouv. Syst. Habitations Vers test.* : 225
neriteum, Buccinum, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 738

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling:
For *Cyclope* Risso, 1826: Keen, 1964, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 303.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)28 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 793.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
16 *August* 1966

OPINION 794

SPALEROSOPHIS JAN, 1865 (REPTILIA): VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Chilolepis* Fitzinger, 1843, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Spalerosophis* Jan, 1865 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Sphalerosophis* (sic) *microlepis* Jan, 1865, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1741.

(3) The specific name *microlepis* Jan, 1865, as published in the binomen *Sphalerosophis* (sic) *microlepis* (type-species of *Spalerosophis* Jan, 1865) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2176.

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Chilolepis* Fitzinger, 1843 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) (Name No. 1892);

(b) *Sphalerosophis* Jan, 1865 (an incorrect original spelling for *Spalerosophis* by the action of Marx, 1959, as first reviser) (Name No. 1893).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1627)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission in January 1964 by Professor Eugen Kramer. Professor Kramer's application was sent to the printer on 28 February 1964 and was published on 16 October 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 305. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two herpetological serials.

The proposal to suppress *Chilolepis* Fitzinger was supported by Professor R. Mertens (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 14) and by Professor Hobart M. Smith, who both, however, requested the preservation of the spelling *Spalerosophis*.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 June 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)30 either for or against the proposal to suppress *Chilolepis*, as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 305, and, as a separate item, for the preservation of either *Sphalerosophis* or *Spalerosophis*. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 16 September 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Part 1. Affirmative votes—eighteen (18), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Holthuis, Brinck, Boschma, Vokes, Obruchev, Binder, do Amaral, Uchida, Tortonese, Mertens, Mayr, Kraus, Forest, Alvarado, Jaczewski, Evans.

Negative votes—one (1): Sabrosky.

Part 2. For *Spalerosophis*—twelve (12): Lemche, Holthuis, Brinck, Vokes, Obruchev, Binder, Mertens, Kraus, Forest, Alvarado, Jaczewski, Evans.

For *Sphalerosophis*—six (6): China, Boschma, do Amaral, Uchida, Tortonese, Mayr.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Munroe.

Commissioners Ride, Stoll and Bonnet returned late affirmative votes for the preservation of *Spalerosophis*. Commissioner Simpson returned a late affirmative vote in favour of the preservation of *Sphalerosophis*. In returning his negative vote Commissioner Sabrosky made the following comment:

" I do not consider the case serious enough to warrant Suspension of the Rules, nor am I satisfied with the information and arguments presented.

" 1. Original spelling: An error of transliteration had obviously occurred, but under the new Code this is not to be considered an inadvertent error (32a, ii) and hence not to be corrected, contrary to the applicant's statement. One is faced, rather, with two original spellings, Article 32b applies, and a first reviser is free to make a choice between the two spellings. Marx (1959) definitely mentioned *both* spellings and chose *Spalerosophis*; he is a reviser, then, and he may well be the *first* reviser. If so, that is the correct original spelling, and Suspension of the Rules would be necessary to upset it.

" 2. The applicant states that *Chilolepis* ' has not been used in other than a synonymic list since its first publication ' in 1843. There is an implication, though not specifically stated, that it was used only as a junior synonym. On the contrary, the first work mentioned, Cope (1886), is ' An analytical table of the genera of snakes ' (a tabular form key to the genera of the world), and *Chilolepis* is recognized as a valid genus.

" 3. Schmidt (1930) is said to have ' resurrected ' the name *Spalerosophis*. Apparently it was also unused from the time of its original proposal until then, except in the first two works noted for *Chilolepis*. Since then, the taxon is said to appear ' frequently ' in the literature, but I am informed by a herpetologist at the U.S. National Museum that rather rare snakes are involved, and the number of papers is small.

" The two most critical publications on this taxon were seriously in error, in my opinion. Schmidt (1930), who correctly (according to modern authors) recognized that this group of colubrid snakes deserved generic separation from others included in *Zamenis* of Boulenger's Catalogue, should have checked out others of the numerous generic synonyms under Boulenger's *Zamenis* before seizing upon *Spalerosophis*. He resurrected the latter for the species *diadema*, and *cliffordii* (type-species of *Chilolepis*) is now considered a subspecies of *diadema*. Had Schmidt checked *cliffordii*, that able herpetologist would surely have recognized that *diadema* and *cliffordii* were at least congeneric, and that obviously the prior *Chilolepis* was the name of choice.

" Marx (1959) reviewed the group, recognized that *Chilolepis* and *Spalerosophis* applied to the same taxon, and had an opportunity then to apply the Rules. He rejected *Chilolepis* for three reasons, none of which appear to me to be justified: (1) there was no diagnosis by Fitzinger [but Fitzinger included an already described species, *Coluber cliffordii* Schlegel, 1837, and thus made the generic name available (cf. Art. 16a, v), even as many other Fitzinger names are accepted]; (2) *Chilolepis* was not used to refer to any species in this genus since its publication in 1843 [but Cope, 1886, clearly cited the type-species, *cliffordii*]; and (3), *Spalerosophis* was used in ' many papers ' since Schmidt (1930) [but see above statement that the genus is rare. We are given no information by Marx, nor by the applicant Kramer, on the extent of usage; Marx actually cites few papers using *Spalerosophis* (or *Sphalerosophis*)]. As first reviser (presumably), Marx also had the opportunity to choose the correct spelling, *Sphalerosophis*, but he chose *Spalerosophis* on grounds of page precedence, which is not mandatory.

" Incidentally, the Secretary should insist that page references be given. It took some time-wasting search of Cope's long paper to find the name in question."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Chilolepis Fitzinger, 1843, *Syst. Rept.*: 26
microlepis, *Sphalerosophis*, Jan, 1865, *in* Filippi, *Note Viaggio Persia*: 356–357
Spalerosophis Jan, 1865, *in* Filippi, *Note Viaggio Persia*: 356
Sphalerosophis Jan, 1865, an incorrect original spelling for *Spalerosophis* q.v.

The following is the original reference for a first reviser concerning a genus involved in the present Ruling:

For *Spalerosophis* Jan, 1865: Marx, 1959, *Fieldiana* (Zool.) **39** : 348

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)30 were cast as set out above, that one of the alternative proposals contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 794.

G. O. EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
23 *September* 1966

SALPA EDWARDS, 1771 (PISCES): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS IN FAVOUR OF *SALPA* FORSKÅL, 1775 TOGETHER WITH THE DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES FOR *THALIA* BLUMENBACH, 1798 (TUNICATA, THALIACEA): Z.N.(S.) 1651

By Miss J. P. Waal (*University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, South Africa*)

In 1756, P. Browne described some salps under the name *Thalia*, No. 1, 2 & 3, in his first edition of *The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica*, p. 384. This name being pre-Linnean is not available under the Code. I consider that the descriptions refer to salps at present known under the genus *Cyclosalpa* de Blainville, 1827. In 1789 a second edition of Browne's Natural History of Jamaica was published, but since this was merely a copy of the first edition, the name *Thalia* is again unavailable under Opinion 5 and *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 150.

2. In 1775, Forskål established the genus *Salpa* and described eleven species, but his name is a junior homonym of *Salpa* G. Edwards, 1771 (Pisces). No valid type-species was designated by Herdman 1891 or Metcalf 1918 (who erroneously designated *S. fusiformis* Cuvier, 1804, not originally included by Forskål). Apstein, however, 1915 (*Sitz. Ges. Nat. Freund. Berlin*, Nr. 5) in his list of *nomina conservanda*, gives *Salpa maxima* Forskål as an " example " of *Salpa*. This might be regarded as a type designation, but it is not in accord with Article 69a (iii). In case Apstein's designation is regarded as invalid, I herewith designate the same species, *Salpa maxima* Forskål, 1775, as the type-species of *Salpa* Forskål 1775.

In order to conserve the well known Tunicate name *Salpa* Forskål, 1775, it is necessary to apply for the suppression, under the plenary powers, of *Salpa* G. Edwards, 1771, in the Fishes. This name has as its type-species, by monotypy, *Salpa purpurascens variegata* G. Edwards, 1771, which is currently regarded as a synonym of *Lutianus synagris* (Linnaeus, 1758). Unless suppressed, *Salpa* G. Edwards, 1771, would replace the well known fish name *Lutianus* Bloch, 1790, as well as making the well known Tunicate name *Salpa* Forskål, 1775, a junior homonym.

In 1792 [1798] Bruguière correctly gave a new replacement name *Biphora* for *Salpa* Forskål, 1775, nec G. Edwards 1771. *Biphora* has never been accepted by Tunicate workers and is virtually a *nomen oblitum*. The suppression of *Salpa* G. Edwards, as requested, would make *Biphora* a junior synonym of *Salpa* Forskål, 1775, with the same type-species, *Salpa maxima*.

3. In 1798 the genus *Thalia* was first made available by Blumenbach who defined it and described one species, *Thalia lingulata* Blumenbach which became the type-species by monotypy. Most authors dealing with the systematics of salps place *Thalia lingulata* Blumenbach in the synonymy of the species called by some *Thalia democratica* (Forskål, 1775) and by others *Salpa democratica* Forskål, 1775. However, Blumenbach himself pointed out in a paragraph preceding his description of *Thalia* that his description included diagnostic

features of a species of Browne's genus *Thalia*. It follows that Blumenbach's description was of a *Cyclosalpa* because as stated in paragraph 1, Browne's species were Cyclosalps. The fact that test protrusions were not mentioned by Blumenbach probably eliminates the solitary zooid of *Thalia democratica* (Forskål, 1775) and also the aggregate zooid of *Cyclosalpa* de Blainville, 1827. Blumenbach's description best fits the solitary zooid of *Cyclosalpa pinnata* (Forskål 1775), but his plate is so poor that a definite species identification from it is impossible. Applying the Law of Priority, the generic name *Cyclosalpa* de Blainville, 1827, would be replaced by the generic name *Thalia* Blumenbach, 1798, of which the type-species is, as mentioned above, *Thalia lingulata* Blumenbach, 1798. It is felt, however, that great confusion would result from a strict application of the Rules in this case, firstly because the name *Thalia* is at present used for a species of salp which is not a cyclosalp, and secondly because the name *Cyclosalpa* is widespread in the literature, forming the basis of one of the two major divisions in the family Salpidae.

In order to avoid this confusion it is considered that *Salpa democratica* Forskål, 1775, should be designated, under the plenary powers as type-species of *Thalia* Blumenbach, 1798, in spite of the fact that its type by monotypy under the rules, *Thalia lingulata* Blumenbach, 1798, is probably a subjective synonym of *Salpa pinnata* Forskål, 1775.

4. Lesson, 1831, described the subgenus *Dubreuillia* based on a single species *D. cirrhosa* Lesson, 1831, which is therefore the type species by monotypy.

I consider this species to be synonymous with *Thalia democratica* (Forskål, 1775) and therefore Lesson's name will become a junior subjective synonym of *Thalia* Blumenbach if *Salpa democratica* Forskål is designated type-species of *Thalia* under the plenary powers as proposed in Paragraph 3 above.

5. Lahille, 1890, in his classification of the salps (p. 11) used *Thalia* Blumenbach, 1798, for *Thalia mucronata* (Forskål, 1775). He wrote, " Le genre *Thalia* ne comprend que l'espèce *T. mucronata* ." Herdman, 1891, in his monumental work on Tunicates, regarded *Thalia* Blumenbach, 1798, (1810 sic) as consisting only of *Thalia democratica-mucronata* (Forsk.). This species and *Thalia mucronata* Lahille, 1890, are quoted in nearly all synonymies as being synonymous with *Thalia democratica* (Forskål 1775).

Neither Lahille's nor Herdman's *Thalia* is a distinct genus and need not be placed on the Official Index.

6. It might be considered that the confusion in the use of *Thalia* in the history of the salps is great enough to warrant rejecting it altogether from the family Salpidae, but if instead of *Thalia lingulata* Blumenbach, *Salpa democratica* Forskål is designated as type-species under the plenary powers, then *Thalia* Blumenbach could be retained in the sense of Metcalf, 1918.

Metcalf's type-species designation of *Thalia* Blumenbach as *Thalia democratica* Forskål, by the way, is invalid since this species was not originally included by Blumenbach in his genus.

Thalia Blumenbach so interpreted under the plenary powers, would be distinct from *Cyclosalpa* de Blainville, 1827, type-species *Salpa pinnata* Forskål, and would not replace it.

7. In view of the facts set out in the preceding paragraphs, I now request the International Commission:

(1) to use its plenary powers:
  (a) to suppress the generic name *Salpa* G. Edwards, 1771, for purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;
  (b) to suppress all type-species designations for the genus *Thalia* Blumenbach, 1798, prior to the present ruling and having done so to designate *Salpa democratica* Forskål, 1775, as type species of that genus;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic names in Zoology:
  (a) *Salpa* Forskål, 1775 (gender : feminine) type-species, by present designation in Paragraph (2) above, *Salpa maxima* Forskål, 1775;
  (b) *Thalia* Blumenbach, 1798 (gender : feminine) type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1)(b) above, *Salpa democratica* Forskål, 1775;
  (c) *Cyclosalpa* de Blainville, 1827 (gender : feminine) type-species, by designation by Metcalf, 1918, *Salpa pinnata* Forskål, 1775;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
  (a) *maxima* Forskål, 1775, as published in the binomen *Salpa maxima* (type-species of *Salpa* Forskål, 1775);
  (b) *democratica* Forskål, 1775, as published in the binomen *Salpa democratica* (type-species of *Thalia* Blumenbach, 1798);
  (c) *pinnata* Forskål, 1775, as published in the binomen *Salpa pinnata* (type-species of *Cyclosalpa* de Blainville, 1827);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:
  Salpa G. Edwards (in Catesby) 1771, suppressed under the plenary powers in (1)(a) above.

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PATANGA UVAROV, 1923 (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

Z.N.(S.) 1761

By V. M. Dirsh
(*Anti-Locust Research Centre, British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

In his paper entitled Centuria Insectorum, *Amoen. Acad.* **6** : 398, 1763, Linnaeus described *Gryllus succinctus* from Java. Some authors, including Bey-Bienko and Mistshenko, have attributed this paper to Boas Johansson but I am informed by Professor Per Brinck that Johansson was merely the student who publicly discussed his Professor's paper.

2. In the Linnaean Collection of the Linnaean Society in London is a female specimen* which agrees fairly well with Linnaeus' description and bears the label " succinctus ", probably in Linnaeus' handwriting. It is almost certain that this is the specimen described by Linnaeus and that it is actually the type of the species. For the sake of formality I herewith designate it as neotype of *Gryllus succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763 (Plate 1, figs. 1–7).

3. Later authors, from Olivier, 1791, onwards, used for this species the generic names *Acridium*, *Cyrtacanthacris* and *Locusta*, except Fabricius, 1793, who used the generic name *Gryllus*.

4. In 1923 Uvarov erected a new genus *Patanga* with the type-species " *Gryllus Locusta succinctus* L." Since then the name *Patanga succincta* (L.) has been used by the majority of authors. However, Uvarov's description of the genus *Patanga* disagrees with the description of *Gryllus succinctus* by Linnaeus in the most essential points (and some secondary points as well). Linnaeus in his description stated " Carina thoracis partim elevata tribus incifuris." In Uvarov's description of *Patanga* it is said: " Pronotum distinctly compressed laterally and constricted in the prozona, with the median keel very low and almost subobliterate."

5. The type of *succinctus* mentioned in paragraph 2 above corresponds with Linnaeus' description and not with Uvarov's description of the genus *Patanga* and the species *Patanga succincta* (*sensu* Uvarov). The probable explanation is that Uvarov, in describing his *Patanga succincta*, was not aware of the existence of the type specimen of *Gryllus succinctus* in the Linnaean Collection. Thus *Patanga succincta* Uvarov, 1923, is not *Gryllus succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763, and Uvarov wrongly identified Linnaeus' species when designating it the type-species of his genus *Patanga*. Under Article 70a of the International Code, *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923, is based on a wrongly identified type-species and is submitted to the International Commission for appropriate action. The actual species which Uvarov had before him was *Acridium assectator* Fischer von Waldheim, 1833 and 1846. The first valid description of that species was in 1833, but the plate referred to was not published until 1846.

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* I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. W. H. T. Tams who kindly helped me to locate this specimen.

The male type specimen of Fischer von Waldheim's species is lost but from the description and a reasonably good figure in colour (1846) it is clear that this species is identical with *Patanga succincta* Uvarov, 1923, nec Linnaeus, 1763. In order to prevent any further confusion it is necessary to designate a neotype under the plenary powers for *Acridium assectator* Fischer von Waldheim, 1833. One of the specimens, a male, is therefore selected from the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) collection labelled as follows: "Fed. Malay States, Sitiawan, X. 1921, G. H. Corbett, Destructive to Padi, Pres. by Imp. Bur. Ent., British Mus. 1922–311, *Acridium assectator* Fisch. von Waldheim, Neotype, V. M. Dirsh." The neotype is fully figured on Plate 2, figs. 1–7.

6. In the same paper (1923) Uvarov described another new genus, *Valanga*. He did not designate the type-species of this genus, which remained without a designated type until 1951 when Bey-Bienko and Mistshenko designated *Acridium nigricorne* Burmeister, 1838. Uvarov's description of this genus, however, corresponds to *Gryllus succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763. Furthermore, the designated type-species of *Valanga* Uvarov, *Acridium nigricorne* Burmeister, is synonymous with *Gryllus succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763.

7. The type specimen of *Acridium nigricorne* is lost, but from the description and by comparing it with specimens in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) and in other Museums, identified by Uvarov, Willemse, Rehn and other orthopterologists, it is quite clear what the taxon *Acridium nigricorne* Burmeister, 1838, was and is still considered to be. It is also certain that this species is synonymous with *Gryllus succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763, as is proved by careful comparison of descriptions and series of specimens of *A. nigricorne* with the neotype (type specimen) of *G. succinctus* (see Plate 1, figs. 1–7).

8. In consequence of the facts set out above, much complicated and peculiar confusion has arisen. In the genus *Valanga* the valid type-species is *Acridium nigricorne* Burmeister, 1838, which is a junior synonym of *Gryllus succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763, which was itself wrongly designated by Uvarov as the type-species of *Patanga*.

9. The following synonymy will clarify the position:

Genus *Valanga* Uvarov, 1923

Type-species, by designation by Bey-Bienko and Mistshenko, 1951, *Acridium nigricorne* Burmeister, 1838, the oldest available name for which is *Gryllus succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763

Plate 1. ♀ neotype of *Gryllus succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763.

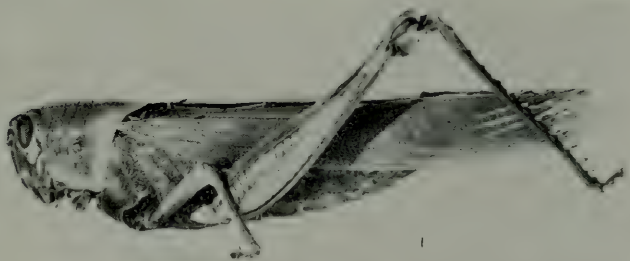
1. Lateral view; 2. view from above; 3. label in Linnaeus' handwriting; 4. phallic complex of a male specimen from above; 5. the same, lateral view; 6. endophallus, lateral view; 7. epiphallus.

Plate 2. Neotype ♂ of *Acridium assectator* Fischer von Waldheim, 1833.

1. Lateral view; 2. view from above; 3. phallic complex from above; 4. the same, lateral view; 5. endophallus, lateral view; 6. epiphallus, lophi in horizontal position; 7. the same, lophi in vertical position.

Symbols:

Ap.	Apical valve of penis	Apd.	Apodemes of cingulum
Ac.	Arch of cingulum	Bp.	Basal valve of penis
Cv.	Valve of cingulum	Ects.	Ectophallic sclerotization
Ejd.	Ejaculatory duct	Ejs.	Ejaculatory sac.
Rm.	Ramus of cingulum	Sps.	Spermatophore sac.



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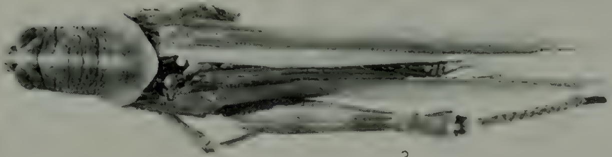

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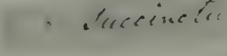
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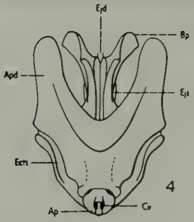
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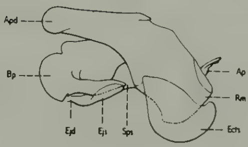
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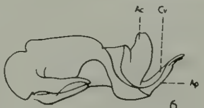
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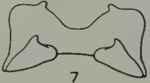

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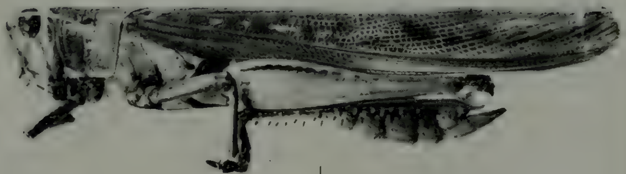

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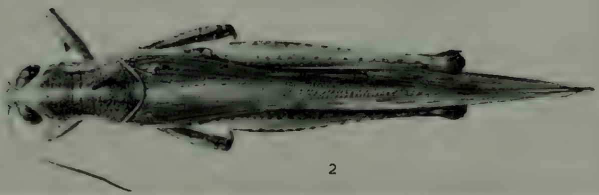

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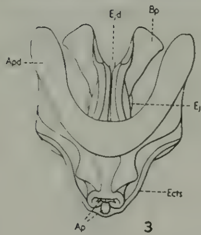
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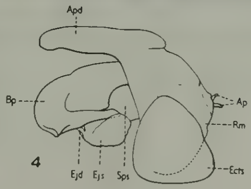
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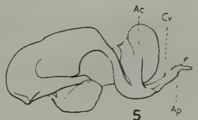

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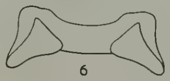

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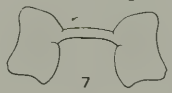

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Type-specimen (♀) of *A. nigricorne* Burm. is lost and a male neotype is herewith designated, that is, the specimen designated as neotype of *Gryllus succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763 in 2 above (Plate 1, figs. 1–7).

Synonyms of *Gryllus succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763

a. *Acridium nigricorne* Burmeister, 1838 **(Syn. nov.)**

b. *Valanga nigricornis* (Burmeister, 1838) Uvarov, 1923

Genus *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923

Type-species *Acridium assectator* Fischer von Waldheim, 1833.

Type-specimen ♂ lost. Neotype designated, under the plenary powers in 5 above as one of British Museum (Nat. Hist.) specimens (Plate 2, figs. 1–7).

Synonyms a. *Cyrtacanthacris fusilinea* Walker, 1870. Type in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.)

b. *Patanga succincta* Uvarov, 1923, nec. Linnaeus, 1763.

Any further synonymy later than Burmeister, 1838, can be dealt with when the whole of the genus is revised.

10. The effect of the above changes is that the species popularly known up to the present as *Valanga nigricornis* (Burmeister, 1838) must be called *Valanga succincta* (Linnaeus, 1763) and that the species known hitherto as *Patanga succincta* Linnaeus, 1763, must be called *Patanga assectator* Fischer von Waldheim. In order to clear up the confusion as set out above the International Commission is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers:

- (a) to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate *Acridium assectator* Fischer von Waldheim, 1833, to be the type of that genus;
- (b) to designate the specimen in the British Museum, labelled as set out in para. 5 above, as neotype of *Acridium assectator* Fischer von Waldheim, 1833;
- (c) to designate the specimen in the Linnaean Collection of the Linnaean Society, Burlington House, London, labelled as set out in para. 2, to be the neotype of *Gryllus succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

- (a) *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Acridium assectator* Fischer von Waldheim, 1833;
- (b) *Valanga* Uvarov, 1923 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation by Bey-Bienko & Mistshenko, 1951, *Acridium nigricorne* Burmeister, 1838;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

- (a) *assectator* Fischer von Waldheim, 1833, as published in the binomen *Acridium assectator*, as interpreted by the neotype designated under the plenary powers in (1) (a) above (type-species of *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923);

(b) *succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763, as published in the binomen *Gryllus succinctus*, as interpreted by the neotype designated under the plenary powers in (1) (b) above.

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PROTEINUS LATREILLE, 1796 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

Z.N.(S.) 1763

By J. Jelinek (*National Museum, Prague*) and
W. O. Steel (*Imperial College, London*)

The nominal genus *Proteinus* was established by Latreille, 1796 (*Précis Caract. Ins.*: 9) without included species. The same author ([1802–1803], *Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. Ins.* **3** : 135) fixed *Dermestes pulicarius* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 357) as the type-species of *Proteinus* by making it the first included species (type by subsequent monotypy).

2. Later, 1806 (*Genera Crust. Ins.* **1** : 298) Latreille used the generic name *Proteinus* for the species *Dermestes brachypterus* Fabricius, 1792 (*Ent. Syst.* **1** : 235) and in 1810 (*Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.*: 427) cited this species as the type of the genus.

3. The first included species (*Dermestes pulicarius* Linnaeus) belongs to the family Nitidulidae. It was reclassified by Latreille, 1807 (*Genera Crust. Ins.* **2** : 15) in the genus *Cercus* Latreille and by Gyllenhal, 1808 (*Insecta Suecica* **1** : 246) in *Cateretes* Herbst. In 1858, Jacquelin Du Val (*Gen. Coléopt. Europ.* **2** : 138) established the subgenus *Heterostomus* (of the genus *Brachypterus* Kugelann), for two species, *gravidus* Illiger and *cinereus* Heer. Ganglbauer, 1908 (*Käf. Mitteleuropa* **3** : 454) considered *Heterostomus* Du Val as a separate genus. Later, Grouvelle, 1913 (*Ann. Soc. ent. France* **81** : 387) pointed out that this name was a junior homonym of *Heterostomus* Bigot, 1857 (Insecta : Diptera) and replaced it by the new name *Brachypterolus*.

4. The species included by Latreille in 1806 and cited as type by him in 1810, *Dermestes brachypterus* Fabricius, belongs to the family Staphylinidae, and is generally accepted as being typical of the genus *Proteinus*.

5. Blackwelder, 1952 (*Bull. U.S. nat. Mus.* 200: 413) pointed out that because of its type-species, *Proteinus* belonged to the family Nitidulidae and proposed the new name *Pteronius* for the Staphylinid genus.

6. If the Code is strictly obeyed, *Proteinus* Latreille, 1796, with the type-species *Dermestes pulicarius* Linnaeus, must be the valid name for a genus of Nitidulidae with the following synonymy:

Proteinus Latreille, 1796
= *Heterostomus* Du Val, 1858 (nec Bigot, 1857)
= *Brachypterolus* Grouvelle, 1913

Also, the genus of Staphylinidae previously known as *Proteinus* must be:

Pteronius Blackwelder, 1952
= *Proteinus*: Latreille, 1806, et auctt. (nec Latreille, 1796).

7. The generic name *Proteinus* Latreille has, however, been used in the family Staphylinidae for more than 150 years. It is generally used in this sense and the subfamily name Proteininae has been derived from it. In addition, the name *Brachypterolus* Grouvelle has been used for a genus of the family Nitidulidae for more than 50 years. Its replacement by a name generally used in the subfamily Staphylinidae can only cause confusion.

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 23, Part 5. December 1966.

8. We therefore request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Proteinus* Latreille, 1796, made prior to the Ruling now requested, and having done so, to designate *Dermestes brachypterus* Fabricius, 1792, to be the type-species of that genus;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:
   (a) *Proteinus* Latreille, 1796 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Dermestes brachypterus* Fabricius, 1792;
   (b) *Brachypterolus* Grouvelle, 1913 (gender : masculine), type-species, by present designation, *Cantharetes gravidus* Illiger, 1798 ;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:
   (a) *brachypterus* Fabricius, 1792, as published in the binomen *Dermestes brachypterus* (type-species of *Proteinus* Latreille, 1796);
   (b) *pulicarius* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Dermestes pulicarius*.

MUSCA LATERALIS LINNAEUS, 1758 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.

Z.N.(S.) 1764

By A. C. Pont (*Department of Entomology, British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*) and J. G. Chillcott (*Entomology Research Institute, Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa*)

The purpose of this application is to request the suppression of the binomen *Musca lateralis* Linnaeus and to validate the binomen *Musca canicularis* Linnaeus. The latter name has been widely and consistently used for the past 200 years in both pure and applied entomology as the name for the Lesser House-fly, but it has recently been shewn that it is a junior objective synonym of *Musca lateralis*.

2. Linnaeus 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 597) described *Musca lateralis* as a new species.

3. Linnaeus 1761 (*Fauna svec.* (ed. 2): 454) proposed the name *Musca canicularis* as a new name for *Musca lateralis*, making his intentions clear and unambiguous by the citation in synonymy of " Musca lateralis. *Syst. nat.* 10. *p.* 597. *n.* 60 (*erronee*)."

4. Huckett 1965 (*in* Stone, A., et. al., *A Catalog of the Diptera of America North of Mexico:* 894) pointed out that *Musca canicularis* Linnaeus was an unjustified new name for *Musca lateralis*, and stated the desirability of suppressing the name *lateralis* for the purposes of homonymy and synonymy.

5. We have not been able to trace a single reference to the name *Musca lateralis* in any zoological literature between the time of Linnaeus (1758) and Huckett (1965). The species in question has been known by the universally accepted name *canicularis* and is now placed in the genus *Fannia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830.

6. *Fannia canicularis* (Linnaeus), popularly known as the Lesser House-fly, is cosmopolitan, having been recorded from all faunal regions and introduced into many remote islands of the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans.

7. In the purely systematic literature, from 1761 to 1965, nearly 200 references to *canicularis* are known to us. Many short papers and notes, breeding notes, faunal lists, etc., allude to *canicularis* or mention the species solely by name.

8. The name *canicularis* has appeared numerous times in the applied literature. As a house-fly it has been discussed in many studies on synanthropic flies. Students of the bionomics of blow-flies and other saprophagous and coprophagous flies have discussed its occurrence and significance in trapping and other experiments. It causes tertiary myiasis in sheep, and figures in the medical literature as the principal cause of gastric, intestinal and urinary myiasis in man; it is a mechanical vector of pathogenic organisms.

9. The change of the well known and universally accepted name *canicularis* to the unrecognized name *lateralis* is against the interests of nomenclatural stability, and the name *canicularis* should continue to be available for this

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species. The interests of stability and uniformity in nomenclature will best be served if *lateralis* is suppressed, and the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *lateralis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Musca lateralis*, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the specific name *lateralis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Musca lateralis* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *canicularis* Linnaeus, 1761, as published in the binomen *Musca canicularis*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

APPLICATION TO PLACE ON THE OFFICIAL INDEX OF REJECTED NAMES IN ZOOLOGY, THE GENERIC NAME *RATTON* AND THE SPECIFIC NAMES *R. AGRESTE*, *R. BLANCODEBAXO*, *R. COLIBREVE*, *R. ESPINOSO*, AND *R. TUCOTUCO*, DATED FROM BRANTS 1827.

Z.N.(S.) 1775

By Alfredo Langguth (*Dr. Senckenbergische Anatomie der Universität, Frankfurt a.M., Germany*)

In the spanish edition of his work on the Mammals of Paraguay, Felix de Azara (1802) gives a more complete account of the cricetids than that published 1801 in the french edition. Three new mice are there described: ratton agreste, ratton blanco-debaxo and ratton colibreve. Azara did not apply linnean nomenclature to the mice he described but vernacular names.

2. The first naturalist to apply linnean nomenclature to these three animals was Brants (1827). Brants used Desmarest's names for the mice described in the french edition but realized that the other three of the spanish edition remained without names. He simply took Azara's vernacular names and employed them as linnean. The name *Ratton* was used by him for a very heterogeneous division including:

Ratton agreste	ratton agreste of Azara
Ratton blanco debaxo	ratton blanco debaxo of Azara
Ratton colibreve	ratton colibreve of Azara
Ratton espinoso	ratton espinoso of Azara
Ratton tucotuco	tucotuco of Azara

The last two animals do not belong to the cricetids. *R. espinoso* is a junior objective synonym of *Euryzygomatomys spinosus* (G. Fischer).

3. Brants placed the name *Ratton* in the same category as other generic names like *Mus* and *Spalax*. There is no doubt that Brants used *Ratton* as a generic name. This has been also realized by Neave who listed the genus *Ratton* in the " Nomenclator zoologicus ".

4. The next naturalist to give linnean names for the mice of the spanish edition was J. B. Fischer (1829). He named only two of the three new mice of 1802. The names are:

M[*us*] *azarae*	ratton agreste of Azara
M[*us*] *dubius*	ratton blanco debaxo of Azara.

No other new names seem to have been applied to the cricetids concerned.

5. J. B. Fischer's names for the two above mentioned mice have been generally accepted. They are the only names mentioned in the revision of the taxonomy of Azara's mice by Tate (1932), in the " Index Animalium " of Sherborn and in the Catalogue of Cabrera (1961). The ratton colibreve remained unnamed. Probably because of their identity with the vernacular names of Azara, the five Brants names were never considered as senior synonyms by subsequent authors. According to Art. 23(b) of the Code they are to be considered forgotten names. After more than 130 years' oblivion, however,

the name *agreste* in the combination *Akodon agreste* has been recently employed by Hershkovitz (1966 : 106).

6. Since:
   - (a) Brants names have never been employed and their introduction will not contribute to the stability of the neotropical rodent nomenclature but to more confusion;
   - (b) The use of the name *Akodon colibreve* (Brants) as the appropriate name for the colibreve will cause the dropping in synonymy of his very probably junior synonym *Akodon obscurus* (Waterhouse) a generally employed and well characterized nominal species for which a type is available;
   - (c) This is a typical case covered by Art. 23(b) of the Code and Art. 23(b) (ii) does not seem to have been observed.

7. I proposed that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:
   - (1) use its plenary powers to suppress the following names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:
     - (a) the generic name *Ratton* Brants, 1827, p. 184;
     - (b) the specific name *agreste* Brants, 1827, p. 184, as published in the binomen *Ratton agreste*;
     - (c) the specific name *blancodebaxo* Brants, 1827, p. 185, as published in the binomen *Ratton blancodebaxo*;
     - (d) the specific name *colibreve* Brants, 1827, p. 186, as published in the binomen *Ratton colibreve*;
     - (e) the specific name *espinoso* Brants, 1827, p. 186, as published in the binomen *Ratton espinoso*;
     - (f) the specific name *tucotuco* Brants, 1827, p. 187, as published in the binomen *Ratton tucotuco*;
   - (2) to place the names suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the appropriate Official Indexes of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology.

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DIPLOSOMA MACDONALD, 1859 (ASCIDEACEA): PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1766

By F. W. E. Rowe (*Department of Zoology, British Museum* (*Natural History*), *London*)

Milne Edwards (1841) introduced the generic name *Leptoclinum* for six new species, *maculosum*, *asperum*, *durum*, *fulgens*, *gelatinosum* and *listerianum*. The last of these was unseen by Milne Edwards, being based on an earlier description of an unnamed ascidian by Lister (1834).

Hartmeyer (1909a), agreeing with Della Valle (1908), declared that *Leptoclinum* Milne Edwards was insufficiently characterized as a genus. However he considered that of the six individual nominal species, which were still recognizable from their figures alone, *L. maculosum*, *asperum*, *durum* and *fulgens* were referable to the genus *Didemnum* Savigny, 1816 (type-species *D. candidum* Savigny, 1816), thus restricting the type-species of *Leptoclinum* to either *L. gelatinosum* or *listerianum*. *L. gelatinosum* had been considered by Lahille (1890) to be conspecific with (or certainly not more than subspecifically distinct from) *listerianum*. He abbreviated the name *listerianum* to *listeri*. By elimination therefore, and as Milne Edwards himself did not designate a type-species for his genus, Hartmeyer (1909) concluded that *listerianum* becomes the type-species of *Leptoclinum* Milne Edwards. It should be noted that the name *gelatinosum* has page priority over *listerianum* which presumably prompted Harant (1933) to retain the specific name *gelatinosum* and treat *listerianum* as a variety of it. However a search of the literature shows that an incidence ratio of *listerianum* : *gelatinosum* is 2 : 1. Hartmeyer (1909) further had no doubt that, as Lahille (1890) had shown, *gelatinosum* and *listerianum* are congeneric with *Diplosoma rayneri* Macdonald (1859), the type-species of *Diplosoma* Macdonald, 1859. I consider that he was right therefore to make *Diplosoma* a synonym of *Leptoclinum* Milne Edwards. Lahille (1890) had already treated *D. rayneri* as a synonym of *D. listerianum*.

In 1915 Hartmeyer ignored the law of priority and reversed this generic synonymy on the grounds that *Diplosoma* was more widely used. Simultaneously he designated *Leptoclinum listerianum* Milne Edwards as the type-species of *Diplosoma* Macdonald for the same reason. In the same year Apstein (apparently after prior consultation with Hartmeyer) listed *Diplosoma* as a valid generic name with *listerianum* Milne Edwards designated as a type-species.

2. A search through published works, both prior and subsequent to Hartmeyer 1909 and 1915, shows a divided usage of generic name but *Diplosoma* Macdonald rather than *Leptoclinum* Milne Edwards is favoured quantitatively by a 2·5 : 1 ratio. *Diplosoma* has been used by:

Apstein (1915)
Brewin (1946–1960)
Carlisle (1953–1961)
Caullery (1895)
Herdman (1886–1906)
Lahille (1890)
Millar (1949–1963)
Oka (1892)

Della Valle (1881–1908)
Von Drasche (1883)
Goodbody (1961–1962)
Gottschaldt (1898)
Harant (1927–1933)
Hastings (1930)
Parenzan (1960)
Pérès (1945–1962)
Pizon (1905–1906)
Salensky (1894)
Thompson (1934)

Leptoclinum has been used (in the *Diplosoma* sense) by:

Alder and Hancock (1912)
Capocaccia (1964)
Forbes (1848)
Huntsman (1912)
Milne Edwards (1841)
Ritter and Forsyth (1917)
Salfi (1932–1946)
Tokioka (1942–1963)

Divided use of the two generic names by:

	Diplosoma	*Leptoclinum*
Berrill	1928, 1935, 1936, 1950	1932 only
Hartmeyer	1906, 1915, 1919, 1922, 1924	1909, 1912, 1914, 1915
Huus	1927	1937, 1950
Kott	1952, 1957	1962
Michaelsen	1919, 1920, 1923, 1930	1915 only
Sluiter	1898, 1906, 1927, 1929, 1932	1909, 1912, 1914
Van Name	1902, 1945	1918, 1921

From the above tables it can be clearly seen that the name *Diplosoma* has been, and still is, more popularly accepted than *Leptoclinum*. Of the authors who have divided their usage of the two generic names, Michaelsen and Sluiter merely followed Hartmeyer, as prior to 1909 and subsequent to 1915 all three authors adopted the name *Diplosoma*. Berrill used *Leptoclinum* only in 1932 when he referred to *L. macdonaldi* (Herdman) from the Bermudas. Kott and Huus though they used the name *Diplosoma* in their earlier papers on ascidians have since changed to *Leptoclinum*. In 1902 Van Name described two new species of *Diplosoma* (*atropunctata* and *lacteum*) but in 1918 and 1921 he referred both these species and also *D. macdonaldi* to *Leptoclinum*. However, in 1945 he reverted to the use of *Diplosoma* saying that this is a " *Nomen conservandum* antedated by *Leptoclinum* Milne Edwards, 1841, which name has, however, been more often applied to the genus *Didemnum* in this present work."

3. Several workers including Sluiter, Herdman and Hartmeyer have referred species to *Leptoclinum* which should more properly have been included in the genus *Didemnum* Savigny, thus confusing the generic limits of *Leptoclinum*.

4. The number of nominal species which have been referred primarily to *Diplosoma* Macdonald is sixteen. These are:

D. rayneri Macdonald (1859), *D. carnosum* and *chamaeleon* von Drasche (1883), *D. macdonaldi* Herdman (1886), *D. koehleri* Lahille (1890), *D. mitsukurii* Oka (1892), *D. globulare*, *molle*, *circumscriptum* and *ternatum* Gottschaldt (1898), *D. atropunctatum* and *lacteum* Van Name (1902), *D. viride* Herdman (1906), *D. modestum* Michaelsen (1920). *D. pseudoleptoclinum* von Drasche (1883) is currently referred to *Lissoclinum* and *D. purpurea* Sluiter (1898) I consider to be a synonym of *Cystodytes dellechiajei* (Della Valle, 1877).

Similarly nineteen nominal species have been referred to *Leptoclinum* (in the *Diplosoma* sense). These are:

L. gelatinosum and *listerianum* Milne Edwards (1841), *L. punctatum* Forbes (1848), *L. perspicuum* Sluiter (1909) [Hartmeyer (1909) replaced this name with *L. translucidum*, presumably because Giard (1873) had already used *perspicuum* for a new species of *Leptoclinum* which Hartmeyer referred to the genus *Didemnum* Savigny. As Giard's and Sluiter's species have not been contemporaneously thought to be congeneric, the name *L. perspicuum* Sluiter (1909) is still valid,] *L. varium*, *simile*, *marmoratum*, *papyraceum*, *subviridis* and *multifidum* Sluiter (1909), *L. longinquum* Sluiter (1912), *L. pizoni* Ritter and Forsyth (1917), *L. okai* and *macrolobium* Tokioka (1949), *L. takarai* Tokioka (1951), and *L. midori* Tokioka (1954). *L. calificiforme* Sluiter (1909) is considered to be probably referable to *Coelocormus* by Kott (1962) and she also considers that *L. discrepans* Sluiter (1909) may represent a new genus related to *Trididemnum*.

Although the validity of all these nominal species is not unquestioned, there is no significant argument for retention of *Leptoclinum* Milne Edwards (1841) rather than *Diplosoma* Macdonald (1859) on the basis of the number of species included.

Since the majority of recent publications use the name *Diplosoma*, less confusion would ensue if the International Commission were to suppress *Leptoclinum* Milne Edwards (1841) and validate *Diplosoma* Macdonald (1859) although this does involve a contradiction of priorities.

5. Lahille (1890), the first reviser of *Diplosoma*, gave priority to *listerianum* for the type-species (though terming it *listeri*) over *D. rayneri* (the type-species of *Diplosoma* Macdonald by monotypy) referring *rayneri* to the synonymy of *listerianum* Milne Edwards (Rowe (1966); in press). Also Hartmeyer (1915) designated L. *listerianum* as type-species of *Diplosoma* Macdonald. I think it desirable that this disposition should be followed since the incidence of *rayneri* has been comparatively negligible, being restricted to a few records from Australian seas. Although it seems contradictory to ask for one specific name (*listerianum*) in combination with the opposite generic name (*Diplosoma*), in my opinion this would involve the least confusion, judging from frequency in the literature.

6. In order, therefore, to ensure stability and prevent further confusion the International Commission is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Leptoclinum* Milne Edwards, 1841, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Diplosoma* Macdonald, 1859 (gender : neuter), type-species, by monotypy *Diplosoma rayneri* Macdonald, 1859, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *listerianum* Milne Edwards, 1841, as published in the binomen *Leptoclinum listerianum*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

The whereabouts of Lister's type-material of *listerianum* and Macdonald's holotype of *Diplosoma rayneri* are unknown. Also Milne Edwards' specimens, which include the holotypes of *Didemnum gelatinosum* and *L. gelatinosum* cannot now be traced in the Paris Museum. The provenance of the species therefore depends entirely on Lister's description of material from Brighton.

Against the event that the Commission agree on the name *listerianum* as the best one for the species, in a separate paper (Rowe (1966); in press), a description is provided of a specimen from Brighton which could be designated as the neotype of *listerianum*.

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THRIX DOHERTY, 1891 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA, LYCAENIDAE): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1768

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The generic name *Thrix* was based by Doherty (1891 : 35) on the very distinctive males from Malaya (and Sumatra) of an insect which he misidentified as *Neocheritra gama* Distant (1886 : 462, fig.) from Malaya, of which only the female was then known.

His error was not rectified till Corbet (*op. posth.* 1948 : 96) pointed out that, among other details, the true male of *gama* Distant had a normal smooth forewing upperside, unlike Doherty's males with their distinctive large orange-pink brush; moreover the true *gama* male lacked the fifth subcostal vein in the forewing described for *Thrix* by Doherty, a vein which the latter had correctly guessed would be found lacking in the females of both species.

In fact the male of *gama* Distant had been well described under the name *Sithon teunga* Grose Smith (1889 : 317) from Kina Balu, N.E. Borneo; a name which has almost but not quite been lost and of which *licinius* H. H. Druce (1896 : 677, fig.), type-species of *Mantoides* H. H. Druce (idem) from the same place is a synonym. A third subspecies to *gama* and *teunga* is *Thrix myrmecus* Seitz (1926 : 992, fig.) from " Borneo ", and a fourth *Jacoona maga* Corbet (l.c.) from Burma. Seitz said *Thrix* bore the tuft but included in it both *gama* and *licinius myrmecus*; he lost *Mantoides* and could not place *teunga* (l.c. : 991).

Reverting to *Thrix gama* sens. Doherty nec Distant, with the unique tuft-bearing males; there are again four named taxa. The earliest which conforms in structure to Doherty's males was *Hypolycaena cloella* Weymer (1887 : 10, fig.) from Nias Island, and the second *Neocheritra nisibis* deNicéville (1895 : 316, ♀, fig.) from Malaya (and Sumatra). But earlier *Sithon scopula* H. Druce (1873 : 352, poor fig.) had been described from Borneo, and finally *Virgarina scopula sankilia* Fruhstorfer (1913 : 175) came from S.E. Borneo. Surprisingly, males of the last two always lack the extra costal vein on the forewing, but their appearance is similar and the tuft is borne. Certainly the first two are conspecific and it is arguable (vide Corbet l.c., and I agree) that the third and senior taxon, and likewise the fourth, are too. It happens that a further genus, *Virgarina* H. H. Druce (1895 : 606), was created for *scopula*. Seitz lost *sankilia*, but included the rest in *Thrix*.

Corbet (l.c.) placed seven small genera whose males are diverse in the one genus *Jacoona* Distant (1884 : 233, 241), finding the females structurally similar. This is not necessarily a universally acceptable view, however, and it is most desirable to rectify the anomaly of the type-species of *Thrix* against the time when a detailed revison of the tribe can be undertaken.

Treated literally, true *gama* Distant would be the type-species of *Thrix* Doherty, rendering *Mantoides* H. H. Druce a subjective synonym.

Treated factually, either *scopula*, *cloella*, or *nisibis* should be selected. Corbet suggested *scopula*. As Doherty had before him Malayan specimens, *nisibis* is preferable, the more so since *scopula*, as we have seen, is slightly aberrant. The only weakness of *nisibis* is that it was described from two females only. But there is no doubt now on the identity of this well illustrated taxon. The result of fixing *nisibis* deNicéville as the type-species of *Thrix* Doherty would be to render *Virgarina* H. H. Druce a subjective synonym. It is already so regarded (Corbet l.c., et al.), and has not been used for over 50 years.

It is preferable, for stability, and incidentally preserving *Mantoides* which is still in use, to treat this problem factually by recognising Doherty's misidentification and adopting *nisibis* as the type-species of *Thrix*, rather than literally, perpetuating the misidentification and adhering to *gama* as the type-species. The Greek feminine word θριζ, anyway, means the hair or beard, so is most appropriate to *nisibis* but quite absurd for the smooth-faced *gama*.

The International Commission is therefore requested to take the following action:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Thrix* Doherty, 1891, made prior to the ruling now proposed and, having done so, to designate as type-species of that genus the species *Neocheritra nisibis* deNicéville, 1895;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Thrix* Doherty, 1891, *J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* **60** (2) : 35 (gender : feminine), type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Neocherita nisibis* deNicéville, 1895, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **9** : 316, pl. P, fig. 45;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *nisibis* deNicéville, 1895, as published in the binomen *Neocheritra nisibis* (type-species of *Thrix* Doherty 1891).

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ATTUS OBSCURUS TACZANOWSKI, 1872 (ARANEAE): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS IN FAVOUR OF *CYRENE BULBOSA* CAMBRIDGE, 1901. Z.N.(S.) 1770

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The purpose of the present application is to ask that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *Evophrys obscura* (Taczanowski, 1872) as a *nomen oblitum*, and to validate the more modern synonym *Freya bulbosa* (Cambridge, 1901).

2. *Evophrys obscura* was described originally as *Attus obscurus* by Taczanowski in 1872 (*Horae Soc. ent. Ross.* **8** : 84) and it was the same author who created the new combination *Evophrys obscurus* in 1878 (*Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **53** : 289). Under this name it was cited in two catalogues: Petrunkevitch, 1911, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **29**, : 648, and Bonnet, 1956, *Bibliographia Araneorum*, 1956 : 1884 (*obscura*).

3. A study of the type-specimen, deposited in the Zoological Institut of the Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa, has shown that the same species was described later under the name *Cyrene bulbosa* Cambridge, 1901, (*Biol. Centr. Amer. Arach.* **2** : 231, tab 18, fig. 16). *Cyrene* Peckham, 1894, having been considered as a synonym of *Freya* Koch, 1850, a combination *Freya bulbosa* was established. Under this name it was cited in successive years in the following publications:

1911 Petrunkevitch, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **29** : 653 (n. comb.).
1925 Petrunkevitch, *Trans. Connect. Acad. Arts Sci.* **27** : 81.
1946 Chickering, *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool., Harvard* **97** : 174, fig. 149, 150 (redescription).
1956 Bonnet, *Bibl. Aran.* III (2) : 1919.
1961 Galiano, *Com. Mus. Arg. Cien. Nat. Zool.* III (6) : 169 (= *Chira luctuosa Simon*).
1963 Galiano, *Physis* **23** (66) : 323, tab 14, fig. 15 & 16.

4. On the other hand *Evophrys obscura* (Tacz.) the senior synonym, has remained unused in the primary literature for more than fifty years.

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested to take the following action:

(1) to use it plenary powers to suppress the specific name *obscurus* Taczanowski, 1872, as published in the binomen *Attus obscurus*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
(2) to place the specific name *bulbosa* Cambridge, 1901, as published in the binomen *Cyrene bulbosa*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
(3) to place the specific name *obscurus* Taczanowski, 1872, as published in the binomen *Attus obscurus*, as suppressed in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

HYPAEUS SIMON, 1900 (ARANEAE): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1771

By María Elena Galiano (*Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales " Bernardino Rivadavia ", Buenos Aires, Argentina*)

This is a case of mis-identification of the type-species by the original author of the genus, which should be corrected under Articles 67(j) and 70(a).

2. When Simon, in 1900, established the genus *Hypaeus* (*Ann. Soc. ent. France* **69** : 42) he designated as the type-species *Attus porcatus* Taczanowski, 1872, establishing the combination *Hypaeus porcatus.*

A study of the type-specimen of *Attus porcatus* Taczanowski which is preserved in the Zoological Institute of the Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa, as well as the specimen actually named by Simon as *Attus porcatus*, showed that this author made a mistake when identifying Taczanowski's species. The specimen he had before him when founding the genus *Hypaeus* belonged to another species which was later described under the name *Acragas taczanowskii* by Mello-Leitão in 1948 (*An. Acad. Brasil Cien.* **20**(2) : 187, fig. 27). Although specifically distinct from *Hypaeus taczanowskii* (Mello-Leitão, 1948), *Attus porcatus* Taczanowski, 1872, belongs to the same genus, so should retain its name *Hypaeus porcatus* (Taczanowski, 1872 non Simon, 1900).

3. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Hypaeus* Simon, 1900, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate *Acragas taczanowskii* Mello-Leitão, 1948, to be the type-species of that genus;

(2) to place the generic name *Hypaeus* Simon, 1900 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Acragas taczanowskii* Mello-Leitão, 1948, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *taczanowskii* Mello-Leitão, 1948, as published in the binomen *Acragas taczanowskii* (type-species of *Hypaeus* Simon, 1900) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 23, Part 5. December 1966.

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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 23, Part 6 (pp. 257–308, T.P.–XII) *30th December* 1966

Translations of the Code

The International Code on Zoological Nomenclature is now available in the following translations: Bulgarian 1962; Czech 1962; German 1962; Japanese 1965; Mexican 1962; Polish 1963; Russian 1966; Spanish 1962.

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.*—In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on the application in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following application published in the present part of the *Bulletin:*

Designation of a neotype for *Opopsitta marshalli* Iredale, 1946 (Aves). Z.N.(S.) 1773.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.7, England
November 1966

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE COMMISSION REGARDING THE CLARIFICATION OF CODE ARTICLE 23b

Article 23b has been a most controversial one right from its first proposal by Commissioners E. Mayr and L. B. Holthuis during the XVth International Congress of Zoology held in London in August 1958. The original wording of the Article was such that it was not clearly understood by most zoologists and was interpreted in different ways, causing thereby much confusion and starting many (often unnecessary) controversies. The Editorial Committee of the Code after long discussions decided that any attempt to improve the wording might be construed as changing the meaning of the Article, which even to the Committee was not quite clear in its details. In order to avoid any reproach of tampering with the meaning of the Article, the Committee decided to place it in the Code in the wording of the original proposal of 1958.

2. The Secretariat of the Commission, not being able to give a satisfactory interpretation of the Article either, deferred handling of cases involving this Article until after the XVIth International Congress of Zoology held in Washington in 1963, in the hope that during that Congress a solution for this situation would be found.

3. Prior to the XVIth International Congress of Zoology, four criticisms of Article 23b and requests for its amendment were received from President J. Chester Bradley, Prof. Hobart M. Smith, Commissioner L. B. Holthuis, and Dr. M. W. R. de V. Graham. These criticisms were published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 345–352 on 29 December 1962 as Case 3 for discussion at the forthcoming Congress. Proposals requesting deletion of the Article from the Code were made by Dr. J. R. Vockeroth and the Committee on Nomenclature of the Entomological Society of America (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 79–80). The case was placed on the Agenda of Commission meetings at the Washington Congress and was debated at length.

4. In an endeavour to avoid amendments to the Code, Dr. K. H. L. Key proposed, during the Washington meeting, that the Commission should issue an interpretive Declaration on Article 23b, taking into account the following points:

(1) The expression " unused as a senior synonym " implies that a junior synonym was in existence throughout the period concerned (otherwise the senior name could not be designated a " synonym "), although the state of synonymy need not (and ordinarily would not) have been recognized as such.

(2) Use in the " primary zoological literature " should be taken to mean application of the name in question to a particular taxon in a zoological publication. It does not include the citation of the name in synonymy, or mere listing of the name in any abstracting publication, index, catalogue, check-list, or nomenclator.

(3) The expression " for more than fifty years " should be read to mean " for more than fifty years during which the junior synonym had been used on ten or more occasions in the primary literature for the taxon concerned".

(4) The word " discovers " must be rigidly construed: i.e. it implies that the name discovered after 1960 had remained unused during the whole of the 50-year period immediately preceding its " discovery ".

(5) Use of a *nomen oblitum* in the primary literature in violation of Article 23b does not qualify as use for the purpose of the Article.

(6) Article 23b(i) clearly gives the Commission the authority (without invoking the plenary powers) to suppress a *nomen oblitum* for the purposes of the Law of Priority, the Law of Homonymy, or both, or alternatively to validate it. However, it should not be read as imposing an obligation on the Commission to place a rejected *nomen oblitum* on the appropriate Official Index.

Dr. Key's motion was rejected by 11 votes to 10.

5. Dr. Lemche moved that the Secretariat be charged to test Article 23b as explained by Dr. Key and refer back to the Commission as to how that Article should be amended and modified by a Declaration. This proposal was accepted by the Commission by 14 votes to 7. A motion for the deletion of Article 23b was defeated by 11 votes to 10.

6. After the Congress the Secretariat was instructed by President Alden H. Miller to draft an interpretive Declaration on the lines of Dr. Key's six points. This interpretation was drawn up by the Assistant Secretary in consultation with Prof. Ernst Mayr and was finally submitted to the Commission on Voting Paper (O.M.)(65)1, issued on 26 March 1965 under the One-Month Rule. At the close of the Voting Period on 26 April 1965 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—eight (8), received in the following order: Mertens, Mayr, Stoll, Obruchev, Alvarado, Uchida, Miller, Jaczewski.

Negative votes—nine (9): China, Holthuis, Vokes, Kraus, Boschma, Ride, Simpson, Sabrosky, Evans.

Voting Papers not returned—seven (7): Binder, Borchsenius, Brinck, Hubbs, Munroe, Riley, Tortonese.

Commissioners Lemche, Forest, do Amaral and Bonnet returned late affirmative votes.

7. In the meantime the Nomenclature Section of the XIIth International Congress of Entomology, London, 1964, had voted unanimously for a Resolution, proposed and drawn up by Commissioner C. W. Sabrosky, as follows:

> Whereas, priority, beginning with Jan. 1, 1758, is the basic principle of entomological nomenclature as it is of zoological nomenclature in general; and
>
> Whereas, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has Plenary Powers to suspend the application of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature for the purposes of promoting stability and universality, or of avoiding serious confusion; and
>
> Whereas, these Plenary Powers suffice for the truly serious cases of confusion or of long usage of biologically important names; and
>
> Whereas the new Code contains " escape clauses ", such as those concerned with family names, that are aimed at promoting stability in various aspects of nomenclature without either application of Article 23b (the so-called 50-year rule) or use of the plenary powers; but

> Whereas, Article 23b, the Limitation on the Law of Priority, is considered to have serious weaknesses and in its present form to be objectionable and unnecessary to entomology, and even actually detrimental to it, to a degree that could not be remedied by any mere interpretive declaration;
>
> Therefore, be it resolved that the XIIth International Congress of Entomology directs the Permanent Committee of the International Congress of Entomology to propose and strongly recommend to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature that the field of entomology, in the broad sense, be exempted from the provisions of paragraph b of Article 23 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. For the purposes of this resolution entomology in the broad sense is defined as the study of Hexapoda, Arachnida, and Myriapoda.

This resolution was submitted to the Secretary of the Congresses Committee who ultimately sent it to the Secretary of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. It was immediately forwarded to the President and Council of the Commission. The Secretary was instructed by President Miller, on behalf of the Council, not to publish the Resolution until an interpretive Declaration on Article 23b had been published for one year.

8. On the recommendation of the Secretary, Dr. G. Owen Evans, the President decided to establish a committee of specialists in taxonomy to study Article 23b and to investigate the difficulties in its application. Unfortunately the sudden death of President Miller delayed proceedings in this matter, but the Acting President Dr. Holthuis, has since appointed a committee with Prof. E. Mayr (Cambridge, Mass.) as Chairman. The members of the Committee are Mr. W. I. Follett (San Francisco), M. Jacques Forest (Paris), Prof. Dr. A. Kaestner (Munich), Dr. K. H. L. Key (Canberra), Mr. R. V. Melville (London) and Mr. P. E. S. Whalley (London). This Committee has already started its deliberations.

9. In November 1965 Commissioner Dr. Otto Kraus proposed that Article 23b should be suspended until the end of the next meeting of the Commission, when the investigating committee could be expected to submit its findings. The Acting President, Dr. L. B. Holthuis, decided to submit this proposal to the Commission.

10. On 25 February 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the One-Month Rule on Voting Paper (O.M.)(66)1 either for or against " the suspension of Article 23b until the end of the next meeting of the Commission ". At the close of the prescribed voting period on 25 April 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—fourteen (14): China, Evans, Boschma, Holthuis, Lemche, Tortonese, Vokes, Munroe, Kraus, Uchida, Jaczewski, Bonnet, do Amaral, Ride.

Negative votes—eight (8): Brinck, Simpson, Stoll, Mertens, Obruchev, Binder, Hubbs, Sabrosky.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Alvarado, Forest.

Commissioner Mayr declined to vote (see note below).

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. Henning Lemche: " When, in the thirties, there was a very strong motion—especially among entomologists—in favour of some automatic procedure to avoid name changes, there was no other alternative than strict priority which evidently was more confusing than anything else. The background for my proposal of such an article as that now to be suspended (in 1948, and simultaneously with that by Prof. Bonnet) was this move away from strict priority. The consequent development of this problem through all of the following Congresses has provided us with a Preamble to the Code of the utmost importance, as it states the purpose of obtaining stability as the one to which all other measures aim. Hence, a special paragraph on automatic rejection of forgotten names has lost much of its importance.

" Also, as the means by which this purpose can be automatically obtained is so extremely simple that almost no zoologist accustomed to priority-thinking can grasp it, it is better not to keep such a paragraph at all and stick to the Preamble as such.

" I am not quite sure that it is legal for the Commission, between Congresses, to act on general problems like the present one, but I would rather look away from formalities if zoologists can unite in some sensible manner in reaching an arrangement that would put an end to the present intolerable situation."

Prof. Per Brinck: " I certainly understand the proposal that Article 23b should be suspended until the next meeting of the Commission. But for two reasons I am unable to vote for such a suspension:

1. The Washington Congress instructed the Commission to draft a Declaration on the Article, not to delete it.
2. From a practical point of view it is extremely unhappy to suspend part of the Rules for certain periods. What will happen with decisions based on its wording, now valid, when the part in question is invalid for some time, later to be changed in one or the other direction (if changed)? Taxonomic work goes on and we all know that a firm stability is the only way to get people in the position that they are ready to apply the Rules.

" If we start distributing information that part of the Rules (Article 23b) is temporarily suspended, I am afraid this will not reach the bulk of taxonomists until a report on the Article in question is ready and I hope accepted. Finally, if the Commission votes in favour of a temporary suspension it should not be effected until a new edition of the Code is prepared."

Prof. G. G. Simpson: " I strongly object to this proposal, to its being submitted at all, and to the way in which it is submitted.

1. To suspend temporarily an article that has been in effect for several years and that would in all likelihood be returned to effect is a large step towards chaos.
2. The Commission does not have authority to suspend all applications of any part of the Code. Such authority (Article 79) is explicitly limited ' to a particular case '.
3. I question both the legality and the wisdom of the procedure being followed, for example in requiring a one-month vote.

4. Legal quibbles aside, this matter has been settled: the Commission *did* approve a previous interpretive Declaration.
5. I do not personally agree that Article 23b in its present form is unworkable, although it is evident that it needs explanation for the benefit of some workers."

Prof. Robert Mertens: " I think it is foolish to vote now for or against the suspension of Article 23b after a Declaration has been adopted by the Commission. Such a proposal should not be voted on before the next International Congress of Zoology to avoid unfortunate discontinuity for the validity of the Rules."

Prof. Ernst Mayr: " It would seem to me that the Voting Paper (O.M.)(66)1 is contrary to the Code, to the Constitution and to the Bylaws of the Commission and therefore invalid and void.

" The authority to suspend a part of the Code is not given to the Commission either in Article 87 or in Articles 77(3) or 78a.

" Furthermore, the proposal to suspend Article 23b is not an individual ' nomenclatural case ' which the Secretary can submit directly to the Commission, according to Section III B2 of the Bylaws of the Commission, but amounts to an amendment of the Code, which according to the Bylaws must first be submitted to the Council (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 6–7 B(2)). Furthermore, it is contrary to the Bylaws to submit a new matter for a one-month vote (Bylaws III C11).

" I suspect that all 12 votes in favour of the Declaration (explaining Article 23b) arrived within the 3 month period specified for such votes in the Bylaws and that therefore the Declaration was actually validly adopted by the Commission. However, even if 4 votes would have to be disallowed for a technicality, the actual sentiment of the Commission is 12 to 19 in favour of the Declaration. Furthermore, one of the Commissioners who voted against the wording of the Declaration, emphasized to me that he was in favour of Article 23b and only voted against the particular wording of the Declaration. These facts are in conflict with your statement in the Note accompanying Voting Paper (O.M.)(66)1: ' The Commission . . . evidently is equally dissatisfied with the Interpretive Declaration to this [23b] Article.'

" When the Committee is appointed that will undertake a fact finding survey concerning Article 23b, it will be most important that this article is in force so that the Secretariat can bring situations to the attention of the Committee in which application of 23b would cause difficulties. Suspension of Article 23b would make it far more difficult for the Committee to gather such evidence.

" Also it seems to me that the suggestion contained in this ballot is not in the best interest of the principle of stability embodied in the Preamble. The impression is emerging that Article 23b is particularly beneficial in the more mature branches of zoology, those with a more or less stabilized nomenclature. As a statute of limitations, it prohibits the automatic replacement of a well established name by a forgotten name. Thus it shifts the burden of work to him who unearths long forgotten names and relieves the busy zoologist of the burden to protect well-known names. In this role Article 23b has worked excellently and has greatly facilitated the preservation of a stable nomenclature in the more mature areas of systematic zoology. I know of no case in which Article 23b has not been beneficial in the taxonomically more mature systematic groups.

" It is claimed that Article 23b is useless in taxonomic groups in which there are no generally accepted monographs or revisions, and where at best only lists of nominal species exist. Further investigations must be undertaken to substantiate these claims. At the Washington Congress Dr. China reported that a number of cases had come to the Secretariat in which application of Article 23b would cause real difficulties. It is now several years since Washington and the Secretary has not yet brought these cases to the attention of the Commission. The only published case known to me turned out to be based on misconceptions (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **13** (6) : 509). It would seem to me nothing short of tragic if the highly beneficial Article 23b were suspended on the basis of unsupported, hearsay evidence.

" Finally, an important point must be mentioned. The suspension vote had asked that Article 23b be suspended ' until the end of the next meeting of the Commission '. This might be catastrophic since at present no next meeting of the Commission is in sight. All attempts for the organization of the next Congress have so far failed. The wording of the Suspension Vote might tie the hands of the Commission for an insufferably long time.

" To sum up,

1. the Voting Paper V.P.(O.M.)(66)1 violates the provisions of the Bylaws of the Commission and is therefore illegal and invalid.
2. the suggestion to suspend Article 23b discriminates exactly against those branches of zoology where the availability of this article has been most beneficial. The suspension therefore would be most unwise.
3. the evidence indicates that the original Voting Paper was validly adopted by the Commission."

Mr. C. W. Sabrosky: " I raise a point of order against this vote. The Commission was instructed by the last (XVIth) International Congress of Zoology to prepare an interpretive Declaration on Article 23b, which the Commission and Congress voted to retain in the Code. To do otherwise at this time is to evade our responsibility and thwart the expressed instructions.

" I believe the Commission is duty bound, by the decisions of the last Congress, (1) to leave Article 23b in effect in the Code, and (2) to issue an interpretive Declaration concerning it.

" One cannot say that the Commission was really dissatisfied with the proposed Declaration when 12 favoured against 9 opposed, although granted that four of the affirmative votes were late. What should have been done was to proceed at once to revise the proposed Declaration in the light of any comments from Commissioners (I submitted a number, for example) and to resubmit a draft. I cannot agree that failure of only one draft means a deadlock.

" Under your first alternative, note that deletion of 23b from the Code is not requested by the resolution from the XIIth International Congress of Entomology. That resolution presumed that 23b will remain in the Code; it merely proposes that it not apply to the field of entomology.

" I also object to the proposed action on the ground that it will, presumably, defer action on the entomologists' resolution until the next meeting of the Commission, and publication and consideration of this resolution has already been blocked an unseemly time. I would point out, furthermore, that from indications the next meeting of the Commission may be in a far off country, poorly attended, and an inadequate forum for discussion."

Dr. W. D. L. Ride: " I would hope that the Commission will issue a recommendation to zoologists discovering names likely to upset established nomenclature to refer them to the Commission with an appropriate recommendation for action under the plenary powers."

11. Dr. Mayr's letter questioning the validity of the vote on V.P.(O.M.)(66)1 and the validity of the action in suspending Article 23b was answered by Dr. L. B. Holthuis and by Dr. Otto Kraus, whose letters to Dr. Mayr are reproduced below.

Dr. L. B. Holthuis: " I am sorry to learn that you think the action asked for under V.P.(O.M.)(66)1 to be invalid and void, for which you cite Article 87 and Articles 77(3) and 78a of the Code. I am afraid that I cannot agree with you on this matter. Article 77(3) and (2) state clearly that the Commission is charged ' to render between successive Congresses Declarations (i.e., provisional amendments to the Code) embodying ' ' recommendations for the clarification or the modification of the Code '. It is exactly such a Declaration that is asked for under V.P.(O.M.)(66)1. Under Article 78a(i) such a Declaration of the Commission remains in force (even if it is only a proposal) until the next Congress ratifies it or rejects it; only the Congress can make the proposal a definite decision (Art. 87). Though the Commission indeed has no authority to suspend part of the Code, it does have the authority to propose to the Congress such a suspension, which proposal has to be accepted by zoologists at least until the Congress itself can act on it. Therefore the action proposed under V.P.(O.M.)(66)1 is fully covered by the Code.

" As to your second point, the secretariat informs me that they have interpreted Bylaws III B(2) as applicable only in cases where the wording or the sense of an existing Article is changed; the Council in fact acting as a watchdog for correct pseudo-legalistic terminology. No such change of wording is contemplated in this case: suspension as opposed to deletion, is not an amendment in the sense of Art. III B(2). This seems a very sensible opinion to me, and therefore I do not consider Voting Paper (O.M.)(66)1 invalid.

" As to the third point raised in your letter, the vote (V.P.(O.M.)(65)1) on the Declaration explaining Article 23b was plainly marked as a one-month vote, and consequently any votes received after the one-month deadline are invalid. If you think that this vote was incorrectly treated as a one-month vote, you might request its entire cancellation, though I do not see why you (nor any of the other Commissioners for that matter) did not object to the one-month deadline before, and even did cast your vote upon it. It seems that by casting their votes without protest the Commissioners (including yourself) accepted the procedure as correct. However, if you think, now that the votes have been cast and the outcome is known, that this outcome should not be accepted, the only thing that you can do is to request a new vote and have the old vote declared void. It is impossible to change this one-month vote retroactively to a three-month vote.

" In your fourth paragraph you challenge my words that the Commission was dissatisfied with the wording of the Declaration dealt with in the previous paragraph. When 9 Commissioners vote against this wording, even if 12 vote for it, I cannot see that the Commission is satisfied with this wording. The more so as some who voted in favour may have done so, not because the new wording satisfied them, but only because they thought it better than the old.

" In the last paragraph of the first page of your letter you object to the suspension of Article 23b as this would make the work of the Committee charged with the study of the Article more difficult. Since the Article as it now stands is unworkable, its presence in the Code is only a source of confusion and disagreement. No two zoologists seem to agree as to the interpretation of the Article. Therefore it seems imperative to me that as long as the Article and its correct wording and interpretation form the subject of study by a special Committee, it cannot be used until this Committee has decided how it has to be used and interpreted. As to the evidence available to the Committee, there is plenty already available, while at the request of the Committee zoologists can furnish them with more material even if the article is suspended. It seems illogical to have an article in force about the meaning of which nobody seems to agree and which for just that reason is made the subject of a special investigation.

" In the first two paragraphs of page 2 of your letter you make it look as though the temporary suspension of Article 23b is directed against the principle behind it. Nothing is less true. It is only because the wording of the article as it stands now makes it unworkable that the article has to be suspended until a satisfactory wording is found. I am sure that there is no zoologist who is not willing to accept the statute of limitation once the wording is clear and unequivocal. Those wanting to reject it are only of the opinion that no such wording is possible. It is up to the Committee to prove them wrong. In the time that Article 23b is suspended, any zoologist who finds what he considers a forgotten name, may submit it to the Commission to be suppressed under the normal plenary powers procedure. Any zoologist who notices that another zoologist uses such a forgotten name, may likewise apply to the Commission for its suppression. In this way the spirit of Article 23b can still be exercised in spite of its temporary suspension.

" The suspension of Article 23b was expressly asked for ' until the end of the next meeting of the Commission '. This wording has been intentionally chosen. As the secretariat is aware that the next Zoological Congress might be postponed for one or two years no mention of such a Congress was made here. The term ' next meeting of the Commission ' has been deliberately used as the secretariat is investigating the possibilities of having a meeting of the Commission before the next Congress.

" The secretariat whom I have consulted in this matter agrees with the conclusions reached.

" I am most sorry that you feel that the action proposed under V.P.(O.M.)(66)1 was not legal and I hope that the above may help to show that the course adopted is technically legal and the best one that can be followed under the circumstances. The most important thing is to have the question of Article 23b resolved once and for all to the satisfaction of the great majority of zoologists

and I hope that the Committee that is to be installed to study this Article, will now have its hands free to decide very carefully on the best solution for this problem which forms such a severe threat to the unity of zoological nomenclature."

Dr. Otto Kraus: " Bei der Diskussion der Probleme des Artikel 23b müssen zwei Fragenkomplexr unterschieden und getrennt behandelt werden:

(a) Die formale, ' juristische ' Situation, insbesondere in Verbindung mit dem V.P.(O.M.)(66)1 und

(b) die derzeitige praktische Situation von Artikel 23b.

Ich kann nicht umhin, Punkt (b) noch größere Bedeutung beizumessen als Punkt (a).

" Zu (a): Sie bezeichnen V.P.(O.M.)(66)1 als ' contrary to the Code, to the Constitution and to the Bylaws of the Commission and therefore invalid and void '. Dabei beziehen Sie sich auf ITZN Artikel 77(3), 78(a) und 87 und auf die Abschnitte IIIB(2) und IIIC(11) der ' Bylaws '.

" Ihre Argumentation scheint auf den ersten Blick schlüssig. Ich bin jedoch der Meinung, daß man—auf Grund der zitierten Vorschriften—zu einer absolut gegenteiligen Beurteilung gelangen muss oder doch zumindest kann.

1. Gemäß IRZN Artikel 77(3) hat die ICZN sehr wohl das Recht, ' vorläufige Änderungen der Regeln ' zu beschließen. Der jetzt vorgeschlagene Modus einer Suspension geht in geradezu idealer Weise mit dem Wortlaut von Artikel 77(3) konform.
2. Gemäß IRZN Artikel 78(a) bezieht sich der Fall [' case '] ' Artikel 23b ' auf eine Situation, die in den Regeln ' nicht in . . . hinreichender Weise vorgesehen ist '. Darunter verstehe ich die praktische Anwendung des ' Statute of Limitation '. Auch hier besteht kein erkennbarer Gegensatz zwischen V.P.(O.M.)(66)1 und dem Wortlaut des Artikels.
3. IRZN Artikel 87 ist für die jetzige Diskussion bedeutungslos. Er besagt, daß Änderungen der Regeln nur durch einen Internationalen Kongreß vorgenommen werden dürfen. Mit V.P.(O.M.)(66)1 steht jedoch überhaupt keine [definitive] ' Änderung der Regeln ' zur Debatte: es handelt sich vielmehr um eine ' vorlaufige Änderung der Regeln ' durch die ICZN, die gemäß IRZN Artikel 77(3)—vgl. Punkt (1), oben—zulässig ist.
4. Das jetzige V.P.(O.M.)(66)1 ist der ICZN insofern konform mit Sektion IIIB(2) der ' Bylaws ' unterbreitet worden, als es sich um eine Vorlage des Präsidenten (und nicht des Sekretärs) handelt.

   Ich muß weiterhin—bis zum Nachweis des Gegenteils—unterstellen, daß der Präsident, Herr Dr. L. B. Holthuis, das ' Council ' in der vorgeschriebenen Weise hinzugezogen hat. In diesem Zusammenhang ist der Hinweis wichtig, daß das ' Council ' lediglich über den Wortlaut eines Vorschlages zu befinden hat, nicht aber über dessen grundsätzliche Zulassung oder Ablehnung; die Funktion des ' Council ' ist damit ausdrücklich auf technische Details beschränkt.
5. V.P.(O.M.)(66)1 steht auch nicht im Gegensatz zu Sektion IIIC(11) der ' Bylaws '. Der Fall [' case '] ' Artikel 23b ' kann jetzt, nach der vorangegangenen unbefriedigenden Abstimmung, ohne weiteres und

damit völlig legal als ' second vote ' mit nur einer ' one month voting period ' behandelt werden (vgl. auch Sektion IIIC(12)).

"*Zu* (*b*): Die derartige praktische Situation von Artikel 23b ist in dem Begleitschreiben des Präsidenten—zu V.P.(O.M.)(66)1— derart klar und treffend geschildert worden, daß ich dem nur wenig hinzuzufügen habe.

1. Die Situation von Artikel 23b steht inzwischen in schroffem Gegensatz zur Präambel der IRZN (Absatz 2): ' Es ist Sinn der Regeln, die Stabilität und Universalität wissenschaftlicher Tiernamen zu fördern . . . '. Eine derart umstrittene Bestimmung, der die Basis einer tragenden Mehrheit absolut fehlt, wird die Stabilität und Universalität mehr schädigen als fördern. Deshalb muß es—im Sinne des Geistes der Präambel—Aufgabe und Pflicht der ICZN sein, die reale Gefahr eines Schisma in der Nomenklatur unbedingt abzuwenden. Selbst Anhänger des derzeitigen Artikel 23b müssen einsehen, daß die IRZN kein Gesetz darstellen, daß sich in Zweifelsfällen auch durchsetzen, erzwingen läßt. Es handelt sich vielmehr um eine internationale Konvention, die der Basis einer breiten Majorität bedarf. Es steht für mich außer Zweifel, daß der gegenwärtige Zustand geeignet ist, das Ansehen des Code mehr und mehr zu beeinträchtigen.

   Diese grundsätzlichen Gesichtspunkte wiegen wesentlich schwerer als der Artikel selbst. Es spricht für das hohe Verantwortungsbewußtsein des Präsidenten, wenn er—durch V.P.(O.M.)(66)1—in diesem Sinne endlich tätig geworden ist.

2. Ganz zu Unrecht hat die Diskussion um Artikel 23b inzwischen bei weiten Kreisen zu dem Eindruck geführt, es handele sich um die grundsätzliche Entscheidung, ob leidige Namensänderungen in Zukunft unterbunden werden sollen oder nicht. Tatsächlich handelt es sich aber nur um die Beurteilung eines einzelnen unter zahlreichen Faktoren. Es wäre sicher interessant, einmal im Sinne einer ' Unfall-Statistik ' zu untersuchen, in welchem Umfange die Nomenklatur überhaupt heute noch durch ' ausgegrabene' Namen beeinträchtigt wird.

" Lassen Sie mich in englischer Sprache zusammenfassen:

(1) A careful study of the legal basis of V.P.(O.M.)(66)1 proves that it is not invalid and void as suggested in your letter.

(2) The whole practical situation of Article 23b is in conflict with the Preamble of the Code. We are confronted with the danger of a schism in Nomenclature which would be a tragedy. An appropriate action by the Commission is more than urgent.

(3) The bringing to an end of the present intolerable situation is much more important than all further actions concerning the ' Statute of Limitation ' (Article 23b)."

12. Several Commissioners expressed fear that the suspension of Article 23b was illegal and consequently the Acting President instructed the Secretariat to obtain legal advice on the problem. It was submitted, through the courtesy of the Managing Director of the International Trust, to Mr. Richard H. Buller, a

specialist in such matters. Mr. Buller submitted his report in October 1966 as follows:

" As requested, I have considered the question whether it is in order by the proposed Declaration, to suspend Article 23b of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. In this connection I have considered the Code, the Constitution and By-Laws of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and the Memorandum and Articles of the Association of the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature. I have also had before me the draft of the proposed Declaration.

" In my view it is not in order to suspend Article 23b of the Code in the manner proposed. My reasons for this view are as follows:

1. Article 79 of the Code empowers the Commission to suspend the application of any provisions of the Code, subject to an exception, which does not affect the present question, if such application to a particular case would in its judgment disturb stability or universality or cause confusion. I consider that the power of suspension may be used only in a particular case and that there cannot be a general suspension for all purposes of any provision of the Code.
2. If there had been power under Article 79 to suspend Article 23b, this would constitute an exercise of plenary powers. Article 12b of the Constitution of the International Commission prescribed that in cases involving the use of the plenary powers an affirmative decision shall be deemed to have been taken only when two-thirds of the votes validly cast are in favour of the proposal. I understand that in this case two-thirds of the votes were not cast in favour of the proposal. Moreover, it is necessary that not less than six months' notice of the impending vote be given in at least three zoological serials, including one published in Europe and one in America, and I understand that in this case the members of the Commission were invited to vote under the one month rule.

" To summarize, I feel that Article 79 does not confer the necessary power and, even if it had, I do not think the correct procedure was followed."

Upon further being asked whether he would give an opinion on whether the proposed suspension was covered by Article 78a of the Code, as a provisional amendment to the Code, Mr. Buller wrote:

" As I have said, I did consider Article 78 of the Code. Provisional amendments to the Code are also mentioned in Article 77(3).

" In my view Article 78a would not apply to a suspension of any provision of the Code because the question of suspension is covered by Article 79. Moreover the power to issue 'a Declaration (a provisional amendment to the Code)' arises ' if a case before the Commission involves a situation that is not properly or completely covered by the Code '. As I understand the position, no such case has arisen. This seems a case of difficulty in, or dispute as to, interpretation of an Article."

OPINION 795

ASTHRAEUS LAPORTE & GORY, 1837 (INSECTA, COLEOPTERA): VALIDATION OF EMENDATION TO *ASTRAEUS*

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the emendation to *Astraeus* of the generic name *Asthraeus* Laporte & Gory, 1837, is hereby validated.

(2) The generic name *Astraeus* Laporte & Gory, 1837 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Asthraeus* (sic) *flavopictus* Laporte & Gory, 1837, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1742.

(3) The specific name *flavopictus* Laporte & Gory, 1837, as published in the binomen *Asthraeus* (sic) *flavopictus* (type-species of *Astraeus* Laporte & Gory, 1837) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2177.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1628)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. S. Barker in January 1964. Dr. Barker's application was sent to the printer on 8 May 1964 and was published on 16 October 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 306–307. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. L. E. Koch and Dr. F. H. Uther Baker.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 June 1966 the Members of the Commission were requested to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)31 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 307. At the close of the required voting period on 16 September 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—eighteen (18), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Holthuis, Brinck, Boschma, Vokes, Jaczewski, Sabrosky, Obruchev, Binder, Uchida, Tortonese, Kraus, Mayr, Mertens, Forest, Alvarado, Evans.

Negative votes—one (1): do Amaral.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Munroe.

Commissioners Ride, Stoll and Bonnet returned late affirmative votes. Commissioner Simpson returned a late negative vote with the following comment: " It is silly to waste time on so trivial a matter with no possible confusion at issue. It will be endless if we start emending original spellings because we *think* the author had a different letter in mind or transliterated wrongly."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Astraeus Laporte & Gory, 1837, *Mon. Bupr.* **1** : 1, pl. 1, fig. 1
flavopictus, *Astraeus*, Laporte & Gory, 1837, *Mon. Bupr.* **1** : 1, pl. 1, fig. 1

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)31 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 795.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
23 *September* 1966

OPINION 796

AMBALODUS BRANSON & MEHL, 1933 (CONODONTS): ADDED TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES

RULING.—(1) The generic name *Ambalodus* Branson & Mehl, 1933 (gender: masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Ambalodus triangularis* Branson & Mehl, 1933, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1743.

(2) The specific name *triangularis* Branson & Mehl, 1933, as published in the binomen *Ambalodus triangularis* (type-species of *Ambalodus* Branson & Mehl, 1933) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2178.

(3) The generic name *Ambolodus* Branson & Mehl, 1934? (an injustified emendation of *Ambalodus* Branson & Mehl, 1933) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1894.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1633)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Michael C. Mound and Dr. Raymond L. Ethington in January 1964. The application was sent to the printer on 28 February 1964 and was published on 16 October 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 310–314. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two palaeontological serials. The proposals were supported by Professor C. G. Winder.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 June 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)33 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 313–314. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 16 September 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—nineteen (19), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Holthuis, Brinck, Boschma, Vokes, Sabrosky, Obruchev, Binder, do Amaral, Uchida, Tortonese, Kraus, Mayr, Mertens, Forest, Alvarado, Jaczewski, Evans.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Munroe.

Commissioners Ride, Stoll, Simpson and Bonnet returned late affirmative votes. A number of Commissioners, in returning their votes, expressed the view that the use of the plenary powers was unnecessary in the present case.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Ambalodus Branson & Mehl, 1933, *University Missouri Studies* **8** (2) : 127
Ambolodus Branson & Mehl, 1934?, *University Missouri Studies* **8** (4) : errata
triangularis, *Ambalodus*, Branson & Mehl, 1933, *University Missouri Studies* **8**(2) : 128, pl. 10, figs. 35–37

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)33 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 796.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
23 *September* 1966

OPINION 797

CHONETES MESOLOBUS NORWOOD & PRATTEN, 1854 (BRACHIOPODA): ADDED TO THE OFFICIAL LIST

RULING.—(1) The generic name *Mesolobus* Dunbar & Condra, 1932 (gender: masculine), type-species, by original designation, *Chonetes mesolobus* Norwood & Pratten, 1854, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1744.

(2) The specific name *mesolobus* Norwood & Pratten, 1854, as published in the binomen *Chonetes mesolobus*, as interpreted by the neotype designated by R. D. Hoare, 1964 (type-species of *Mesolobus* Dunbar & Condra, 1932) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2179.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1635)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Prof. Richard D. Hoare in January 1964. Prof. Hoare's application was sent to the printer on 8 May 1964 and was published on 16 October 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 315–317. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 June 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)34 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 316. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 16 September 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—eighteen (18), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Holthuis, Brinck, Boschma, Vokes, Sabrosky, Obruchev, do Amaral, Uchida, Tortonese, Kraus, Mayr, Mertens, Forest, Alvarado, Jaczewski, Evans.

Negative votes—one (1): Binder.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Munroe.

Commissioners Ride, Stoll, Simpson and Bonnet returned late affirmative votes.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Mesolobus Dunbar & Condra, 1932, *Nebraska geol. Surv. Bull.* (2) **5** : 159–168, pl. 20, figs. 1–17, 23–32

mesolobus, *Chonetes*, Norwood & Pratten, 1854, *J. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **3** : 27, pl. 2, figs. 7a–c

The following is the original reference for the designation of a neotype for a species concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Chonetes mesolobus* Norwood & Pratten, 1854: R. D. Hoare, 1964, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 316, pl. 2, figs. 1–3

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)34 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 797.

G. OWEN EVANS W. E. CHINA
Secretary *Assistant Secretary*
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
27 *September* 1966

OPINION 798

LYGAEUS QUADRATUS FABRICIUS, 1798 (INSECTA, HEMIPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the type specimen of *Lygaeus quadratus* Fabricius, 1798, at present labelled as such in the Paris Museum, is hereby set aside, and the specimen described by Scudder & Wagner, 1964, is hereby designated as neotype of that species.

(2) The specific name *quadratus* Fabricius, 1798, as published in the binomen *Lygaeus quadratus*, as interpreted, under the plenary powers, by the neotype designated by Scudder & Wagner, 1964, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2180.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1560)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. G. G. E. Scudder and Dr. E. Wagner in May 1964. The application was sent to the printer on 13 July 1964 and was published on 26 November 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 357–359. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 June 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)36 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 359. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 16 September 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—seventeen (17), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Brinck, Boschma, Vokes, Jaczewski, Obruchev, Binder, do Amaral, Uchida, Tortonese, Kraus, Mayr, Mertens, Forest, Alvarado, Evans.

Negative votes—two (2): Holthuis, Sabrosky.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Munroe.

Commissioners Ride, Stoll, Simpson and Bonnet returned late affirmative votes.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (24.vi.66): Either the specimen in the Kiel collection, which may be one of the syntypes of the species should be selected lectotype or neotype; or a specimen from as near as possible to the type locality (Paris), and not one from Germany, should be made the neotype.

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (22.vii.66): I do not object to the aim of the proposal, but a neotype from " Northern Germany " is scarcely appropriate, under Article 75(5), for a species collected from " near Paris ".

Original Reference

The following is the original reference for a name placed on the Official List by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

quadratus, Lygaeus, Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 232.

The following is the original reference for the description of a neotype for the species concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Lygaeus quadratus* Fabricius, 1798 : Scudder & Wagner, 1964, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 359.

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)36 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 798.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
6 *October* 1966

OPINION 799

SARDINA PILCHARDUS (WALBAUM, 1792) (PISCES): ADDED TO THE OFFICIAL LIST AS THE NAME OF THE EUROPEAN SARDINE

RULING.—(1) The generic name *Arengus* Cornide, 1788 (published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1895.

(2) The specific name *minor* Cornide, 1788, as published in the combination *Arengus minor* (published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 878.

(3) The generic name *Sardina* Antipa, 1904 (gender: feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Sardina dobrogica* Antipa, 1904, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1745.

(4) The specific name *pilchardus* Walbaum, 1792, as published in the binomen *Clupea pilchardus*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2181.

(5) The following work is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature with the Title Number 73:

Cornide (J.), 1788, *Ensayo de una historia de los Peces y otras producciones marinas de la Costa de Galicia, arreglado al sistema del caballero Carlos Linneo*. [Corunna.] (a work in which the author did not consistently apply the principles of binominal nomenclature).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1614)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. Alwyne Wheeler in August 1964. Mr. Wheeler's application was sent to the printer on 2 September 1964 and was published on 26 November 1964 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 360–362. The proposals were supported by Dr. C. E. Lucas, Dr. G. Krefft, Prof. E. Tortonese, and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 133–134).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 16 June 1966 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (66)37 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 362. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 16 September 1966 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—nineteen (19), received in the following order: China, Lemche, Holthuis, Boschma, Brinck, Vokes, Jaczewski, Sabrosky, Obruchev, Binder, do Amaral, Uchida, Tortonese, Kraus, Mayr, Mertens, Forest, Alvarado, Evans.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Hubbs, Munroe.

Commissioners Ride, Simpson, Stoll and Bonnet returned late affirmative votes, although Commissioner Simpson voted against para. (5) of the proposals, making the following comment: " It is clearly desirable to preserve *Sardina pilchardus*. To do this, it is not necessary to reject Cornide, 1788, *in toto*, and we are not well informed as to nomenclatural results of such action."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:
Arengus Cornide, 1788, *Hist. Peces Galicia* : 91
minor, *Arengus*, Cornide, 1788, *Hist. Peces Galicia* : 91
pilchardus, *Clupea*, Walbaum, 1792, *Artedi Ichthyologia* **3** : 38
Sardina Antipa, 1904, *Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien* **41** : 302

CERTIFICATE

We certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (66)37 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 799.

G. OWEN EVANS
Secretary

W. E. CHINA
Assistant Secretary

International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
11 *October* 1966

KERR, 1792, *THE ANIMAL KINGDOM* (MAMMALIA): PROPOSAL TO PLACE THIS WORK ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF WORKS APPROVED AS AVAILABLE FOR ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Z.N.(S.) 1769

By Hans-Jürg Kuhn (*Dr. Senckenbergische Anatomie der Universität Frankfurt a.M., Germany*)

The full title of the work in question is:
Kerr, Robert, 1792. The Animal Kingdom or Zoological System of the celebrated Sir Charles Linnaeus;—Class 1 Mammalia: containing a complete Systematic Description, Arrangement, and Nomenclature, of all the known Species and Varieties of the Mammalia, or Animals which give suck to their young; being a translation of that part of the Systema Naturae, as lately published, with great improvements, by Professor Gmelin of Goettingen.—Together with numerous additions from more recent zoological writers, and illustrated with copperplates. London: Printed for J. Murray, Nr. 32, Fleet Street; and R. Faulder, Nr. 42, New Bond Street, 4to, pp. I–XII, 11.14, pp. 1–400, pl1. I–VII.

2. The attention of zoologists was drawn to this work by J. A. Allen, 1895, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* **7** : 179–192, who accepted it as available. Allen was followed by C. D. Sherborn in 1902 in his Index Animalium, and its availability was indirectly accepted by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in 1957 in Opinion 452 when placing one of Kerr's names (*Canis vulpes australis*) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology. As pointed out by Allen, Volume 1 Part 2, on the Birds, is incomplete and ends suddenly in the middle of the genus *Corvus* and perhaps should be proposed separately, by an ornithologist, for insertion in the Official List of Available Works.

Recently Buettner-Janusch, 1966, has rejected one of Kerr's names (*Simia* (*Cecopithecus*) *hamadryus* var. *ursinus* Kerr) on the grounds that it is not available under Article 11c as it is not binominal. If this were so then all Kerr's names would have to be rejected and his work be considered unavailable.

3. I will attempt to demonstrate, below, that rejection of Kerr's 1792 work would result in terrible confusion in mammalogy, and that Kerr's " Animal Kingdom " actually meets the requirements of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, and finally that it would be in the interest of stability of zoological nomenclature if Kerr (1792) were to be placed on the Official List of Available Works.

Although often ignored prior to Allen, (1895) who dealt with the names of mammals given by Kerr, these names have been firmly established since. Two generic names that are generally used today, *Lynx* and *Myocastor*, date from Kerr, (1792). If Kerr's work is rejected then *Lynx* could date from Rafinesque, (1817) without change in spelling, but *Myocastor* would have to be replaced by *Myopotamus* Geoffroy, 1815. *Myocastor* Kerr, 1792, has been used in hundreds of publications during the last decades, while *Myopotamus* seems never to have been used in recent times.

4. The following, probably incomplete, list of species-group names dating from Kerr, (1792) which are firmly established today has been compiled to show how many changes a rejection of Kerr's Animal Kingdom would cause. It should be noted how frequently Kerr's names are those of the nominal subspecies of polytypic species according to the present arrangement. This would make a rejection of Kerr even more disturbing. I am unable to state exactly what consequences it would have if Kerr were to be rejected, in each of the cases. However, in each case I have given a reference to a widely distributed recent check-list or revision of a group of mammals. The numbers on the left are those of Kerr in his Animal Kingdom.

No. 25 *Simia* (*Cercopithecus*) *hamadryas ursinus* = *Papio ursinus ursinus* (Kerr, 1792) (see Ellerman et alia, 1953 : 102)

No. 39 *Simia* (*Cercopithecus*) *aethiops torquatus* = *Cercocebus torquatus torquatus* (Kerr, 1792) (see Allen, 1939 : 137)

No. 62 *Simia* (*Cercopithecus*) *badius* = *Procolobus badius badius* (Kerr, 1792) (see Kuhn 1965 : 329)

No. 108 *Vespertilio vampyrus helvus* = *Eidolon helvum helvum* (Kerr, 1792) (see Allen, 1939 : 54)

No. 115 *Vespertilio labialis* = *Noctilio labialis labialis* (Kerr, 1792) (see Cabrera, 1957 : 56)

No. 165 *Elephas americanus* = *Mastodon americanus* (Kerr, 1792)

No. 275 *Felis bengalensis* = *Felis bengalensis bengalensis* Kerr, 1792 (see Ellerman & Morrison-Scott, 1951 : 312)

No. 298 *Felis* (*Lynx*) *canadensis* = *Lynx canadensis canadensis* (Kerr, 1792) (see Hall & Kelson, 1959 : 967)

No. 331 *Viverra maculata* = *Dasyurus maculatus maculatus* (Kerr, 1792) (see Haltenorth, 1958 : 20)

No. 376 *Ursus indicus* = *Mellivora capensis indica* (Kerr, 1792) (see Ellerman & Morrison-Scott, 1951 : 268)

No. 386 *Didelphis virginiana* = *Didelphis marsupialis virginiana* Kerr, 1792 (see Hall & Kelson, 1959 : 8)

No. 397 *Didelphis tridactyla* = *Potorous tridactylus tridactylus* (Kerr, 1792) (see Haltenorth, 1958 : 35)

No. 398 *Didelphis vulpecula* = *Trichosurus vulpecula vulpecula* (Kerr, 1792) (see Haltenorth, 1958 : 27)

No. 400 *Didelphis volans* = *Schoinobates volans volans* (Kerr, 1792) (see Haltenorth, 1958 : 31)

No. 416 *Sorex arcticus* = *Sorex arcticus arcticus* Kerr, 1792 (see Hall & Kelson, 1959 : 43)

No. 417 *Sorex arcticus cinereus* = *Sorex cinereus cinereus* Kerr, 1792 (see Hall & Kelson, 1959 : 26)

No. 438 *Hystrix mexicana* = *Coendou mexicanus mexicanus* (Kerr, 1792) (see Hall & Kelson, 1959 : 783)

No. 505 *Mus lemmus sibiricus* = *Lemmus sibiricus sibiricus* (Kerr, 1792) (see Ellerman & Morrison-Scott, 1951 : 655)

No. 507 *Mus lenae* = *Dicrostonyx torquatus lenae* (Kerr, 1792) (see Ellerman & Morrison-Scott 1951 : 653).
No. 582 *Sciurus* (*Petaurus*) *norfolcensis* = *Petaurus norfolcensis norfolcensis* (Kerr, 1792) (see Haltenorth, 1958 : 29)
No. 589 *Dipus sibericus major* = *Allactaga major major* (Kerr, 1792) (see Ellerman & Morrison-Scott, 1951 : 532)
No. 662 *Cervus temama* = *Mazama americana temama* (Kerr, 1792) (see Hall & Kelson, 1959 : 1013).

Some names of Kerr are senior homonyms of names of later authors. In the following two cases a junior homonym has been replaced by a new name that is generally accepted today.

No. 297 *Felis* (*Lynx*) *vulgaris maculatus*; junior homonym is *Felis maculata* Horsfield & Vigors, 1829. For the latter *Lynx texensis* is used today (see Hall & Kelson, 1959 : 971)
No. 539 *Sciurus albipes*; of this *Sciurus albipes* Wagner, 1837 is a junior homonym. For the latter *Sciurus poliopus* Fitzinger, 1867, is used today (see Hall & Kelson, 1959 : 375).

If Kerr's Animal Kingdom were to be rejected, *Felis maculata* Horsfield & Vigors, 1829 and *Sciurus albipes* Wagner, 1837 would have to be used again.

Against all these motives for retaining Kerr (1792) I can find only a very few examples where the rejection of Kerr would make the current nomenclature more stable. According to Allen (1895 : 187) and Hershkovitz (1959 : 350) *Dasypus giganteus* Geoffroy, 1803, which is widely used today is a subjective synonym of *Dasypus maximus* Kerr, 1792 (No. 158). Probably *Martes americana*, the North American Marten, should be credited to Kerr (No. 352, *Mustela zibellina americana*) and not to Turton (1806), and the presently used *Felis caracal nubicus* Fischer, 1829, may be a synonym of *Felis* (*Lynx*) *nubiensis* Kerr, 1792 (No. 292), (See Allen, 1939 : 235; Setzer, 1956 : 560). The widely used name *Viverra maculata* Gray, 1830, for a West African genet (see Allen, 1939 : 201; Rosevear, 1953 : 113; Kuhn, 1965 : 332) is a junior homonym of *Viverra maculata* Kerr, 1792 (No. 331), but even if Kerr's work were to be rejected, it would still become a junior homonym of *Viverra maculata* Shaw, 1800.

5. If Kerr's work is officially made available by the Commission there is some danger that an individual author might use one or other of the many names that are considered, at present, unidentifiable. However, Article 23b would require, in each of these cases, that the author ask the Commission to place the name either on the Official List or the Official Index.

6. Buettner-Janusch (1966) rejected Kerr because he thought that Kerr did not consistently apply the principles of binominal nomenclature. However, where Kerr used more than one generic name the first was the Linnaean name, indicated by its initial letter, and the second was the subgeneric name. Where he used more than one specific name, the first is the specific name proper and the second the varietal name always indicated by a letter of the greek alphabet.

7. To avoid the instability in nomenclature resulting from the differences in opinion as to the availability of Kerr's " Animal Kingdom ", the International Commission is requested to place this work on the Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature.

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COMMENT ON THE BIRD NAMES IN KERR'S " ANIMAL KINGDOM "

By E. Eisenmann (*American Museum of Natural History, New York, U.S.A.*)

I have examined this work and also read J. A. Allen's article on the subject as it relates to mammals. I do not see how it can be doubted that (in the absence of exercise of the plenary powers to suppress) Kerr's book is an available and binominal work under the Code. In fact it purports to be merely a translation of Gmelin's edition of the Systema Naturae of Linnaeus, with some modification and additions. So far as concerns the incomplete part dealing with birds, Kerr states in his introduction to that part that he has added genera (and doubtless species) from Latham's Index. As both Gmelin's Systema and Latham's Index are among the best known early binominal works relating to birds after Linnaeus, Kerr's work is hard to question.

Let me say, however, that I do not know any bird name credited to Kerr in the American avifauna, and Dr. Charles Vaurie, an expert on Palaearctic birds, tells me that he knows no palaearctic generic or specific name credited to him. This, I suspect, is because all his bird names are taken from earlier binominal authors, Linnaeus, Gmelin, or Latham, particularly. While I have glanced through the book, let me make it clear that I have not attempted to compare every name used for a bird with the current names, to determine whether some of his names might not perhaps have priority. One reason I think this is unnecessary, is that the fifty year statute of limitations (Art. 23b) would invalidate such names that have never been used for over 170 years, at least if a junior synonym was in current use. Moreover, according to his introduction, Kerr claimed no originality regarding his bird part, but stated that he had merely split some of the Linnaean orders, as others had done, and shifted a few genera. So I think it unlikely that Kerr's bird part will prove bothersome. If some individual case should arise not covered by Art. 23b which interferes with stability, that may be dealt with individually. If there were no 23b Vaurie and I might be in favour of suppressing the work, but we feel that under the circumstances recognizing its availability under the Code will do no harm, and avoids the need of exercising the plenary powers.

OPOPSITTA MARSHALLI IREDALE, 1946 (AVES): PROPOSED SETTING ASIDE OF HOLOTYPE AND DESIGNATION OF NEOTYPE. Z.N.(S.) 1773

By Joseph M. Forshaw (*Division of Wildlife Research, C.S.I.R.O., Canberra, A.C.T., Australia*)

1. In my revisionary studies in the genus *Opopsitta* I have concluded that *Opopsitta marshalli* is a recognizable subspecies of *O. diophthalma* (*Psittacula diophthalma* Hombron and Jacquinot, 1841). However, owing to great deterioration of the holotype, this is no longer apparent from an examination of that specimen. For reasons discussed below, I therefore request the Commission to set aside the holotype and recognize a neotype of *O. marshalli.* The facts are as follows:

2. In 1946 Iredale (*Emu* **46** : 1) described a new fig parrot as *Opopsitta marshalli*, with type locality " the Great Dividing Range behind Lockhart River, Cape York Peninsula, North Queensland ". Iredale had three specimens, an adult male (designated as holotype), an adult female, and an immature male. All three specimens are illustrated in a coloured drawing accompanying the description.

3. Mayr, 1947 (*Emu* **47** : 54), compared Iredale's description and drawing of *marshalli* with a series of *O. d. aruensis* Schlegel, 1874, and stated that his comparison " fails to reveal a single difference ". He stated however that absolute identity could not be established until the Cape York specimens were compared directly with specimens of *O. d. aruensis*, and, until a valid distinction was pointed out, *O. marshalli* should be considered a synonym of *O. d. aruensis*. Subsequent authors have followed Mayr's recommendation.

4. For my own studies I examined the holotype (Australian Museum no. 037600) and the other two original specimens (Aust. Mus. nos. 037598 ♀, 037599 imm. ♂) and found that all three had deteriorated greatly and showed much evidence of damage by pests. The frontal and crown feathers, all of the feathers above and around the eyes, the tail feathers and many of the wing feathers have disappeared from the holotype. The adult female is in a similar condition and the immature male is in even worse condition. The holotype is not labelled as such and neither of the other two specimens bear any special designation such as paratype; they have been identified by the collector's label carrying his name and the place and date of collection.

5. As a result of the great damage to the holotype and the original specimens, it became necessary to collect fresh material before the taxonomic status of *O. marshalli* could be determined. In January, 1966 ten specimens were collected.

6. Comparison of this new material with two males (American Museum of Natural History no. 618951, Aust. Mus. no. 030596) and two females (A.M.N.H. no. 618954, Aust. Mus. no. 0920) of *O. d. aruensis*, all from the Aru Islands, the type locality, shows that in my opinion *O. marshalli* is a recognizable subspecies of *O. diophthalma.* The following characters distin-

guish *marshalli* from *aruensis*. In the male, *marshalli* has a small patch of bright blue feathers above and behind the eye, while in *aruensis* these feathers are pale greenish blue. In the female of *marshalli* the feathers on the forepart of the crown are bright violet blue, while in *aruensis* the same feathers are pale sky blue. There appears to be no difference in size between the two races. The colours of the heads in Iredale's drawing are not a true representation of the colours of *O. marshalli*, and indeed the blue on the crown of the female appears to be closer to female specimens of *aruensis*.

7. As far as can be ascertained the series of new specimens, including the neotype proposed below, are consistent with Iredale's description. The place of collection of the proposed neotype is within 20 miles of the type locality and was the nearest accessible place to the type locality where the birds were found. Although the holotype is a male, the best diagnostic character is found on the female and for that reason a female would serve best as a neotype.

8. As the holotype of *marshalli* and the two other original specimens are no longer of any use in differentiating *marshalli* from related taxa, I therefore ask the Commission:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside the holotype of *Opopsitta marshalli* Iredale, 1946, and to recognize as neotype of *Opopsitta marshalli* Iredale, 1946, an adult female specimen, no. 0.10691 in the collections of the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, collected at Iron Range, Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, by J. M. Forshaw, on 22nd January, 1966;

(2) to place the specific name *marshalli* Iredale, 1946, as published in the binomen *Opopsitta marshalli*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

APPLICATION TO PLACE ON THE APPROPRIATE OFFICIAL LIST THE NAMES GIVEN BY G. FISCHER 1814 TO THE CRICETID RODENTS DESCRIBED BY FELIX DE AZARA IN THE FRENCH TRANSLATION OF "ESSAIS SUR L'HISTOIRE NATURELLE DES QUADRUPEDES DU PARAGUAY," 1801. Z.N.(S.) 1774

By Alfredo Langguth (*Dr. Senckenbergische Anatomie der Universität, Frankfurt a.M., Germany*)

In the year 1801 Felix de Azara described in the "Essais . . ." 6 mice belonging to the Cricetidae. His descriptions are very accurate and quite outstanding for the epoch. It is regrettable that Azara did not use linnean nomenclature but applied vernacular names to the mice he described.

2. The first person to give linnean names to Azara's cricetids was Gotthelf Fischer (1814). In his "Zoognosia. . ." G. Fischer used the following names accompanied by a clear reference to Azara's descriptions: page 71

M[us] rufus	Rat Roux of Azara	genus *Oxymycterus*
Mus tarso nigro	Rat à Tarse Noir	,, *Oryzomys*
Mus laucha et *lauchita*	Laucha et Lauchita	,, *Calomys*
M[us] auritus	Rat Oreillard	,, *Reithrodon*
M[us] angouya	Rat Angouya	,, *Oryzomys*
M[us] megacephalus	Rat à Grosse Tête	,, *Oryzomys*

3. The second naturalist who named Azara's cricetids was Karl Illiger (1815). There is little doubt that Illiger's names referred to Azara's descriptions but the author did not make a clear statement thereon and his names must be considered "nomina nuda". The following are the names given by Illiger: page 108

Mus capito
Mus buccinatus
Mus physodes
Mus rutilans
Mus nigripes
Mus laucha

4. In 1818 Olfers, reviewing the work of Illiger above mentioned, listed the names proposed by the last author and accompanied them by a clear reference to Azara's descriptions. In this way the names became available. The following are Olfers names:

M[us] capito	Rat à Grosse Tête
M[us] buccinatus	Rat Angouya
M[us] physodes	Rat Oreillard
M[us] rutilans	Rat Roux
M[us] nigripes	Rat à Tarse Noir
M[us] laucha	Laucha et Lauchita

5. The third naturalist who named Azara's cricetids was Desmarest (1819). He accompanied the new names with a description transcribed from

Azara and a clear reference to Azara's work. The following are Desmarest's names: pages 62–65

Mus rufus	Rat Roux
Mus nigripes	Rat à Tarse Noir
Mus laucha	Rat Laucha et Lauchita
Mus auritus	Rat Oreillard
Mus angouya	Rat Angouya
Mus cephalotes	Rat à Grosse Tête

No other new names seem to have been applied to the mice concerned.

6. The names given to Azara's mice are of a great importance since they are the oldest available for a neotropical Cricetidae and in most of the cases are applied to species with a considerable number of subspecies. In the last few years a tendency may be observed to synonymize Azara's mice with younger but far better described nominal species for which types are available. In some cases this merits reserve but in others seems to be correct.

7. Desmarest's names have been accorded the widest recognition. They have been used by every mammalogist and reviser for about 140 years. They are used in classical works like the " Catalogus Mammalium " of Trouessart, have been used in a revision of the taxonomy of Azara's mice by Tate (1932) and they are the names for Azara's Cricetidae mentioned by Sherborn in the " Index Animalium ".* Olfers and Fischer's names, on the other hand, have been generally ignored by subsequent authors, probably in the case of G. Fischer because they are not accompanied by a description and because of the rarity of the work in the case of Olfers. For nomenclatorial purposes however both sets of names are available.

8. Hershkovitz (1955) for the first time called attention to the paper by Olfers (1818) and published a full account of these names in 1959. Thus began a long and difficult process of name changing which is still not totally accomplished. For instance in the Checklist of Cabrera (1961), the most important work on South American mammals ever published, three names of Desmarest are still used as well as three names of Olfers.

9. The names dating from G. Fischer 1814 should be used for Azara's cricetids, according to the law of priority, as the oldest synonyms. According to article 23(b) however, Fischer's names for Azara's cricetidae must be considered forgotten names since they have not been used as senior synonyms in the last 50 years. It is interesting to note that many names given by G. Fischer (1814) to other mammals described by Felix de Azara are long since in general use as senior synonyms. Some of them are:

Euryzygomatomys spinosus	Rat Épineux
Dusicyon gymnocercus	Agouarachay
Felis (Herpailurus) yagouaroundi eyra	Yagouaroundi
Mazama gouazoubira gouazoubira	Gouazou-bira

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* Sherborn gives without doubt preference to Desmarest's names, he only mentions G. Fischer's names when they are not homonyms of Desmarest's names. All Illiger's names are also mentioned, always remarking that they are *nomina nuda*. Olfers is ignored in the work of Sherborn.

10. Since:

(a) The names published by Fischer (1814) in " Zoognosia " are the oldest available names for the Cricetidae described in the French edition of the work of Azara (1801);

(b) The names proposed by Olfers although appropriate according to the Code are 11 years after his rediscovery still not in general use;

(c) Other Olfers names for mammals described by Azara (1801) are in the same position;

(d) Many names proposed by G. Fischer (1814) for mammals described by Azara are long since in general use;

(e) Four of G. Fischer's names are homonyms (and objective synonyms) of Desmarest names, thus facilitating the changing from Desmarest's to Fischer's names. Only two of Olfers' names are homonyms of Desmarest's names;

(f) *Mus physodes* Brants (an Oryzomys) is a junior homonym of *Mus physodes* Olfers (a Reithrodon). The name *physodes* has been always employed for Brants' nominal species, the type of which is preserved in the Berlin Museum. For *Mus physodes* Olfers (Rat Oreillard) the name *auritus* is in common use. Confusion between the two names may be avoided by using the older name *auritus* Fischer instead of *physodes* Olfers for the " Rata conejo " of Argentina;

(g) In adopting G. Fischer names as the appropriate names for Azara's cricetids described in the French edition, I believe it will be possible to remain true to the law of priority and at the same time to reach a real stability in the nomenclature of these mice with the least possible confusion:–

11. I propose that the International Commission place the following names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *rufus* Fischer, 1814, p. 71, as published in the binomen *Mus rufus*;
(b) *tarsonigro* Fischer, 1814, p. 71, as published in the binomen *Mus tarsonigro*;
(c) *laucha* Fischer, 1814, p. 71, as published in the binomen *Mus laucha*;
(d) *auritus* Fischer, 1814, p. 71, as published in the binomen *Mus auritus*;
(e) *angouya* Fischer, 1814, p. 71, as published in the binomen *Mus angouya*;
(f) *megacephalus* Fischer, 1814, p. 71, as published in the binomen *Mus megacephalus*.

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CORRIGENDA

page 6. Line 3: substitute " volume 22 " for " volume 21 "

page 35. Para. (2) (b), line 1: substitute " *Rhynchonella* " for " *Rhychonella* "

page 182. Para. (1), line 3 : substitute " Homonymy " for " Priority "

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